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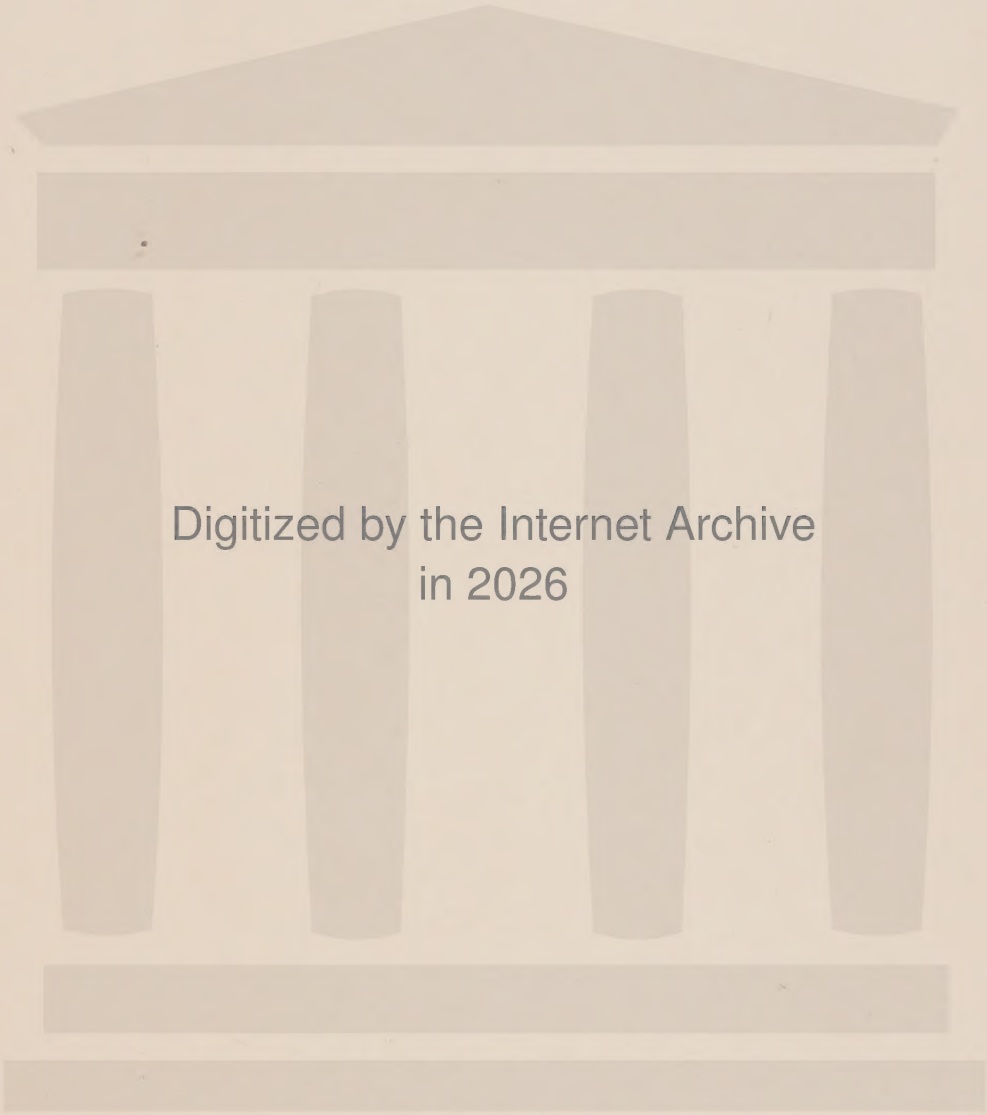
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THE EXTENDED HILL EDITIONS.

THE

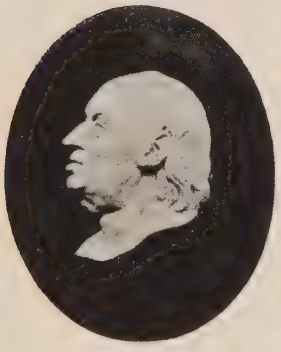
# R. B. ADAM LIBRARY

RELATING TO

# DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON

## AND HIS ERA

VOLUME THE SECOND



*"The memorials, and the things of fame."*

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PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR AT BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

LONDON AND NEW YORK:
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

MDCCCCXXIX

28458

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824
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# PROPOSALS

For Printing, by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE

# *HARLEIAN MISCELLANY*

OR, A

# COLLECTION

OF

SCARCE, CURIOUS, and ENTERTAINING

# TRACTS and PAMPHLETS

Found in the late

## EARL of *OXFORD*'s LIBRARY.

INTERSPERSED

With HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, and CRITICAL NOTES.

# CONDITIONS.

I. IT is propoſed to publiſh *Six Sheets* of this Work, at the Price of *One Shilling*, every *Saturday*.

II. No Money is required till the Delivery of each Number.

III. It is deſired, for Aſcertaining the Number to be printed, and the more ſpeedy Delivery of each Number, that they who think the Deſign worthy of their Encouragement, would favour the Proprietor, THOMAS OSBORNE, of *Gray's Inn*, Bookſeller, or J. ROBINSON, on *Ludgate-hill*, with their Names, and Places of Abode.

IV. The firſt Number was publiſhed on *Saturday* the 24th of *March*, 1743-4, and the following Numbers regularly every *Saturday* Morning.

## An ACCOUNT of this UNDERTAKING.

IT has been for a long Time, a very juſt Complaint, among the Learned, that a Multitude of valuable Productions, publiſhed in ſmall Pamphlets, or in ſingle Sheets, are in a ſhort Time, too often by Accidents, or Negligence, deſtroyed, and intirely loſt; and that thoſe Authors, whoſe Reverence for the Public has hindered them from ſwelling their Works with Repetitions, or encumbering them with Superfluities, and who, therefore, deſerve the Praiſe and Gratitude of Poſterity, are forgotten, for the very Reaſon for which they might expect to be remembered. It has been long lamented, that the Duration of the Monuments of Genius and Study, as well as of Wealth and Power, depends in no ſmall Meaſure on their Bulk; and that Volumes, conſiderable only for their Size, are handed down from one Age to another, when compendious Treatiſes, of far greater Importance, are ſuffered to periſh, as the compacted Bodies ſink into the Water, while thoſe, of which the Extenſion bears a greater Proportion to the Weight, float upon the Surface.

THIS Obſervation hath been ſo often confirmed by Experience, that, in the Neighbouring Nation, the common Appellation of ſmall Performances is derived from this unfortunate Circumſtance; a *flying Sheet*, or a *fugitive Piece*, are the Terms by which they are diſtinguiſhed, and diſtinguiſhed with too great Propriety, as they are ſubject, after having amuſed Mankind for a While, to take their Flight, and diſappear for ever.

WHAT are the Loſſes which the Learned have already ſuſtained, by having neglected to fix thoſe Fugitives in ſome certain Reſidence, it is not eaſy to ſay; but there is no Doubt that many valuable Obſervations have been repeated, becauſe they were not preſerved; and that, therefore, the Progreſs of Knowledge has been retarded, by the Neceſſity of doing what had been already done, but was done for thoſe who forgot their Benefactor.

THE obvious Method of preventing theſe Loſſes, of preſerving to every Man the Reputation he has merited by long Aſſiduity, is to unite theſe ſcattered Pieces into Volumes, that thoſe, which are too ſmall to preſerve themſelves, may be ſecured by their Combination with others; to conſolidate theſe Atoms of Learning into Syſtems, to collect theſe diſſunited Rays, that their Light and their Fire may become perceptible.

OF encouraging this uſeful Deſign, the Studious and Inquiſitive have now an Opportunity, which, perhaps, was never offered them before, and which, if it ſhould now be loſt, there is not any Probability that they will ever recover. They may now conceive themſelves in Poſſeſſion of the Lake into which all thoſe Rivulets of Science have for many Years been flowing; but which, unleſs its Waters are turned into proper Channels, will ſoon burſt its Banks, or be diſperſed in imperceptible Exhalations.

IN the *Harleian* Library, which I have purchaſed, are treaſured a greater Number of Pamphlets and ſmall Treatiſes, than were, perhaps, ever yet ſeen in one Place; Productions of the Writers of all Parties, and of every Age, from the Reformation; collected with an unbounded and unwearied Curioſity, without Excluſion of any Subject.

SO great is the Variety, that it has been no ſmall Labour to peruſe the Titles, in order to reduce them to a rude Diviſion, and range their Heaps under General Heads; of which the Numbers, though not yet encreaſed by the Subdiviſion, which an accurate Survey will neceſſarily produce, cannot but excite the Curioſity of all the Studious, as there is ſcarcely any Part of Knowledge, which ſome of theſe Articles do not comprehend.

N. B. *The Neceſſity of haſtening the preſent Sale of the* Harleian Library *having produced ſome Confuſion in the ſmall Pieces, of which great Numbers, mentioned in the Catalogue, were not to be found at the Beginning of the Sale, it is thought neceſſary to adverti ſe the Public, and particularly thoſe Gentlemen who may have been diſappointed in their Enquiries after any Tract that was miſplaced, that the Collection is now adjuſted, according to the Catalogue, and that there will be no longer any Difficulty in finding any of the Books, which are not already ſold.*

*Catalogues of the* Harleian Library, *are to be had at the Shop of* T. OSBORNE, *in* Gray's Inn; *where the Sale will continue till Notice is given of its Concluſion.*

**Written by Johnson.**

# WORKS

## OF

# SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

*"My Works shall propagate my fame"—*

---

*Sir Archibald Alison asserts that Johnson was "the strongest intellect and the most profound observer of the 18th century."—History of Europe, Vol. XV, page 175.*

# CHARACTER OF JOHNSON

By GEORGE SAINTSBURY, LL.D., D.Litt., Late Professor of English Literature in Edinburgh University. (From "The Peace of the Augustans, etc." London. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. 1916.)

Common sense salted and spirited with humor; inflexible principle combined with utmost charity; wide knowledge without pedantry (the notion of Johnson as a typical pedant probably still survives, but only in the poorest wits, unenriched with even the slightest knowledge); curiosity again tempered by a wholesome scepticism which applied to all things provable, while it respected things where proof is not in place; pride, in that sense where pride is no deadly sin—indeed, no sin at all—because it has been tried seven and seventy times in the fire of suffering, and purged of all the dross of vanity; a courage mental, moral, and physical, utterly fearless of every person and everything but God and God's doomsman Death; other good things that could be catalogued almost to weariness,—all are to be found in Johnson, and most of them are, as has been said, specific for the opposite qualities so common in our day. Nor is it even in the least degree true that presentation of these, in a restful and refreshing manner, is confined to the *Life,* delightful as that is, and much as we owe to its author. The charm is to be found in the *Letters,* of which that *Life* itself largely consists, but which occur in some bulk outside it; in the *Lives of the Poets* eminently; in the *Journey to the Western Isles* almost equally; in *The Rambler* and *Rasselas* for all those whose intellectual range goes a little beyond halfpenny picture-papers and the six-shilling or sevenpenny novel; in the *Prayers and Meditations* for those who are not superior to religion; in the very pamphlets and miscellanies for those who deserve to find it.

"Across the span of the ages which we call the past, there stand out significant and important figures of men who greatly influenced their times, and others more important who personified the cumulative effects of their periods and interpreted and transmitted these to future generations for their understanding. Of these we can never know too much."—Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, U. S. A.

# A VOYAGE TO ABYSSINIA.

BY

## Father *Jerome Lobo*,

A PORTUGUESE JESUIT.

CONTAINING,

A Narrative of the Dangers he underwent in his firſt Attempt to paſs from the *Indies* into *Abyſſinia*; with a Deſcription of the Coaſts of the *Red-Sea*.

An Account of the Hiſtory, Laws, Cuſtoms, Religion, Habits, and Buildings of the *Abyſſins*; with the Rivers, Air, Soil, Birds, Beaſts, Fruits and other natural Productions of that remote and unfrequented Country.

A Relation of the Admiſſion of the Jeſuits into *Abyſſinia* in 1625, and their Expulſion from thence in 1634.

An exact Deſcription of the *Nile*, its Head, its Branches, the Courſe of its Waters, and the Cauſe of its Inundations.

With a Continuation of the Hiſtory of *Abyſſinia* down to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century, and Fifteen Diſſertations on various Subjects relating to the Hiſtory, Antiquities, Government, Religion, Manners, and natural Hiſtory of *Abyſſinia*, and other Countries mention'd by Father *JEROME LOBO*.

By MR. *LE GRAND*.

From the *FRENCH*.

*LONDON*:

Printed for A. BETTESWORTH, and C. HITCH at the *Red-Lyon* in *Paternoſter-Row*.

MDCCXXXV.

THE

# *Gentleman's Magazine:*

OR, TRADER's

# Monthly Intelligencer.

VOLUME the FIRST, for the YEAR 1731.

CONTAINING

I. An impartial VIEW of the various *Weekly* ESSAYS, *Controverſial*, *Humorous* and *Political*; *Religious*, *Moral*, and *Satirical*.

II. Select Pieces of *POETRY*.

III. A conciſe Relation of the moſt *remarkable Tranſactions* and *Events*, Domeſtick and Foreign.

IV. The Prices of Goods and Stocks, Bill of Mortality, Bankrupts declar'd, *&c.*

V. A Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſhed.

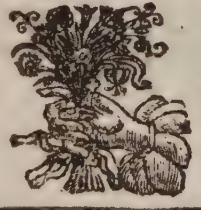
VI. Obſervations in *Gardening*, and a Liſt of the Fairs.

VII. A Table of CONTENTS to each Month.

Together with

An ALPHABETICAL INDEX of the NAMES mentioned throughout the WHOLE, for the eaſier finding any *Occurrence*, *Death*, *Marriage*, *Birth*, *Promotion*, *Accident*, *Adventure*, *Date*, or other Circumſtance relating to them.

*Collected chiefly from the* Public Papers, *by* SYLVANUS URBAN.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

*LONDON*: Printed, and Sold at St *John's Gate*, by *F. Jefferies* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*, and by the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

MDCCXXXII.

THE

# *Gentleman's Magazine:*

AND

# Hiſtorical Chronicle.

## VOLUME VIII.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XXXVIII.

CONTAINING,

I. Proceedings and Debates in the SENATE of *Lilliput*.

II. ESSAYS, Controverſial, Humourous and Satirical; Religious, Moral and Political: Collected in Part from the Publick Papers.

III. Diſſertations and Letters from Correſpondents.

IV. Select Pieces of POETRY.

V. A Chronicle of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions Foreign and Domeſtic.

VI. Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions.

VII. The Prices of Stocks, Bill of Mortality, and Regiſter of Books.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

*LONDON:*
Printed by EDW. CAVE, *jun.* at St JOHN'S GATE.

## *Ad* URBANUM.

URBANE, nullis feſſe laboribus,
URBANE, nullis victe calumniis,
Cui Fronte Sertum in Erudita
Perpetuo viret et virebit ;

Quid moliatur Gens Imitantium,
Quid et minetur, ſollicitus parum,
Vacare ſolis perge Muſis,
Juxta Animo Studiiſq; felix.

Linguæ procacis plumbea Spicula,
Fidens, Superbo frange Silentio ;
Victrix per obſtantes catervas
Sedulitas animoſa tendet.

Intende nervos fortis, inanibus
Riſurus olim niſibus Æmuli ;
Intende jam nervos, habebis
Participes operæ Camœnas.

Non ulla Muſis Pagina gratior,
Quam quæ ſeveris ludicra jungere
Novit, fatigatamq; nugis
Utilibus recreare Mentem.

Texente Nymphis ſerta Lycoride,
Roſæ ruborem ſic Viola adjuvat
Immiſta, ſic Iris refulget
Æthereis variata fucis.

S. J.

To Edward Cave, by Samuel Johnson.

# PREFACE.

AS continued Favours demand repeated Acknowledgements, we hope, our Gratitude will not be thought either oftentatious or troubleſome, if we once more expreſs our Senſe of the kind Reception which we have now experienced to the End of the twelfth Year.

We have ſtill the Satisfaction of finding, not only by the Applauſes of our Friends, but by a more certain Proof, the Continuance of our Sale, that our Collections are yet higheſt in the Eſteem of the Learned, Inquiſitive, and Judicious; that our Debates are conſidered as the moſt faithful and accurate *(See p. 511, 569)* Repreſentation of Senatorial Proceedings; that our Extracts from printed Papers are eſteemed for their Impartiality and Perſpicuity; that our Poetry finds Advocates among the ſevereſt Critics; that our Account of Foreign Affairs is regarded as the beſt Recapitulation of Intelligence, and that where Elegance is not to be attained, we are allowed ſo far the Praiſe of Diligence and Fidelity, that our Papers are conſulted as the moſt copious Repoſitories of Domeſtic Occurrences.

Among the many original Pieces which we have inſerted, the Lives of celebrated Men have been thought worthy of particular Attention, and it ſhall be our Endeavour to pre-

preſerve it, by continuing our Enquiries on that Head. That we have hitherto oftner entertained our Readers with Accounts of Foreigners than of our own Countrymen, is not to be imputed to Partiality, but to the Care with which other Nations preſerve the Memories of thoſe to whom they are indebted for Diſcoveries in Science or Works of Genius.

It would afford us no ſmall Degree of Satisfaction to free our own Country from the Cenſure of Ingratitude to ſuch as have extended its Reputation, beyond the Progreſs of our Arms, or of our Commerce, and therefore entreat thoſe who have been acquainted with any Circumſtances of the Lives of learned or remarkable Men, to tranſmit them to us, that they may be added to thoſe which we may obtain from other Hands, or at leaſt be treaſured in our Collections, as Materials for future Biographers.

If any Thing farther be thought, by our Correſpondents, neceſſary to compleat our Plan, to which we have from Year to Year made Additions, we continue to hope for Advice and Information; for we are not yet ſo much elated by Succeſs, as to imagine that we have attained Perfection.

Among thoſe who have already favour'd us with ſuch Hints, we cannot but pay a particular Acknowledgement to the Author of the judicious Propoſal of an *Introduction* to our MAGAZINE, which we hope to compile with that Candour and Impartiality which he has been pleaſed to commend in our paſt Productions, and to compriſe it in leſs Compaſs than he appears to expect.

As we doubt not but the Favour of the Publick will be preſerved by the ſame Conduct which obtained it, we ſhall endeavour to ſhow, that Applauſe has rather increaſed than relaxed our Application, and that Victory has not lulled us in Security, but excited us to Vigilance.

# PREFACE.

IT has been for many Years lamented, by thoſe who are moſt eminent among us for their Underſtanding and Politeneſs, that the Struggles of oppoſite Parties have engroſſed the Attention of the Publick, and that all Subjects of Converſation, and all Kinds of Learning have given Way to Politicks.

Though under a Form of Government like ours, which makes almoſt every Man a ſecondary Legiſlator, Politicks may juſtly claim a more general Attention than where the People have no other Duty to practiſe than Obedience, and where to examine the Conduct of their Superiors, would be to diſturb their own Quiet, without Advantage, yet it muſt be owned, that Life requires many other Conſiderations, and that Politicks may be ſaid to uſurp the Mind, when they leave no Room for any other Subject.

For this Reaſon, we have taken Care to diverſify our Work, and have thought ourſelves by no Means negligent of the publick Happineſs, when we interſperſed political Controverſies with Diſſertations on Morality, Commerce and Philoſophy.

The moſt important Part of our Commerce ariſes from the Manufacture of our Wool; we have, therefore, diſtinguiſhed it by a proportionate Regard, and have collected and abridg'd all the Schemes that have been propoſed for preventing its Exportation; we have not only preſerved many from being loſt, but have drawn Attention upon others which would, by their Length, have diſcouraged many from peruſing them, and by inſerting them all in our Volumes, have facilitated the Taſk of comparing them.

On this Subject, as well as others, we have publiſhed many curious Letters, which the Reputation of our Work has procured us from Correſpondents eminent in all Parts of Knowledge, who have been pleaſed to conſider this *Magazine* as the great Canal of Intelligence, by which their Sentiments may be moſt expeditiouſly tranſmitted to the World.

To theſe Favours we thankfully attribute much of the Eſteem with which the Publick has diſtinguiſhed us; and hope to ſecure the Continuance of them by the Diligence and Impartiality that firſt obtained them.

Gentleman's Magazine, 1743. Written by Johnson.

A / Miscellany / of / Poems / By several Hands. / Publish'd by J. Husbands, A.M. / Fellow of Pembroke-College, Oxon. /

——*stulta est Clementia, cum tot ubique*
*Vatibus occurras, perituraе parcere Chartae.*

Juv.

Oxford: / Printed by Leon. Lichfield, near the East-Gate, / In the Year M DCC XXXI.

Octavo, one volume.

This book contains the first printed composition of Samuel Johnson, pp. (111-117), a translation into Latin of Pope's "Messiah."

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A / Voyage / to / Abyssinia. Translated by Johnson. See illustration.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in original parchment covers.

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Relation / Historique / d'Abissinie, / du R. P. Jerome Lobo / de la Compagnie de Jesus. / Etc. / par M. Le Grand, etc. / A Paris, / Chez la Veuve d'Antoine-Urbain Coustelier, Etc. / MDCCXXVIII.

Quarto, one volume.

---

A / Voyage to / Abyssinia, / Etc. / Translated from the French by / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / to which are added, / various other Tracts / by the same Author, / Not Published by Sir John Hawkins, or Mr. Stockdale. /

London: Printed for Elliot and Kay, No. 332. Strand, / and C. Elliot, Edinburgh. / M,DCC,LXXXIX.

Octavo, one volume.

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The Gentleman's Magazine, 1731-1830.

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London: / A / Poem, / in Imitation of the / Third Satire of Juvenal. /

— — — — — — — — *Quis ineptae*
*Tam patiens Urbis, tam ferreus ut teneat se?*

Juv.



London

# *L O N D O N:*

A

# POEM,

In IMITATION of the

## THIRD SATIRE of *JUVENAL.*

*-------- Quis ineptæ*
*Tam patiens Urbis, tam ferreus ut teneat ſe?*
JUV.

*L O N D O N:*
Printed for *R. Doddeſley*, at *Tully*'s Head in *Pall-Mall.*
MDCCXXXVIII.

London: / Printed for R. Doddesley, at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall. / MDCCXXXVIII.

Folio, uncut, 19 pages including title with blank reverse. The leaves measure 14¾x9½ inches.

THE SECOND EDITION, 1738, in both folio and octavo.

THE FOURTH EDITION, 1739, folio.

DODSLEY'S EDITION: In Dodsley's *Collection of Poems,* 1748, Vol. I. pp. (101-115), London: / A / Poem, In Imitation of the / Third Satire of Juvenal. / By Mr. Samuel Johnson. / Etc.

THE FIFTH EDITION:

Imprint. London: / Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and sold by / R. Dodsley in Pallmall, 1750. Price IS.

Where may be had, Price Is. / *The Vanity of Human Wishes,* being *the 10th Satire of Juvenal,* / imitated by the same Auhor (*sic*).

LONDON is included in The / Beauties / of / English Poesy. / Selected by / Oliver Goldsmith. / 1767. Vol. I. pp. (59-68).

DUBLIN UNAUTHORIZED EDITION reprinted by and for George Faulkner, Dublin, 1738.

---

Two / SATIRES. / By Samuel Johnson, A. M. / (Printer's ornament) /

Oxford, / at the Clarendon Printing House, / M.DCC.LIX.

Octavo, 35 pages.

The Two Satires,—London: / A Poem. / In Imitation of the / Third Satire of Juvenal: and, The Vanity of Human Wishes. / The / Tenth Satire of Juvenal.

---

MARMOR NORFOLCIENSE: / or an / Essay /on an / Ancient Prophetical / Inscription, / in Monkish Rhyme, / Lately Discover'd near Lynn in / Norfolk. / By Probus Britanicus. / (Printer's ornament) /

 London

# LONDON

Some changes noted in the text and punctuation in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th editions of *London.*

The 1st, 2nd and 4th are folios of 19 pages, and paged alike; the 5th is a quarto of 23 pages.

In the 2nd edition *Doddesley* is corrected on the title-page, and in the later editions.

In the 5th edition, line 3 of the Poem ends in a semi-colon. The other editions in a comma.

Page 5, l. 2 *Brittania's.* In the 1st and 5th the final "s" is italic. In the 2nd and 4th changed to Roman "s".

Page 5, l. 4 from below ends in 1st edition in a semi-colon, and in the 2nd, 4th and 5th in a comma.

Page 6, l. 11 the 5th edition has an exclamation point after the words *Grant me, kind Heaven!* other editions p. 6, l. 3 have a comma.

Page 6, l. 10 the 1st and 5th editions have 4 short dashes

Let — — — — live here, for — — — —

the 2nd and 4th Let — — — — — live here, for — — — — —

Page 7, l. 7 1st edition and 5th *To such the Plunder of a Land is giv'n,* 2nd and 4th *To such, a groaning Nation's Spoils are giv'n.*

Page 7, l. 13 1st and in 5th there is a comma after *Logic,* in 2nd and 4th editions no comma.

Page 7, l. 14 1st, 2nd and 4th editions the line ends in a semi-colon. In the 5th edition last line p. 8 this line ends in question mark.

Page 7, three lines from bottom, 1st edition, and in 5th read H — — — y's. In 2nd and 4th H — — — — — y's.

Page 8, l. 10 the 1st edition and the 5th edition p. 10, l. 2 end in semi-colon, the 2nd and 4th in a comma.

Page 10, l. 10 1st edition and 5th p. 12, l. 8 the "s" in Henry's is italic, in the 2nd and 4th Roman.

Page 11, l. 4 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 13 in 5th edition, *Lye;* 4th edition, *Lie.*

Page 11, l. 5 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 13 in 5th edition, *awkward;* 4th edition, *aukward.*

Page 13, l. 2 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 15, l. 8 in 5th edition, *snarling Muse;* 4th edition, *Darling* Muse.

Page 18, l. 10 in 1st, 2nd and on p. 22, l. 2 of 5th. K — — — g. in the 4th K — — — — — g.

Page 19, l. 3 in 1st and 2nd editions, *Farewel!* — — — — — , the dashes set close, in the 4th they are spaced, and in the 5th p. 22, l. 11, there are only 4 dashes.

Page 7, *our silenc'd Stage,* in Dodsley and Goldsmith *a* licens'd *stage.*

Page 7, *H — — — y's Jest* in published Works changed to *Clodio's Jest.*

Page 10, *And what their Armies lost their Cringes gain,* in Dodsley and Goldsmith, *And flattery subdues when arms are vain.* Hawkins prints *prevails* for *subdues.*

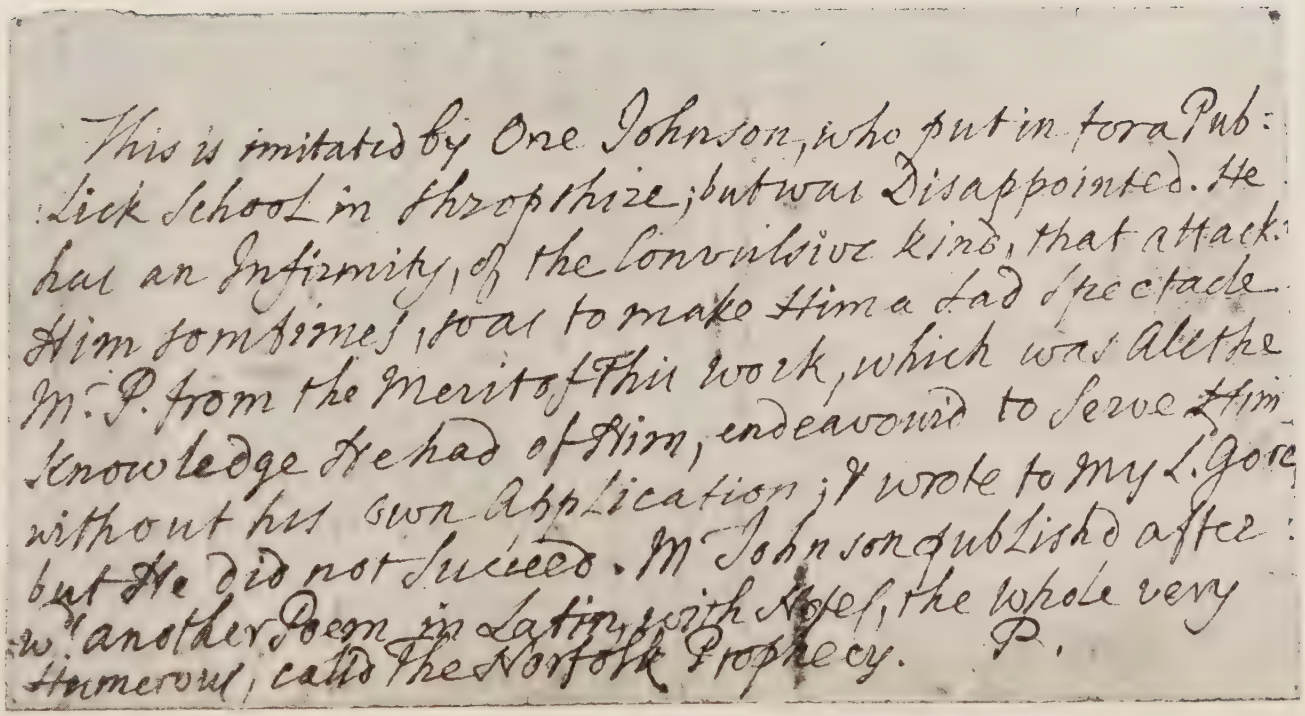
Page 11, *gain a Kick,* published Works, *get a kick.*

Page 18, *Sustain'd the Balance, but resign'd the Sword,* in Dodsley and Goldsmith, *Held high the steady scale, but deep'd the sword. Deep'd* changed to *sheath'd* in published Works.

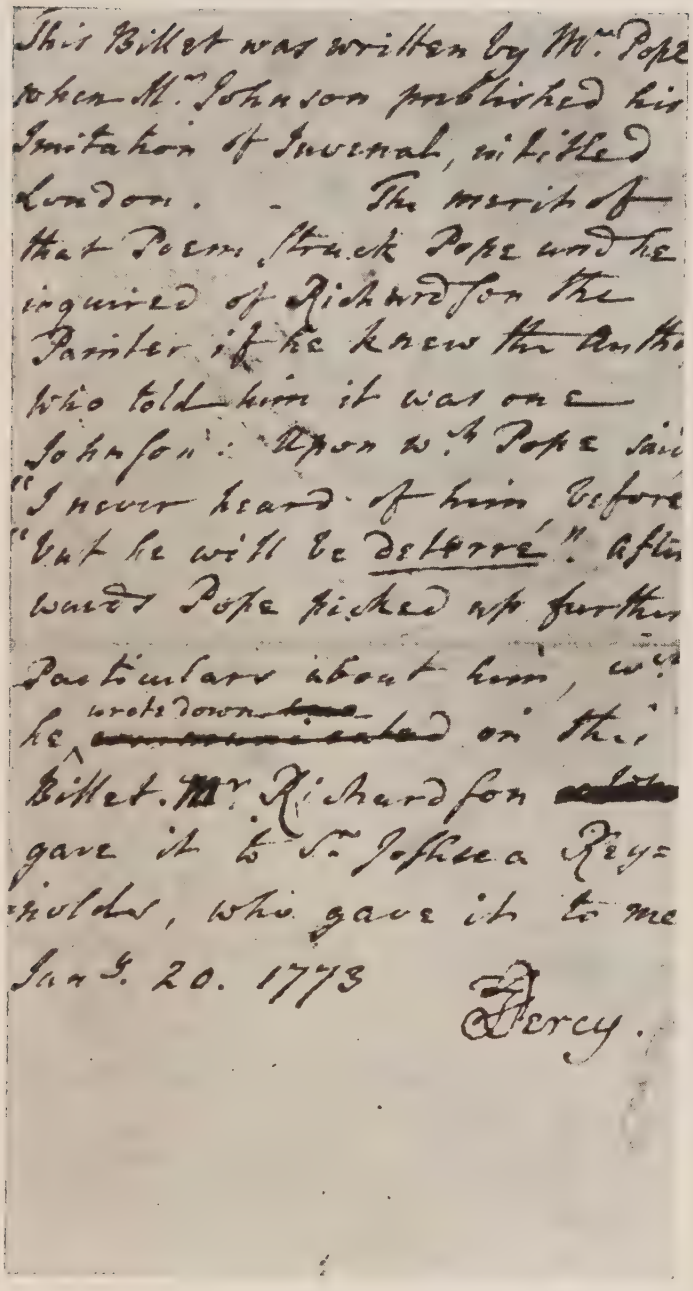
Page 18, *And plants unseen,* in published Works *And leaves unseen.*

*Alex. Pope.*

*Amicitiæ causa.* *J. Richardson f.*


This is imitated by One Johnson, who put in for a Pub:
lick School in Shropshire; but was Disappointed. He
had an Infirmity, of the Convulsive kind, that attack:
Him sometimes, & was to make Him a sad Spectacle.
M^r. P. from the Merit of this work, which was all the
knowledge He had of Him, endeavoured to serve Him
without his own Application; I wrote to my L. Gore
but He did not Succeed. M^r Johnson published after
w^d another Poem in Latin, with Notes, the whole very
Humerous, called the Norfolk Prophecy. P.

Pope's famous reference to Johnson's *London*, and to his *Marmor Norfolciense*.



This Billet was written by Mr. Pope when Mr. Johnson published his Imitation of Juvenal, intitled London. — The merit of that Poem struck Pope and he inquired of Richardson the Painter if he knew the Author who told him it was one Johnson. Upon w.h Pope said "I never heard of him before "but he will be déterré". After ward Pope picked up further Particulars about him, w.h he wrote down [illegible] on this Billet. Mr. Richardson [illegible] gave it to Sr. Joshua Reynolds, who gave it to me

Jan.y 20. 1773

Percy.

Dr. Percy's Note on reverse of preceding.

# CATALOGUS

## *BIBLIOTHECÆ HARLEIANÆ,*

In Locos communes diſtributus cum Indice Auctorum.

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*Catalogorum accuratior Notitia ita neceſſaria eſt Polyhiſtori, ut Mapparum Geographicarum Cognitio peregrinaturo.* Morhof.

*Quiſquis hujuſmodi operis ſategerit, ei non tantum multum Tædii & Laboris devorandum, ſed minime vulgaris conferenda in evolvendis Libris exercitatio. Fruſtra id aggrediuntur qui titulo tenus duntaxat ſapiunt.* Mattaire.

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VOL. I.

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*LONDINI:*

Apud *THOMAM OSBORNE.*
MDCCXLIII.

MARMOR NORFOLCIENSE (continued)

London: / Printed for J. Brett at the Golden-Ball, / opposite St. Clement's Church in the Strand. / MDCCXXXIX.

Octavo pamphlet, 55 pages including title and half-title. Uncut copy, leaves 8¼ x 5⅛ inches.

A NEW EDITION, with Notes, and a Dedication to Samuel Johnson, LL.D. By Tribunus. London: Printed for J. Williams, No. 39, Fleet-street. M.DCC.LXXV.

Octavo pamphlet, uncut.

REPRINTED 1819, followed by the Preface and Notes by *"Tribunus."* Octavo pamphlet, uncut. A half-title is dated 1820.

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CATALOGUS / BIBLIOTHECAE HARLEIANAE, / In Locos communes distributus cum Indice Auctorum. / (Two Latin quotations) / Vol. I. (II) / (Printer's ornament)

Londoni: / Apud Thomam Osborne. / MDCCXLIII.

Octavo. Five volumes. Vols. III and IV, dated, 1744. Vol. V containing books, prints, etc., "which will be sold very cheap, the Price marked in each Book, at 7. Osborne's in Grays-Inn, on the twenty second Day of April, 1745, and continue selling till the first of July."

See Oxford Bibliography, p. 13.

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AN / ACCOUNT / OF THE / LIFE / OF / MR. RICHARD SAVAGE, / Son of the Earl Rivers. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane / M.DCC.XLIV.

Octavo, with title, half-title, text, pp. [1]—180, and one blank leaf.

Also second issue with one line of erratum on p. 180.

THE SECOND EDITION. London: Printed for E. Cave at St. John's Gate, M.DCC.XLVIII. Some changes in the text.

THE WORKS OF RICHARD SAVAGE with the Life prefixed. Two volumes, octavo, 1777.

---

OBSERVATIONS ON / MACBETH, 1745. See under SHAKESPEARE.

---

BOULTER'S MONUMENT. / A/ Panegyrical Poem, / Sacred to the / Memory / Of That Great and Excellent / Prelate and Patriot, / The Most Reverend / Dr. Hugh Boulter; / Late Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh, and / Primate of All Ireland. / (Quotation from Virgil) /



London

London: / Printed by S. Richardson: / And are to be sold by M. Cooper, (and others) / M DCC XLV.

Octavo, title-page, poem pp. (1-159) A Postscript to the Reader pp. (161-168).

---

FACSIMILE, DRURY LANE PROLOGUE.

Samuel Johnson's / Prologue / spoken at the opening of the / theatre in Drury-Lane in 1747 / with Garrick's Epilogue / A Facsimile of / the hitherto undiscovered / first edition / With Preface by / Austin Dobson / and Introduction and Notes by / A. S. W. Rosenbach /

New York / Dodd, Mead and Company / MCMII.

Folio in boards.

The facsimile of the original title-page as follows—

Prologue / and / Epilogue, / spoken at the opening of the / Theatre / in / Drury-Lane 1747.

London: / Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate; sold by M. / Cooper in Pater-Noster-Row, and R. Dodsley in / Pall-Mall / M,DCC,XLVII.

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PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY, 1747. See under DICTIONARY.

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THE / PRECEPTOR: / Containing / A General Course of Education. / Wherein / the First Principles / of / Polite Learning / Are laid down / In a Way most suitable for trying the Genius, and advancing the Instruction of / Youth. / In twelve parts / viz. / (I-XII Etc.) / Illustrated with Maps and useful Cuts. / Volume the First. (The Second Volume) /

London: / Printed for R. Dodsley, at Tully's-Head in Pall-Mall. / MDCCXLVIII.

Octavo, two volumes.

*The Preface* by Dr. Johnson, also *The Vision of Theodore.*

THE THIRD EDITION, with Additions, and Improvements. M DCC LVIII.

---

THE / VANITY / OF / HUMAN WISHES. / The / Tenth Satire of Juvenal, / imitated / By Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /



The

# SAMUEL JOHNSON'S

# PROLOGUE

## SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE THEATRE IN DRURY-LANE IN 1747 WITH GARRICK'S EPILOGUE

---

*A Facsimile of*
*the hitherto undiscovered*
*first edition*

WITH PREFACE BY

AUSTIN DOBSON

AND INTRODUCTION AND NOTES BY

A. S. W. ROSENBACH

---

*NEW YORK*
DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY
MCMII

DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH

Of Philadelphia and New York.

# PROLOGUE

AND

# EPILOGUE,

SPOKEN AT THE OPENING OF THE

# THEATRE

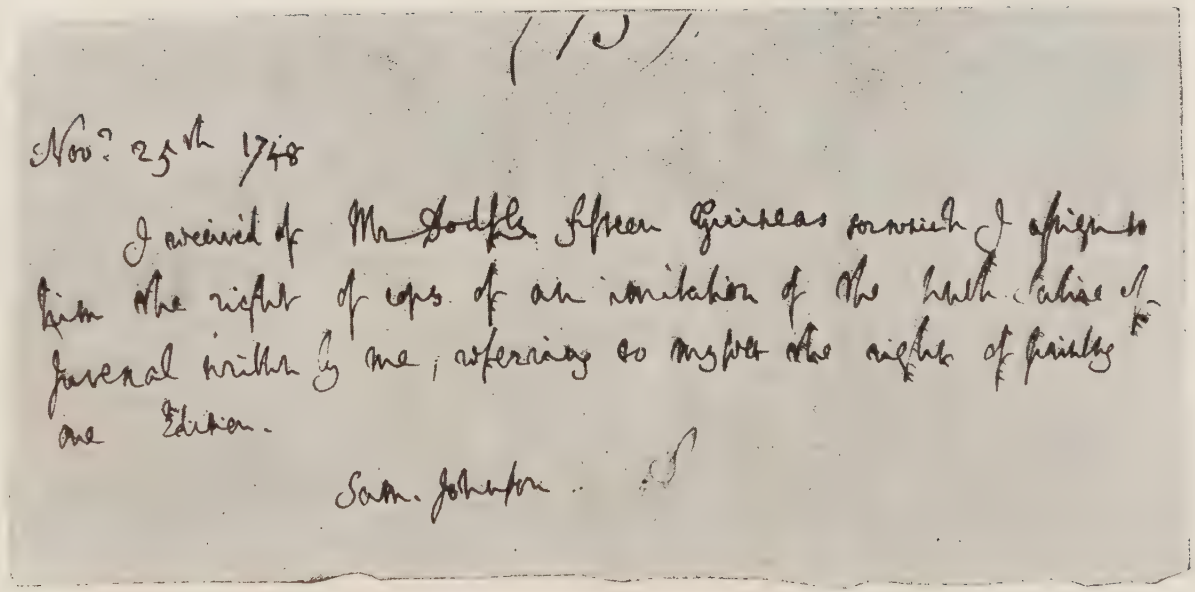
IN

## DRURY-LANE 1747.

*LONDON:*

Printed by E. CAVE at St *John's Gate*; ſold by M. COOPER in *Pater-Noſter-Row*, and R. DODSLEY in *Pall-mall*. M,DCC,XLVII.

The facsimile Title-page.



(15)

Nov: 25th 1748

I received of Mr Dodsley fifteen Guineas on which I oblige to him the right of copy of an imitation of the tenth Satire of Juvenal written by me; reserving to myself the right of printing one Edition.

Sam. Johnson

Receipt for *The Vanity of Human Wishes.*

# THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

THE

Tenth Satire of *Juvenal*,

IMITATED

By *SAMUEL JOHNSON.*

LONDON:

Printed for R. DODSLEY at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall,
and Sold by M. COOPER in Pater-noſter Row.

M.DCC.XLIX.

The Vanity of Human Wishes (continued).

London: / Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's Head in Pall-Mall, / and Sold by M. Cooper in Pater-Noster Row. / M.DCC.XLIX.

Quarto, 28 pages including title. The leaves measure 10¼ x 8 inches.

Published a second time in Dodsley's *Collection of Poems,* 1755, Vol. IV. with the following changes—

p. 5, l. 12, *bonny* Traytor to *wealthy* Traytor.
p. 5, l. 14, *clang around* to *hover round.*
p. 10, last two lines omitted.
p. 11, l. 9, *Now drops at once* to *At once is lost.*
p. 12, l. 4, *the richest Landlord* to *the wisest justice.*
p. 12, l. 5, *by the steps of Fate* to *near the steeps of Fate.*
p. 13, l. 3, *Resistless burns* to *Through all his veins.*
p. 13, l. 4, *caught* to *spreads.*
p. 14, l. 2, *And Sloth's bland Opiates shed their fumes* to *And Sloth effuse her opiate fumes.*
p. 14, l. 11, *the Garret* to *the patron.*
p. 15, l. 1, *lost* to *last.*
p. 17, l. 3, *o'er Force* to *o'er Fear.*
p. 26, lines 5 and 6 omitted.
p. 27, l. 6, *Swim* to *Roll.*
p. 28, first two lines—

*Yet with the Sense of sacred Presence prest,*
*When strong Devotion fills thy glowing Breast,*

to

*Yet when the sense of sacred presence fires,*
*And strong Devotion to the skies aspires.*

Also published in 1759 in *Two Satires* with the changes as in Dodsley.

---

IRENE: / A / Tragedy. / As it is Acted at the / Theatre Royal / in / Drury-Lane / By Mr. Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for R. Dodsley at Tully's-head Pall-mall / and sold by M. Cooper in Pater-noster Row. / M DCC XLIX.

Octavo, text pp. [1]—86, followed by [G4] Books printed for R. Dodsley, 2 pp. The first four pages [A 1-4]; half-title, reverse blank; title, reverse blank; *Prologue* 2 pages; *Epilogue* 1 page; *The Persons* 1 page.

Uncut copy, 8⅞ x 5½ inches.

THE SECOND EDITION, (Printer's ornament changed to Printer's device) London, MDCCLIV.

There are some slight changes—an s added to a word; a capital letter changed to a small; none of note. The advertisement reads, Books for R. and J. Dodsley, and is changed.

AN / ESSAY / on / TRAGEDY, / with a / CRITICAL EXAMEN / of / MAHOMET and IRENE. / (Quotation in Latin from Horace with Pope's Imitation) /

London: / Printed for R. Griffiths, at the Dunciad, in Ludgate- / Street. 1749. (Price One Shilling)

Famous Plays by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, London 1888. *Dr. Johnson's Irene*, pp. (101-126).

Johnson's Irene by G. H. Radford. Read before the Johnson Club at Greenwich, the 24th of June, 1893, and revised. Published in *Shylock and Others. Eight Studies*, by G. H. Radford, 1894.

---

The / Rambler. / Volume First. / (Second.) /

*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,*
*Quo me cunque rapit tempestas deferor hospes.*
Hor.

(Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for J. Payne, at Pope's Head, in Pater Noster Row. / MDCCLIII.

Folio, uncut edges, except top gilded. First volume, 1st page, title. 2nd, Advertisement of *The Adventurer*. 3rd and 4th Contents of the First Volume. 5th to 10th inclusive—Mottoes of the First Volume (translated).

Second Volume. Title-page, Contents, Mottoes.

Copy with the earlier 1751 title page, without Contents or translation of Mottoes.

Copy, without title, contents or mottoes. Number 1 has added to the imprint, "and the preceding Numbers may be had." "To be continued on Tuesdays and Saturdays," precedes the date.

Copy with 1751 title-page, the date of Number 1 precedes "To be continued, etc." This title-page seems to have been bound with any early set.

Edinburgh / Edition (Elphinston's).

Eight volumes, small octavo, in fours, the first four volumes "The Second Edition," the first volume dated 1751. The second volume dated 1752; the third and fourth, 1753.

The fifth and sixth, seventh and eighth volumes, first edition, the 5th and 6th dated 1751, the 7th and 8th, 1752.

The Rambler. / Volume the First. / (Second to Sixth) / (Quotation) /

London: / Printed for J. Payne, at Pope's-Head, / in Pater-noster-row. / M.DCC.LII.

Twelvemo, six volumes. *Presentation copy.* See illustration.

THE RAMBLER. / Volume the First (— Sixth) / (Quotation from Horace) / (Translation from "Edinburgh Edition") / (Printer's ornament) /
Dublin: / Printed by George Faulkner, in Essex-Street. / M DCC LII.
Six volumes, twelvemo.

THE RAMBLER. 4th edition. London, 1756. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 6th edition. London, 1763. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 9th edition. London, 1779. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 10th edition. London, 1784. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 11th edition. London, 1789. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 12th edition. London, 1791. 4 vols. 12 mo. Printed for J. Hodges, Etc. M.DCC.XCI.
THE RAMBLER. Four volumes in two. London, 1791. Octavo.
THE RAMBLER. Edinburgh, 1794. 4 volumes, octavo. Uncut in boards.
THE RAMBLER. London, 1795. Small 12 mo. 4 vols.
THE RAMBLER. Edinburgh, 1798. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 14th edition. London, 1801. 4 vols. 12 mo.
THE RAMBLER. 15th edition. London, 1806. 3 vols. octavo.
THE RAMBLER. New edition in three volumes, 12 mo. Printed for Tegg by Whittingham, Chiswick, 1826.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE RAMBLER, Adventurer, Connoisseur, World and Idler. Vol. I, The Rambler. A New Edition. London, for Kearsley, 1796.

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LEXIPHANES / A Dialogue. / Imitated from Lucian, and suited to / the present Times. / with / a Dedication to Lord Lyttleton, etc. /
London: / 1777.

SECOND EDITION, corrected, 1777.
THE THIRD EDITION, corrected, 1783.
THE FOURTH EDITION, corrected, Dublin, 1774 (*sic*) for 1784.

---

A / CRITICAL ENQUIRY / into the / MORAL WRITINGS / of / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. / In which / the tendency / of / certain passages in the Rambler, / and / other publications / of / that celebrated writer, / is impartially considered. / To which is added / an appendix. Containing a dialogue between Boswell and Johnson / in the Shades. / By Attalus. /
London: / Printed by C. Corrall, Etc. / 1802.

SECOND EDITION, 1803, with new title-page, and Preface. William Mudford, the author, prints his muddy name on the title-page of this edition.



An

# THE

# RAMBLER.

NUMB. 108. Price 2*d*.

*To be continued on* TUESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS.

SATURDAY, *March* 30, 1751.

*Sapere aude,*
*Incipe, vivendi recte qui prorogat horam,*
*Ruſticus expectat dum defluat Amnis, at ille*
*Labitur & labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*
HOR.

AN ancient Poet, unreaſonably diſcontented at the preſent State of Things, which his Syſtem of Opinions obliged him to repreſent in its worſt Form, has obſerved of the Earth, "that its "greater Part is covered by the uninhabitable Ocean; that of the reſt ſome is encumbered "with naked Mountains, and ſome loſt under barren "Sands

" Sands; ſome ſcorched with perpetual Heat, and ſome " petrified with perpetual Froſt; ſo that only a few Re- " gions remain for the Production of Fruits, the Paſture " of Cattle, and the Accommodation of Man."

THE ſame Obſervation may be transferred to the Time allotted us in our preſent State. When we have deducted all that is abſorbed in Sleep, all that is inevitably appropriated to the Demands of Nature, or irreſiſtibly engroſſed by the Tyranny of Cuſtom; all that paſſes in regulating the ſuperficial Decorations of Life, or given up in the Reciprocations of Civility to the Diſpoſal of others; all that is torn from us by Violence of Diſeaſe, or ſtolen imperceptibly away by Laſſitude and Languor, we ſhall find that Part of our Duration very ſmall, of which we can truly call ourſelves Maſters, or which we can ſpend wholly at our own Choice. Many of our Hours are loſt in a Rotation of petty Cares, in a conſtant Recurrence of the ſame Employments; many of our Proviſions for Eaſe or Happineſs are always exhauſted by the preſent Day, and a great Part of our Exiſtence ſerves no other Purpoſe than that of enabling us to enjoy the reſt.

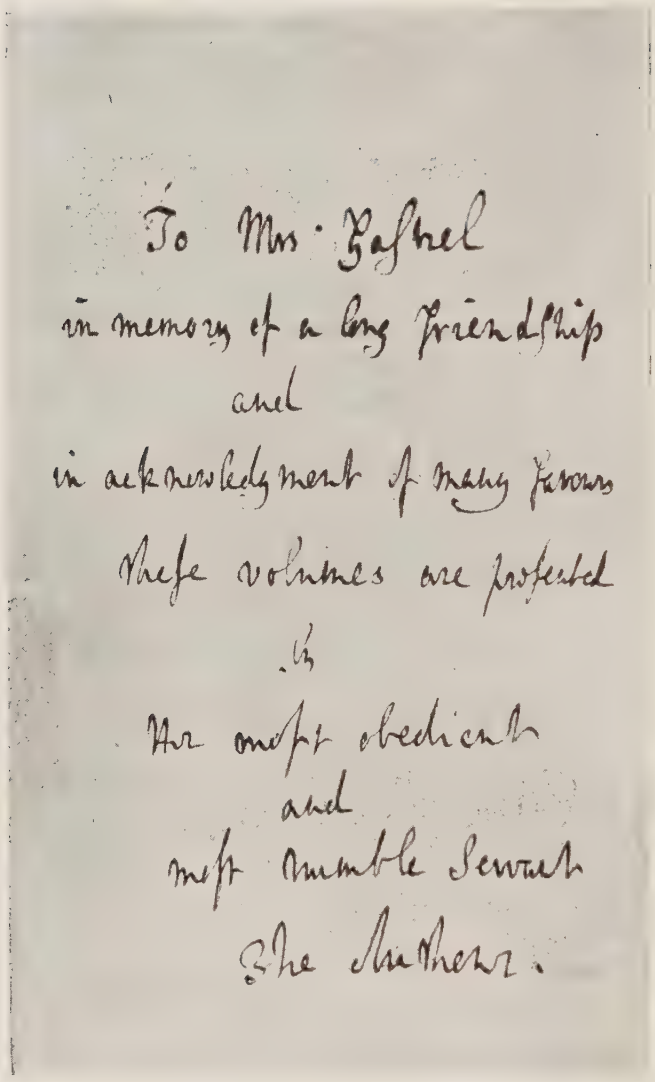
OF the few Moments which are left in our Diſpoſal, it may reaſonably be expected that we ſhould be very frugal, and let none of them ſlip from us without ſome Equivalent; and perhaps it might be found, that as the Earth, however ſtreightened by Rocks or Waters, is capable of producing more than all its Inhabitants are able to conſume, our Lives, though much contracted by occaſional Diſtraction, and incidental Avocations, would yet afford us a large Space vacant to the Exerciſe of our Reaſon and our Virtue; that we want not Time but Diligence for great Performances; and that we ſquander much of that Allowance which we think ſparing and inſufficient.

THIS

This natural and neceſſary Comminution of our Lives, perhaps, often makes us inſenſible of the Negligence with which we ſuffer them to ſlide away; we never conſider ourſelves as poſſeſſed at once of Time ſufficient for any great Deſign, and therefore indulge ourſelves in fortuitous Amuſements. We think it unneceſſary to take an Account of a few ſupernumerary Moments, which, however employed, could have produced little Advantage, and which were expoſed to a thouſand Chances of Diſturbance and Interruption.

It is obſervable, that either by Nature or by Habit, our Underſtandings are fitted to Images of a certain Extent, to which we adjuſt great Things by Diviſion, and little Things by Accumulation. Of vaſt Globes we can only take a ſurvey, as the Parts ſucceed one another; and Atoms we cannot perceive, till they are united into Maſſes. Thus we break the vaſt Periods of Time into Centuries and Years; and thus, if we would know the Amount of Moments, we muſt agglomerate them into Days and Weeks.

The proverbial Oracles of our parſimonious Anceſtors have informed us, that the fatal Waſte of Fortune is by ſmall Expences, by the Profuſion of Sums too little ſingly to alarm our Caution, and which we never ſuffer ourſelves to conſider together. Of the ſame Kind is the Prodigality of Life; he that would look back with Satiſfaction upon paſt Years, muſt learn to know the Value of ſingle Minutes, and endeavour to let no Particle of Life fall uſeleſs to the Ground.


To Mrs. Hastrel
in memory of a long friendship
and
in acknowledgment of many favours
these volumes are presented
by
Her most obedient
and
most humble Servants
The Authors.

Presentation Copy of *The Rambler*.
See page 6.

An / Essay / on / Milton's / Use and / Imitation / of the / Moderns, / in his / Paradise Lost. / Things unattempted yet in Prose / or Rhime. Milton. /

London: / Printed for J. Payne and J. Bouquet, / in Pater-Noster-Row. / MDCCL.

Octavo, with half-title. Preface and Postscript by Johnson.

---

The Student, / or, the / Oxford, and Cambridge / Monthly Miscellany. / Vol. I. (II.) / (Quotation) /

Oxford: Printed for J. Newberry in St. Paul's Church Yard, London; J. Barrett in Oxford; and J. Merrill in Cambridge. / MDCCL. (MDCCLI.)

Engraved title and frontispiece to each volume.

Octavo, two volumes. Containing in Volume II The Life of Dr. Francis Cheynel, by Johnson.

---

The / Female Quixote; / or, the / Adventures / of / Arabella. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for A. Millar, over-against / Catherine-street in the Strand. / M.DCC.LII.

Twelvemo, two volumes. By Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. (First Edition.)

*Dedication by Johnson.* Pages 119 and 314 Vol. II contain praises of Johnson.

The Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.

---

Shakespear Illustrated: / or the / Novels and Histories, / On which the / Plays of Shakespear / Are Founded, / Collected and Translated from the / Original Authors. / With / Critical Remarks. / In two volumes. / By the / Author of the Female Quixote. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for A. Millar in the Strand. / MDCCLIII. (Third and Last Volume, MDCCLIV.)

Octavo, three volumes. (Isaac Reed's copy.)

*Dedication by Johnson.*

---

The / Adventurer. / Volume the First. (Second.) / (Latin quotation from Virgil. / (Medallion of Pope's Head) /

London: / Printed for J. Payne, at Pope's Head in / Pater-noster-row. / MDCCLIII (MDCCLIV).

Folio, two volumes. Uncut in original boards. The leaves measure 12½ by 7¾ inches.

Contains contributions by Dr. Johnson, John Hawkesworth, Dr. Joseph Warton and others. 140 Numbers issued Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Tuesday November 7, 1752 to Saturday March 9, 1754.

For the identification of the articles written in The Adventurer by Johnson, see L. F. Powell's paper on the subject (following).

THE

# ADVENTURER.

## VOLUME the FIRST.

*—Tentanda via eſt; quâ me quoque poſſim*
*Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora.*

VIRG.

*LONDON:*

Printed for J. PAYNE, at POPE'S HEAD in PATER-NOSTER ROW.

MDCCLIII.

First Edition.

THE / ADVENTURER. / Volume the First / etc. The second edition. London, M.DCC.LIV.

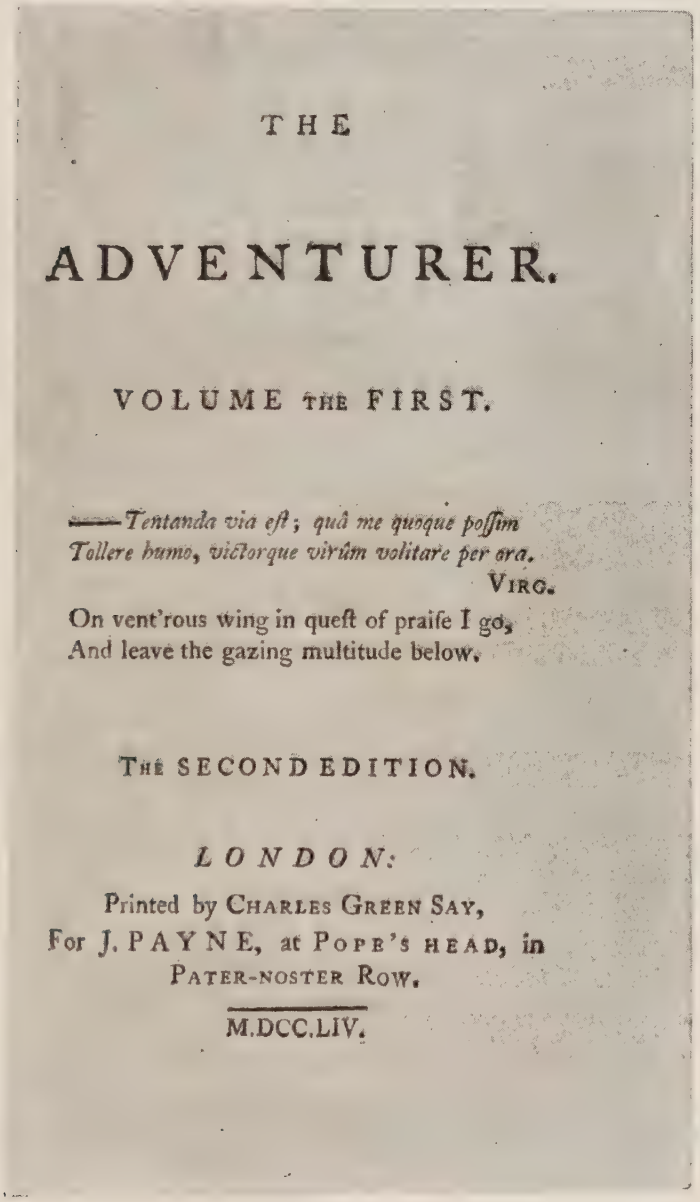
Four volumes, small twelvemo.

THE ADVENTURER. The fourth edition. London, M.DCC.LXII.

Four volumes, small twelvemo.

THE ADVENTURER in four small twelvemo volumes. London, 1773.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. 4 small twelvemo volumes. Philadelphia, 1803.



THE

ADVENTURER.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

*——Tentanda via eſt; quâ me quoque poſſim*
*Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora.*

VIRG.

On vent'rous wing in queſt of praiſe I go,
And leave the gazing multitude below.

THE SECOND EDITION.

*LONDON:*

Printed by CHARLES GREEN SAY,
For J. PAYNE, at POPE'S HEAD, in
PATER-NOSTER ROW.

M.DCC.LIV.

# JOHNSON'S PART IN *THE ADVENTURER*

By L. F. Powell (of Oxford).

Originally printed in *The Review of English Studies,* October, 1927.
Reprinted with the courteous permission of Mr. Powell.

Johnson, who was very zealous in promoting the success of *The Adventurer,* maintained great reticence about his own share in it. When Boswell read to him Miss Williams's account, which was that "as he had *given* those Essays to Dr. Bathurst, who sold them at two guineas each, he never would own them; nay, he used to say, he did not *write* them; but the fact was, that he *dictated* them while Bathurst wrote," he, in Boswell's words, "smiled and said nothing." Similarly, when Miss Hill Boothby inquired (December 4, 1753) if his pen had any share in *The Adventurer,* he remained silent. Miss Boothby, who was privileged, unlike Boswell, persisted and in a second letter (December 29) reminded him that he had not answered her question. Johnson relented, and in a reply, which unhappily has not been discovered, admitted the authorship of the essays signed T. We learn this from Miss Boothby's letter dated February 16, 1754. She wrote, "I wonder not at your hesitating to impart a secret to a woman; but am the more obliged to you for communicating it as a secret, after so hesitating. Such a mark of your deliberate confidence shall be strictly regarded; and I shall seek for letter T, that I may read with redoubled pleasure" (Croker's *Boswell,* 1831, iv. 529 ff.). In addition to this we have other external evidence of Johnson's authorship of these papers: (1) the statement of Sir John Hawkins "That Johnson was the writer of the papers signed T, I assert on the authority of his *Adversaria,* in which are the original hints of many of them in his own handwriting" (*Life of Johnson,* p. 293 note); (2) Dr. Joseph Warton's authoritative note, "The papers marked T were written by Mr. S. Johnson" (Chalmers *British Essayists,* 1802, vol. xxiii. p. xl).

This evidence is solid and the signature T has been generally accepted as Johnson's. The four letters (Nos. 34, 41, 53, 62) subscribed Misargyrus, although they have Johnson's distinguishing signature, were, however, not accepted as his by Boswell, Malone, and Dr. Birkbeck Hill. It is the purpose of the present article to reconsider the question of their authorship and to discuss the part played by Johnson in the paper generally.

Boswell's account of Johnson's participation in *The Adventurer* is confused, inconsistent, and inadequate. The errors in it are mainly due to his late decision, arrived at while the *Life* was passing through the press, that the papers signed T and subscribed "Misargyrus" were not Johnson's. His proof sheets reveal the extent of his uncertainty. He first wrote:

> He now relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary, and the melancholy of his grief, by taking an active part in the composition of "The Adventurer", in which he began to write March 3, marking his essay* with the signature T,

* *Corrected in proof to* essays.

by which most of his papers, in that collection, are distinguished: two, however, which have that signature, Numbers X and X, were written by Mr. Colman. But, indeed, his energy of thought and richness of language are still more decisive marks than any signature. As a proof of this, my readers will not doubt that No. 39, on sleep, is his. . . .

In first proof Boswell gave "34" and "41"—the two first Misargyrus papers—instead of the two X's, and substituted "Bonnel Thornton" for "Colman," adding "who contributed several more." He then cancelled his corrections and started afresh, replacing "two" by "those" and "Numbers . . . his" by "and also that of *Misargyrus* were not written by him, but as I suppose by Dr. Bathurst. Johnson's" (*Reproduction of Some of the Original Proof Sheets of Boswell's Life of Johnson,* printed by R. B. Adam, 1923). This is substantially as the passage was finally printed.* For the sake of completeness I reprint it in its amended, but not final, form:

> He now relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary, and the melancholy of his grief, by taking an active part in the composition of "The Adventurer", in which he began to write March 3, marking his essays with the signature T, by which most of his papers, in that collection are distinguished: those however, which have that signature and also that of Misargyrus were not written by him but as I suppose by Dr. Bathurst. Johnson's energy [*ut supra*].

It will be noticed that the date of the first Misargyrus paper, March 3, remains. He altered it in the Revise, when he substituted for it "April 10," and by so doing fell into inconsistency; for, as Dr. Hill pointed out, No. 39 was published on March 20. He also forgot to correct his statement that Johnson had, by March 8, "written only one number," which, as Mr. Chapman observes, "ceased to be intelligible when the date March 3 had been removed" (*Johnson and Boswell Revised, 1928, p. 35*). April 10 is the date of Number 45, the *second* paper, excluding the Misargyrus series, signed T; Boswell's failure to give the date, March 20, of the *first,* Number 39, with that signature, as that of Johnson's initial paper is due to his use either of an incorrect edition, such as that of 1770, in which the signature is omitted, or of Sir John Hawkins's edition of the *Works,* in which the paper is not printed.†

Dr. Birkbeck Hill agreed with Boswell in refusing to accept the Misargyrus papers as Johnson's. Boswell assigned them, after much hesitation, as we have seen, to Dr. Bathurst. Dr. Hill's rejection of them was based on: (1) Johnson's statement in his letter to Warton, dated March 8, "I have no part in the paper, beyond now and then a motto": (2) internal evidence. Boswell himself offers an explanation of Johnson's statement. He says, "Even at any after period, he might have used the same expression, considering it as a point

* It will be found in any edition at the beginning of the year 1753: the reference to Birkbeck Hill is i. 252.

† Dr. Hill (i. 254, note 1) was of the opinion that this paper was not wholly Johnson's. He must, with Boswell, have failed to notice that it bears Johnson's usual signature. Malone believed it was written by Bathurst "and perhaps touched in a few places by Johnson" (Boswell's *Johnson,* ed. 6, 1811, i. 232 note).

of honour not to own them."* Boswell's explanation is ingenious, but is it really necessary? When Johnson wrote, "I speak as one of the fraternity, though I have no part in the paper beyond now and then a motto," we may be sure he was telling the simple truth. I accordingly take his statement to mean that at the time of writing he was not engaged or under agreement to supply a regular number of papers. Whether there was a formal contract or agreement between the proprietor, Payne, and Hawkesworth, or Hawkesworth and "A" conjointly, made in advance of publication, I do not know; it is reasonable to suppose that there was: but it is clear from Johnson's letter to Warton that one was in contemplation. I suggest then that Johnson's statement merely tells us that on March 8, 1753, he had no part in any agreement connected with the paper, "beyond now and then a motto."† That he had agreed to provide mottoes is proved by Percy's note: "Hawkesworth usually sent Johnson each paper, to prefix a motto before it was printed" (Anderson's *Life of Johnson,* ed. 3, p. 190). Dr. Birkbeck Hill's second objection to the Misargyrus papers is uncompromising. He writes: "They are all below his style. They were not, I feel sure, written by him, and are improperly given in the Oxford edition of his works. I do not find in them even any traces of his hand." It is true that they are below his usual elevated style; but Dr. Burney tells us why. He writes in the third edition of the *Life* (i. 219 note): "Dr. Johnson lowered and somewhat disguised his style, in writing *The Adventurers,* in order that his Papers might pass for those of Dr. Bathurst, to whom he consigned the profits. This was Hawkesworth's opinion."

Much of this argument is, however, unnecessary, for time has produced what had eluded the diligence of Boswell and his greatest editor, and thanks to a reference in W. P. Courtney and D. Nichol Smith's *Bibliography* (p. 39), I am able to give conclusive evidence that Johnson did write two of the papers in the Misargyrus series.

This evidence is contained in a letter from Payne to Dr. Warton, which I here rescue from "the recesses of an obscure and obsolete paper,"‡ refraining from comment on those parts not relevant to the subject under consideration. The letter is dated "2 Feb." and the year is correctly given by the editor as 1754.

Rev. Sir,

As your paper will not be printed till Tuesday se'nnight, I was willing to gratify your curiosity by sending *The Connoisseur* to-night. It is full of dull commonplace stuff, and is, I think, not worthy of Thornton.

It is disgusting, I own, to give such imperfect translations of passages selected for the peculiar purposes of our papers, but the Spectator, etc., began it,

* Boswell originally wrote "upon a principle which he had assumed."

† Since writing the above, I find that Croker took much the same view. He says, "Johnson, whether he *gave* some of these essays to Dr. Bathurst or not, probably did not consider himself as having, by the writing *one* letter, a *part*—that is, a *proprietary* or *responsible part*—in the paper." He also stresses the use of the "pedantic" signature as characteristic of Johnson (Croker's *Boswell,* 1831, i. 240 note).

‡ *Willis's Current Notes,* 1857, February, p. 13.

the unlettered expect the continuance of it, and we must gratify that expectation. The translation of the passage from Dr. M., which I sent you is radically bad and cannot be mended by alteration. We must take our chance for a translation from Mr. Johnson, which you must help me to procure, and which I will print after the contents of the volume in which it occurs.

Last Saturday Mr. Hawkesworth got T to supply his place; he has begged the same favour of him for Tuesday, on account of a violent pain in his face; but he does not mean that T shall lose his own turn; the state of our affairs, therefore, from last Tuesday se'nnight, stands thus:

127 Z. 128 T. for H. 129 Z. 130 H. Saturday, Feb. 2, these are published.

131 T. 132 H. 133 Z. The paper I received yesterday.
134 H. 135 T. 136 H. 137 Z. 138 H. 139 T. 140 H.

By this disposition, which H. has given me, you will not have room for your criticism on Othello, unless you can include it in one paper, which is hardly possible.

It may, therefore, be useful to wind up papers of that kind by some general subject; for Johnson says each must wind up his bottom, and not leave the world in ignorance of our design till the last paper.

Of ninety-two numbers, since you began amending the whole supposing the whole to be finished—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hawkesworth will have written .. .. | 39 | |
| The three signed Y were submitted for his | 3 | 43 |
| And one signed & .. .. .. .. | 1 | |
| T will have written for his own share .. | 23 | |
| And for Hawkesworth .. .. .. | 2 | 25 |
| Which is two above his number | | |
| Z will have written .. .. .. .. .. | 24 | |
| | 92 | |

Which is one above his number, for

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hawkesworth should have written .. | 46 | Himself | 39 |
| | | Y | 3 |
| | | & | 1 |
| | | T | 2 |
| | | Z | 1 |
| T .. .. .. .. | 23 | | |
| And Z .. .. .. .. | 23 | | |
| | 92 | | |

I have had no contents since no. 105.

I am,
Your's sincerely,
J. Payne.

Payne's detailed allocation of the ninety-two numbers to the different writers is perfectly correct. From No. 49, Warton's first paper, to No. 140, inclusive, there are: (*a*) thirty-nine unsigned papers, three signed Y—by Miss Mulso, afterwards Mrs. Chapone, and one signed &—by Colman; these form Hawkesworth's contribution towards his quota of forty-six: (*b*) twenty-five

papers with Johnson's signature T, *including two in the Misargyrus series,* numbers 53 and 62: (*c*) twenty-four with Warton's signature Z. Payne's letter tells us that the papers with which Johnson supplied Hawkesworth's place were Nos. 128 and 131, dated respectively January 26 and February 5, 1754. Thus Hawkesworth's "disposition," although not carried out exactly according to plan, was successfully completed; and if Johnson lost his turn, he did not fail to supply the amount of copy required of him. This is, I think, conclusive evidence that Johnson wrote the two last Misargyrus papers, and if these are his then it is reasonable to suppose that the other two in the same series, Numbers 34 and 41, are his also. The statements of Hawkins and Warton quoted at the beginning of this paper must be regarded as applicable to all the essays, twenty-nine in number, marked T. It may be added that "Misargyrus" is no more the signature of a paper than is "Perdita" (No. 74), or "Viator" (No. 84), or "Dubius" (No. 92), or "Mercator" (No. 102); it is merely the subscription to a series of letters.

Dr. Parr said that No. 87, on good breeding, "was Johnson's originally and entirely," although it has Warton's signature in the first and all the subsequent editions I have consulted. He assigned it to Johnson on internal evidence and on the ground that Wooll did not claim it for Warton. Of No. 132, which we know to be Hawkesworth's, Parr says, "there are many strong internal marks in the thoughts and the language, that Johnson had improved it largely"; and "in No. 76 signed Z there are frequent and decisive marks of Johnson's pen." (*Parriana.*) The evidence of the signature cannot, however, be disregarded.

Although Johnson had no part in the paper on or before March 8, 1753, it is obvious from Payne's letter that at some time between that date and the middle of April he did agree to take his turn with Hawkesworth and Warton in such a manner as to supply one-fourth of the essays;* Warton at the same time agreed to contribute another fourth, leaving the remainder to Hawkesworth. It is easy to see how this arrangement came about. Hawkesworth definitely states (No. 140):

> I did not . . . undertake to execute this scheme alone; not only because I wanted sufficient leisure, but because some degree of sameness is produced by the peculiarities of every writer; and it was thought, that the conceptions and expression of another, whose pieces should have a general coincidence with mine, would produce variety, and by increasing entertainment facilitate instruction.

The services of "A" were accordingly enlisted. He started off well by contributing every third paper, but this pace was too great for him and he soon tired; he missed his turn three times and left Hawkesworth to write nine consecutive papers, coming in again with number 19; his next papers were numbers 23

* Perhaps it is to this arrangement that Hannah More referred in 1776: "I have got the headache to-day, by raking out so late with that gay libertine Johnson. Do *you* know—*I* did not—that he wrote a quarter of *The Adventurer?*" (*Memoirs,* 1836, i. 56). I suppose Johnson had broken silence and spoken of his share.

(January 23), 25 (January 30), and 35 (March 6). Hawkesworth by this time realised that he could not be depended on for regular assistance and appealed for help. Hence the treaty with the author and authoress, which Johnson's letter (March 8) to Warton tells us was in the making, and Johnson's proposal to Warton in this very letter. "A's" last paper was number 43 (April 3), and the negotiations with the author and authoress, whose identity has not yet been revealed, came to nought. This accumulation of failures—"A's" incapacity, Hawkesworth's inability to carry on the work with the uncertain aid of casual supplies, and the abortive treaty, imperilled the success of the venture and convinced Payne of the necessity of inducing Johnson and Warton to collaborate with Hawkesworth.

The new arrangement probably came into being with Number 49 (April 24), Warton's first paper, when it was settled that Hawkesworth should be responsible for forty-six papers, and Johnson and Warton for twenty-three each. Payne had evidently settled in advance the number of papers required for the whole work.* "When this work was first planned," says Hawkesworth for him in the last number, "it was determined that whatever might be the success, it should not be continued as a paper till it became unwieldy as a book. . . . It was soon agreed that four volumes, when they should be printed in a pocket size, would circulate better than more, and that scarce any of the purposes of publication could be effected by less; the work therefore was limited to four volumes, and four volumes are now completed."†

The list of Johnson's papers, including those subscribed Misargyrus, is given in Courtney and Nichol Smith. It is impossible to say from the sequence in which they occur when precisely his turn came, perhaps he did not "condemn himself to compose on a stated day;" in any case we know that he provided two above his number and came to Hawkesworth's rescue when Hawkesworth was "languishing with disease."

Miss Williams's account of Johnson's generous gift of his papers to Bathurst has been quoted already. It was unknown to Hawkins. On the contrary, Hawkins states, "It is certain that Johnson retained his old maxim, that gain was the only genuine stimulative to literary exertion, and that the assistance he gave to this publication was purchased at two guineas for every number that he furnished" (*Life*, p. 310). Croker doubted the story on the ground that "Johnson was at this period in great pecuniary distress." Johnson was not at this time in great pecuniary distress—he was later, in 1756 and in 1758—but if he had been I do not think that would have prevented him from helping the man "whom he loved better than he loved any human creature" by the gift of a couple of guineas now and then. What I do find difficult to believe

* Mr. Chapman reminds me that a multiplied 35 is one of the conventional figures in the make-up of these periodicals. See *Review of English Studies*, Vol. III, p. 77.

† The first collected edition is of course in two volumes, folio. The second edition, "Printed by Charles Green Say, For J. Payne . . . M.DCC.LIV," is in four volumes, octavo. The passages quoted above occur in the first edition.

is, that Bathurst, who was a gentleman and a man after Johnson's own heart, should have accepted this gift every fortnight for a whole year from his friend whose straitened circumstances were well known to him. It is strange, too, that we hear nothing from other sources of the numerous occasions on which these essays were said to have been dictated by Johnson to Bathurst—we do hear from Hawkins of the single instance of Johnson's dictation of No. 81, to Hawkesworth.* On the whole I think we may be pardoned for not accepting Miss Williams's account as literally true.

The part taken by Bathurst in *The Adventurer* is obscure. Hawkins (*Life of Johnson,* p. 293) assigns the eight essays marked "A" to him, without giving his authority. In the life of Bonnell Thornton contributed to *The General Biographical Dictionary,* 1792, it is definitely stated that Thornton wrote them; in the later edition of 1814-16 he is "said" to have written them. Chalmers in the Preface to *The Adventurer* (*British Essayists,* 1802, vol. xxiii. p. xxxiii) saw no reason to impeach the veracity of Sir John Hawkins, but when he came to *The Connoisseur,* he retracted his somewhat grudging assent and had "little doubt" that they were Thornton's; he was led to this decision by internal evidence and "some information received subsequent to" his former consideration of the subject. Southey (*Life of Cowper,* i. 47) wrote: "Chalmers's opinion is strongly supported by internal evidence, which is in this instance more than ordinarily conclusive." Malone (*Boswell's Life,* 1811) attributes not only all the "A" papers, but Numbers 34 and 41 to Thornton. He did not precisely remember his authority, but believed it was Warton. Seccombe in the *D.N.B.* says vaguely of Thornton that "he also wrote papers in *The Adventurer.*" It is clear that he had the "A" papers in his mind, for he writes: "From one of his papers (No. 9) seems to have originated the practical jest Thornton executed later in company with six other old Westminsters." Thus the trend of critical opinion has been against Bathurst; but we still lack conclusive evidence that the essays distinguished by the signature A are from the pen of Bonnell Thornton. If Bathurst did not write these papers, what did he write? Perhaps he did not more than *write* the papers *dictated* to him by Johnson. The truth probably lies hidden in that as yet untraced letter of Johnson to Miss Hill Boothby. Let us hope that this letter will be *déterré* in time for Mr. Chapman's edition. In the meanwhile we must content ourselves by saying, with Boswell, "How much this amiable man actually contributed to *The Adventurer* cannot be known."

It is satisfactory to find that *The Adventurer* was a success. Hawkesworth, having by his editorship established his literary character, received a Lambeth degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury; Warton was gratified by a still greater honour, Johnson's sincere praise (*Letters,* No. 51); and Payne was rewarded by a sale which "was at first more extensive than that of the Rambler." On this last point we have concrete evidence. In December 1755

* *Life of Johnson,* p. 294. Hawkins says the paper, on the Admirable Crichton, was dictated from memory.

Payne sold one half-share of the copyright of the second edition to Dodsley for £120. The cost of production is set out in his receipt and is as follows:

"Paper and Printing at £4 4*s.* 0*d.* sheet. No. 2000.
52 sheets

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 218 | 8 | 0 | |
| 31 | 12 | 0 | Incidents |
| 250 | 0 | 0 | |

| | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Produce of 2000 setts at £33 12*s.* per 100 | 672 | 0 | 0 |
| Total expense | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Gain | 422 | 0 | 0"* |

We may be sure that this success was in a large measure due to the zeal and active interest displayed in the work by Samuel Johnson.

* Tregaskis, *Caxton Head Catalogue,* 919, No. 295.

JOHN DRYDEN.

1 *From an original portrait in the Picture Gallery at Oxford probably painted in his thirty third year 1663.*

2 *From a print engraved by Faithorne jun. after Closterman's picture painted probably about the year 1690*

3 *From a portrait painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1698.*

Dryden is quoted upon nearly every page of the *Dictionary*.

# JOHNSON'S PLAN OF A DICTIONARY.

THE

# PLAN

OF A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

Addreſſed to the Right Honourable

## PHILIP DORMER,

Earl of *CHESTERFIELD*;

One of His MAJESTY's Principal Secretaries of State.

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*LONDON:*

Printed for J. and P. KNAPTON, T. LONGMAN and T. SHEWELL, C. HITCH, A. MILLAR, and R. DODSLEY. M DCCXLVII.

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To the RIGHT HONOURABLE

# *PHILIP DORMER,*

## Earl of *CHESTERFIELD*;

## One of His MAJESTY's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD,

WHEN firſt I undertook to write an Engliſh Dictionary, I had no expectation of any higher patronage than that of the proprietors of the copy, nor proſpect of any other advantage than the price of my labour; I knew, that the work in which I engaged is generally conſidered as drudgery for the blind, as the proper toil of artleſs induſtry, a task that requires neither the light of learning, nor the activity of genius, but may be ſucceſsfully performed without any higher quality than that of bearing burthens with dull patience, and beating the track of the alphabet with ſluggiſh reſolution.

MY LORD,

WHEN first I undertook to write an Engliſh Dictionary, I had no expectation of any higher patronage than that of the proprietors of the copy, nor proſpect of any other advantage than the price of my labour; I knew, that the work in which I engaged is generally conſidered as drudgery for the blind, as the proper toil of artleſs induſtry, a task that requires neither the light of learning, nor the activity of genius, but may be ſucceſsfully performed without any greater quality than that of bearing burthens with dull patience, and beating the track of the alphabet with ſluggiſh reſolution.

A WHETHER

[*Reprinted from the "Review of English Studies," April, 1926, with the courteous permission of R. W. Chapman, Esq: of Oxford.*]

# JOHNSON'S *PLAN OF A DICTIONARY*

THE *Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language* was printed in 1747 in two forms, quarto and octavo. The 8° is manifestly the later, for it corrects the *erratum of the* 4°, and is of no great interest. The bibliography of the 4° has been insufficiently explored. The collation of most copies is: Title, with *erratum* on verso (there was no half-title); A-E1 in fours. Mr. Tregaskis in 1922 catalogued a copy which had also E2, a list of Dodsley's books (this makes it improbable that the title-leaf and E1 were printed together as a half-sheet).

It has been noted that there are two forms of p. 1: (*a*) that in which the words (which appear also on the title-page)

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE *PHILIP DORMER,* | Earl of *CHESTERFIELD*: | One of His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretaries | of State

are printed below two double rules, which head the page, and above the words MY LORD (caps and small caps); (*b*) that in which the space between the rules and the words MY LORD (large caps) is blank. But it does not seem to have been noticed that the whole of sheet A is from two distinct settings of type. The rest of the pamphlet is from the same setting in all the copies I have examined. We may distinguish the two variants of A as *Chesterfield* and *non-Chesterfield*. The *Ch.* variety seems to be the rarer. Both are in the British Museum. The differences noted are as follows:

1. P. 2, l. 19 (third paragraph of the pamphlet) *non-Ch.* has a semicolon, *Ch.* a comma, after *innocent*. The semicolon is to be preferred.

2. P. 4, l. 7 (sixth para.) *non-Ch.* has *those who desire the praise of elegance and discernment*. *Ch.* has *or* for *and*. The former reading is perhaps to be preferred. Johnson is inviting criticism of his plan from the judicious; a *distinction between* elegant and discerning critics does not seem to have much point.

3. P. 4, l. 15 (seventh para.) *non-Ch.* has *The chief intent . . . is to preserve the purity and ascertain the meaning of the English idiom; and this seems to require nothing more than that our language be considered so far as it is our own*. *Ch.* has *our English idiom*. If the variation is not accidental, it seems more likely that Johnson altered *our* to *the* to avoid a plethora of *our*'s than that he altered *the* to *our* to avoid a plethora of *the*'s.

In these three variations *Ch.* is followed by the 8°, and in the second and third by the *textus receptus*.

4. P. 5, l. 7, *non-Ch.* has *as to be; Ch.* misprints *to as be*.

5. The *non-Ch.* A was printed "with figures" (1 on A1, 2 on A2). The *Ch.* A has no figures, and is in this respect like the rest of the pamphlet.

These, which seem to be the only available criteria (for the paper, which is without a watermark, seems to be the same in *Ch.* and *non-Ch.*, and the same in A as in the other sheets), are perhaps not sufficient to settle priority.

If we assume that *Ch.* is the earlier, then we may suppose (*a*) that the superscription of p. 1 was later omitted as vain repetition of the title-page; (*b*) that variations 1, 2 and 3 are deliberate corrections; (*c*) that some copies of *Ch.* got into circulation somehow, and that one of them was used as copy for the 8°.

If we assume that *non-Ch.* is the earlier, then we may suppose (*a*) that the superscription was later added to p. 1 for the sake of pomp; (*b*) that variations 1, 2 and 3 are accidental; (*c*) that A had to be reprinted to make up an imperfection. This would account, equally with the other hypothesis, for the relative rarity of *Ch.*

A further question is that of large-paper copies. There is a tendency to describe any large copy of a handsome piece of print as "probably" or certainly L.P.; and once a copy measuring $a \times b$ has been so described, it is confidently assumed that a copy which is either taller or wider (or both) must be L.P. In the present case it should be noted that the inner margin (of all copies seen except that in the Bodleian, which has been cropped on *four* sides to get it into a volume) is very generous—over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the outer margin should be of corresponding amplitude; the measure is over $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that any copy that has been decently treated should be not less than 8 inches wide. Mr. Wise's copy is $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$; the MacGeorge copy (catalogued as L.P.; it fetched £50) and another are $10\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$; an uncut copy catalogued by Messrs. Elkin Mathews (*5/307, 1925*) is $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$.

But if the evidence for L.P. copies is inadequate, there is no doubt that Mr. Wise's copy is *thick* paper. Further, it and two other copies present another interesting feature. On the Wise copy, at the top of the title, is written "No. 3." Mr. Wise has a note of another copy (believed by him to be L.P.) which is similarly numbered 5. Finally the MacGeorge (now R. B. Adam) copy is numbered 6. It seems probable that a few copies were printed on a special paper, and numbered, for presentation.

The Wise and MacGeorge copies are both of the *non-Chesterfield* variety.

R. W. Chapman.

P. S. Since this was written I have been able to examine the facsimiles of the MS. corrected by Johnson. It will be seen that the MS. gives the words 'To the Right Honourable,' etc., etc., before 'My Lord,' as in the *Ch.* variety of the print. Further, both *elegance or discernment* and *innocent* (with a comma) are there, in Johnson's own hand.

Though my own copy is a *non-Ch.*, I cannot evade the conclusion that the *Ch.* state is the earlier. I believe however that it is an imperfect and rejected state.

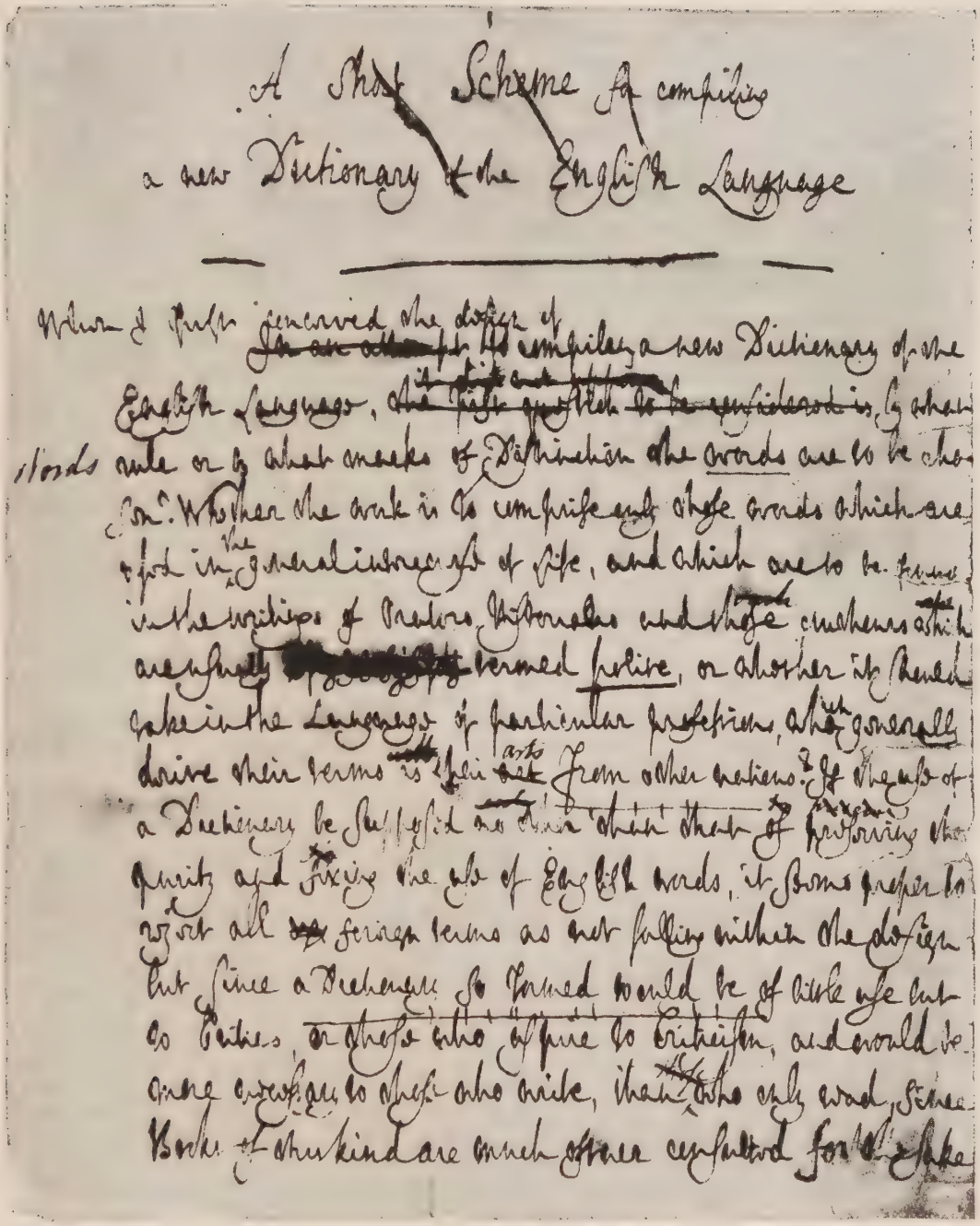
R. W. C.

Oxford, Feb. 1929.

(1)

## A Short Scheme for compiling a new Dictionary of the English Language

When I first conceived the design of compiling a new Dictionary of the English Language, the first question to be considered is by what rule or by what marks of Distinction the *words* are to be chosen? Whether the work is to comprise only those words which are used in the general intercourse of Life, and which are to be found in the writings of Orators, Historians and those authours which are usually termed *polite,* or whether it should take in the Language of particular professions, which generally derive their terms as their arts from other nations? If the use of a Dictionary be supposed no other than that of preserving the purity and fixing the use of English words, it seems proper to reject all foreign terms as not falling within the design but since a Dictionary so formed would be of little use but to Critics, or those who aspire to Criticism, and would be more necessary to those who write, than who only read, since Books of this kind are much oftener consulted for the sake



A Short Scheme for compiling a new Dictionary of the English Language

When I first conceived the design of compiling a new Dictionary of the English Language, it was my intention to have ascertained in what words only or by what marks of Distinction the words are to be chosen. Whether the work is to comprise only those words which are used in the general intercourse of life, and which are to be found in the writings of Authors, Historians and those authors which are usually termed polite, or whether it should take in the Languages of particular professions, which generally derive their terms from other nations. If the use of a Dictionary be supposed to consist chiefly in preserving the purity and fixing the use of English words, it seems proper to admit all foreign terms as not falling within the design. But since a Dictionary so formed would be of little use but to Critics, or those who affect to Criticise, and would be of more advantage to those who write, than those who only read, since Books of this kind are much oftener consulted for the sake

Johnson's first draft of the *Plan*.

of learning the meaning of words, than of enquiring into their construction, since those words of which the meaning is most frequently sought are terms of art, and since such terms have spread themselves with great exuberance over the Dictionaries, they can not in my opinion be omitted in this, which is intended to serve all the uses of all others, and to have many which all others want.

Of these terms however all are not to be equally considered as parts of our Language, for some of them are naturalized and incorporated, but others still continue Aliens. This Naturalization is the consequence of frequent use by which the ear is accustomed to their sound, as in the words, *Equator, Satellites,* or of the change of a foreign to an English termination, and conformity to the rules of the speech into which they are adopted, as Category, Cachexy, etc.

Of those which continue aliens, and which have made no approaches toward assimilation, there are some which seem necessary to be retained, because those who purchase the Dictionary will expect to find them, such are many words in the Common Law, as *Capias, Habeas Corpus, Praemunire, Nisi Prius.* Such are some terms of controversial Divinity as *Hypostasis* and of Physick as the names

of learning the meaning of words, that of inquiring into their construction since those words of which the meaning is most frequently sought are terms of art, and since we have shewn how this with great preference over other Dictionaries, they can not in any instance be omitted in this, which is intended to give all the uses of all others, and to have many which all others want.

Of such terms however all are not to be equally considered as parts of our language, for some of them are naturalized and incorporated, but others still continue aliens, and this Naturalization is either the consequence of frequent use by which the ear is accustomed to their sound, as in the words Bignon, Satellites, or of the change of a foreign to an English termination, and conformity to the rules of the Speech into which they are adopted as Category, Cachexy.

Of those which continue aliens, and which have made no approaches towards assimilation, there are some which seem necessary to be retained, because those who purchase the Dictionary will expect to find them, such are many words in the Common Law, as Capias, Habeas Corpus, Fieri facias, Nisi Prius. Such are some terms of commercial Polity as Hypothecation, and of Physicks as the names

of Diseases, and in general all terms which can be found in Books not written professedly upon particular arts or which can be supposed necessary to those who do not study them. Thus when a Reader not skilled in Physic finds in Milton this Line

.....pining Atrophy
Marasmus, and wide-wasting Pestilence

he will with equal expectations look in his Dictionary for the word Marasmus, as for Atrophy, or Pestilence, and will have reason to complain if he does not find it.

(*Following is the Missing Part*)

It seems necessary to the completion of a dictionary design'd not merely for critics but for popular use, that it should comprise, in some degree, the peculiar words of every profession; that the terms of war and navigation should be inserted so far as they can be required by readers of travels, and of history; and those of law, merchandise and mechanical trades, so far as they can be supposed useful in the occurrences of common life.

But there ought, however, to be some distinction made between the different classes of words, and therefore it will be proper to print those which are incorporated into the language in the usual character, and those which are still to be considered as foreign, in the Italic letter.

Another question may arise, with regard to appellatives, or the names of species. It seems no great use to set down the words *horse, dog, cat, willow, alder, dasy, rose,* and a thousand others,

of Diffcultes, and in general all terms ~~of Art~~ which can be found in Books not written professedly upon the Arts to which ~~they belong~~ they belong, or can be supposed necessary to those who do not study them. Thus when a Reader not skilled in ~~the Mysteries of Navigation~~ Physic finds in Milton this fi

— — — — — passing through Atropos

Magazines, and understands by Atropos

he will with equal reputation look in his Dictionary for the word Magazines, as for Atropos, or Bellona, and will have reason to complain if he does not find it.

of which it will be hard to give any explanation not more obscure than the word itself. Yet it is to be considered that if the names of animals be inserted we must admit those which are more known as well as those with which we are by accident less acquainted and if they are all rejected how will the reader be relieved from difficulties which may be produced by allusions to the *Crocodile,* the *Chamaeleon,* the *Ichneumon,* and the *Hyena.*

* If no plants are to be mentioned, the most pleasing part of nature will be excluded, and many beautiful epithets be unexplained, if only those which are less known are to be mentioned, who shall fix the Limits of the reader's knowledge. How much an assemblage of trees may deserve an explanation will appear from an old English Poet who wrote in Latin.—

vetus incola Montis
Sylva viret etc.

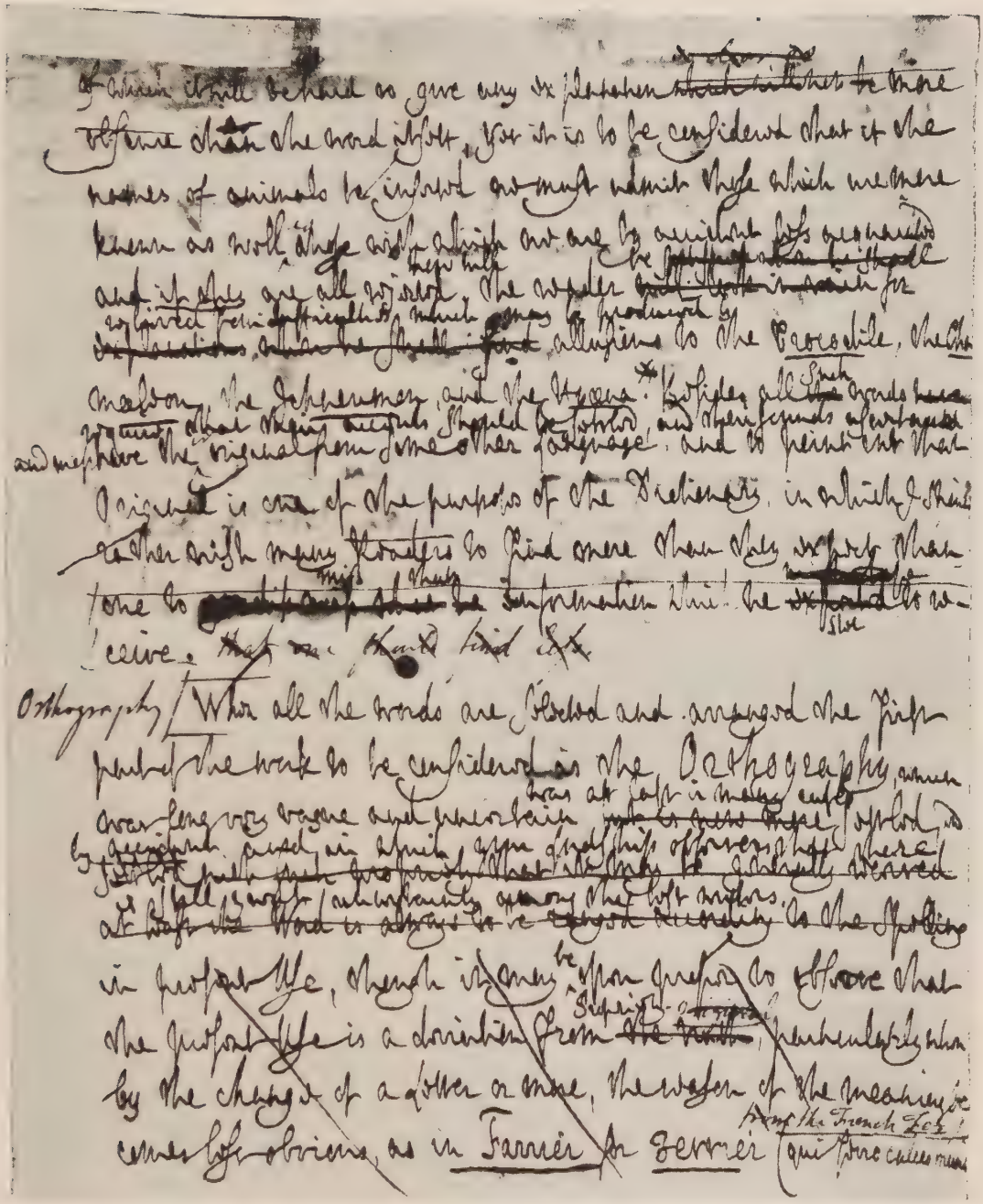
Had Shakespeare had a Dictionary of this kind he had not made the Woodbine entwist the Honeysuckle, nor would Milton have disposed so improperly his Ellops and his Scorpion.

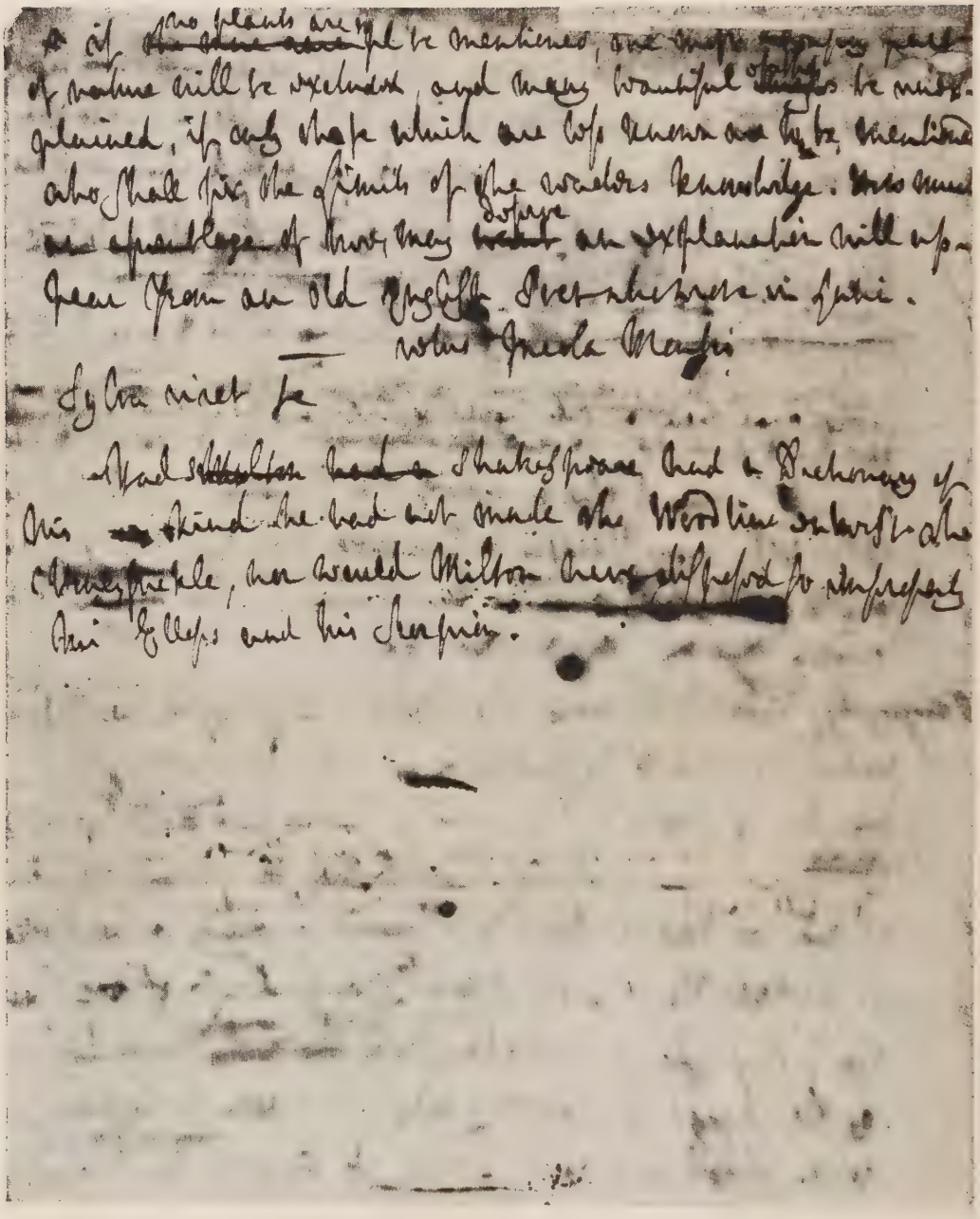
Besides all such words require that their accents should be settled, and their sounds ascertained and must have the original from some other Language, and to point out that Original is one of the purposes of the Dictionary, in which I should rather wish many Readers to find more than they expect than one to miss that information which he expected to receive.

When all the words are selected and arranged the first part of the work to be considered is the Orthography, which was long very vague and uncertain, was at last in many cases settled, [and] by accident, and in which your Lordship observes that there is still great uncertainty among the best writers.

The following after settled, (practically all crossed out)—and settled with such propriety that it may be generally received, at least the Word is always to be ranged according to the Spelling in present Use, though it may be often proper to observe that the present Use is a deviation from Propriety, particularly when by the change of a Letter or more, the reason of the meaning becomes less obvious, as in *Farrier* for *Ferrier* (qui ferro calces mun[it

* From reverse, p. 4.





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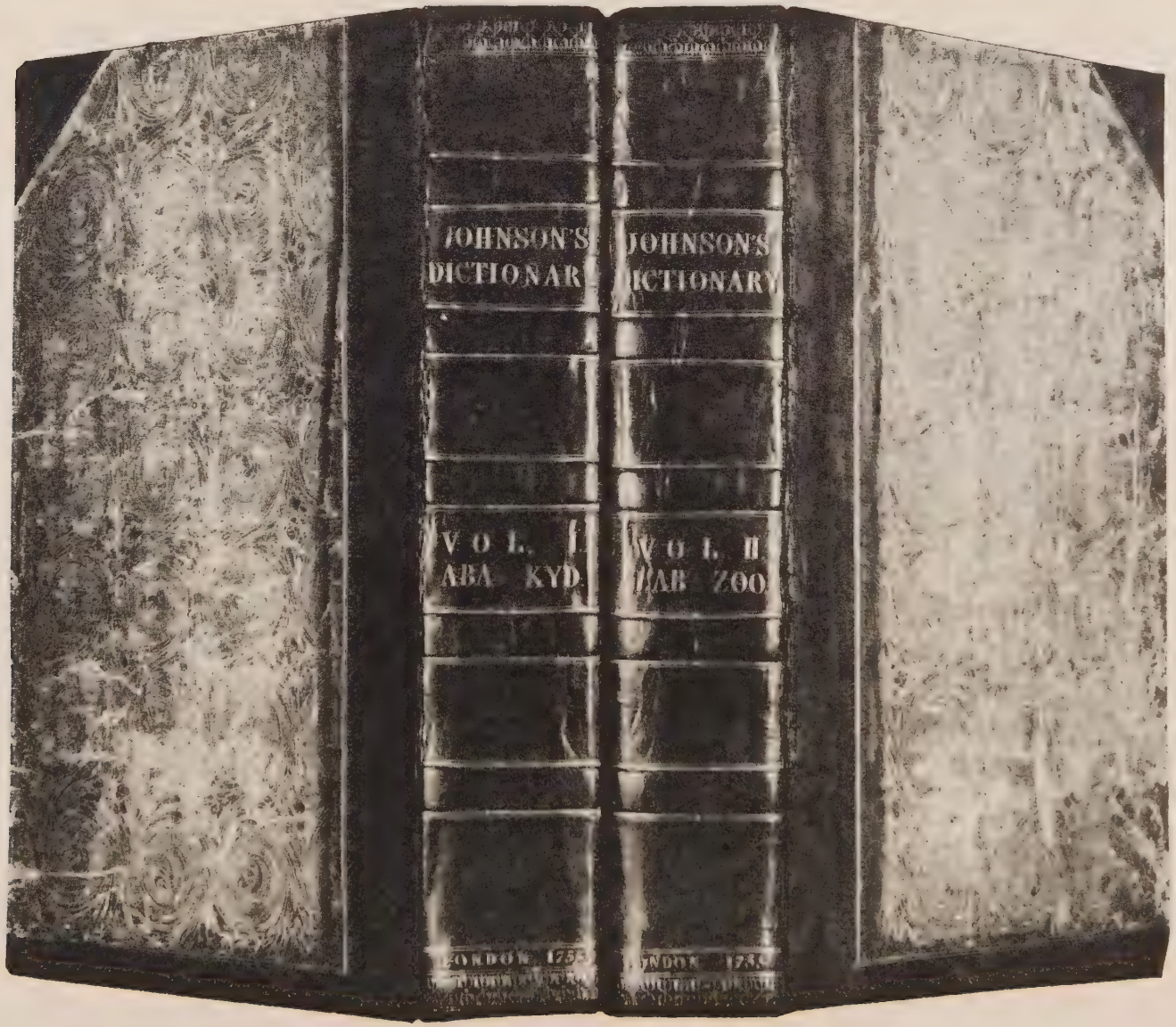
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*Gibberish* for *Geberish*, the jargon of Geber and his Chymical Followers understood by none but their own tribe. It may be likewise often proper to trace back the orthography of different ages to show by what gradations the word departed from its original.

Closely connected with orthography is *Pronunciation*, the stability of which is of great importance to the duration of a Language, as the first change will naturally begin by corruptions in the living Speech. The want of certain rules of pronunciation have made [us] unable to fix the measures of our ancient Poets, of whose Syllables we are now wholly ignorant, and it is surely time to provide that the Harmony of the moderns may be more permanent. A new pronunciation will make almost a new Language, and therefore as one great end of this undertaking is to fix the English Language, care should be taken to determine the accentuation of all polysyllables by proper authorities, for rules cannot easily be given. Thus there is no antecedent reason for difference of accent in the two words *dólorous* and *sonórous* yet of the one Milton gives the sound in this line

He pass'd, o'er many a Region *Dólorous*

Gilbertus for English the surgeon of Tober and his Physical Followers ~~whatsoever~~ ~~they~~ ~~have~~ that their own tribe. It may be likewise of no poor to have back the orthography of different ages so to shew by what gradations the word departed from its original.

Pronunciation Closely connected with orthography is Pronunciation, the Stability of which is of great importance to a language, ~~for~~ ~~as~~ the first changes will naturally begin by corruption in the living speech. The Greeks & certain Rules of pronunciation ~~have~~ made whereby to fix the Quantities of our ancient Vowels, ~~with~~ those Syllables we are now Wholly ignorant, and it is ~~surely~~ time to prevent that the Harmony of the Numbers ~~may~~ be more ascertained. A new pronunciation will make almost a new ~~speech~~, and therefore as one great end of this undertaking is to fix the English language, care should be taken to determine the accentuation of all ~~doubtful~~ words by proper authorities, for rules cannot be given. Thus there is no universal reason for difference of accent in the two words Hôlerous and Jonérous given by the one Milton gives the former in this line

Thus prais'd, ~~and~~ ~~may~~ a Heroic Hôlerous

and Gay gives us that of the other in this

The Drunkard's flight require sonórous Lays.

It may be likewise proper to remark Elisions as *Th' obdurate*—contractions as *generous gen'rous reverend rev'rend* and coalitions as Region, Question. But it is still more necessary to fix the sound of monosyllables by placing with them words of the like sound that one may guard the other against the danger of that variation, which has already happened to some. Thus the words *wound* and *wind* as they are frequently pronounced will not rhyme to *sound* and *mind*. It is to be remarked that many words written alike are differently pronounced, as *flow* and *plow* which may [be] thus registered *flow-Woe, Plow-now*. Thus to *tear* and to shed a *tear* have not one letter different, but may be distinguished thus *tear-dare, tear-peer*. Some words have two sounds which may be equally admitted as being equally defensible by authority. Thus *great* is differently used.

For Swift and him despised the farce of State
The sober follies of the Wise and Great.—Pope.

As if misfortune made the Throne her seat
And none could be unhappy but the great.—Rowe.

The care of such minute particulars may be censured as

and Joy gives us Chart of the Wher in this

The Drunkards Flyter requires fore rens Lays. Even Sanfa
for may be likewise Proper to remark Elipses as The Adnate - con-
tractions as Governs Governs reverend reverend and conditions
as Virgin, from Gurgin. But it is still more necessary to fix
the Sense of the Emphatic Words by placing with them words
of the Like Sound that one may Sound the other against the
Design of Variation, which has always happened to some. Thus
the words reverend and revived as they are frequently pronounced
will rich rhyme to Sound and Invited. It is to be remarked
that many words written alike are differently pronounced, as
Flew and Flow which may Thus signified Flew - as Woe. Flew
plough Flew - now. Thus to Bear and to Shoot a Bear have not one Letter
different, but may be distinguished Thus. Bear - dare. Bear - pear.
Some words have two Sounds which may be equally retained
as being equally distinct to Authority. Thus as great & different
usage; For Swift and him distinct the Force of Note
The Letter Y is of the Wife and Good. Bye
As if my Wife make the Shrew her Sob
And here & could be unhappy but the good. Here
The use of such marks Grammarians may be referred to

as trifling but these particulars have not been thought in more polished Languages unworthy of attention.

* The accuracy of the French in stating the sounds of their letters is well known, and now amongst the Italians Crescembeni has given an account of the words which in compliance with different rhymes be differently spelt of which the number is now so fixed, that no modern Poet is suffered to encrease it.

When the Orthography and Pronunciation are adjusted the *Etymology* or Derivation is next to be considered, and the words are to be placed in their different classes whether simple as *Day, Light,* or compound as *Day-light* whether primitive as to *act* or derivative, as *Action, actionable, active, activity,* this will much facilitate the attainment of our Language which now stands in our Dictionaries a confused heap of words without dependence and without relation.

When this part of the work is performed it will be necessary to enquire how our primitives are to be deduced from Foreign Languages, in which great assistance will be received from our own Etymologists. This search will give occasion to many curious disquisitions, and sometimes perhaps to conjectures which may by those who are unacquainted with this kind of Study appear improbable and capricious, but it may be reasonably imagined that what is so much in the power of Men as Language will very often be capriciously conducted, nor are these disquisitions and conjectures to be considered altogether as wanton Sports of wit or vain shows of Learning, our Language is well known not to be primitive or self-originated, but

* See reverse page 7 of MS.

as Writers but these particulars have not been sought in those
~~polished~~ languages unworthy of attention ~~as more polished~~
~~languages of the present day~~ ×

Etymology + When the Orthography and Pronunciation are settled
the Etymology or Derivation is next to be considered, and
the words are to be placed in their different steps whether as Sim-
ple as Day, Light or compound as Daylight whether primitive
as to act or derivative, as Actor, active activity, this will
much facilitate the attainment of our Language which now
stands in our Dictionaries a confused heap of words without de-
pendence, and without relation.

Derivation + When this part of the work is performed it will be
necessary to enquire how our primitives are to be deduced from
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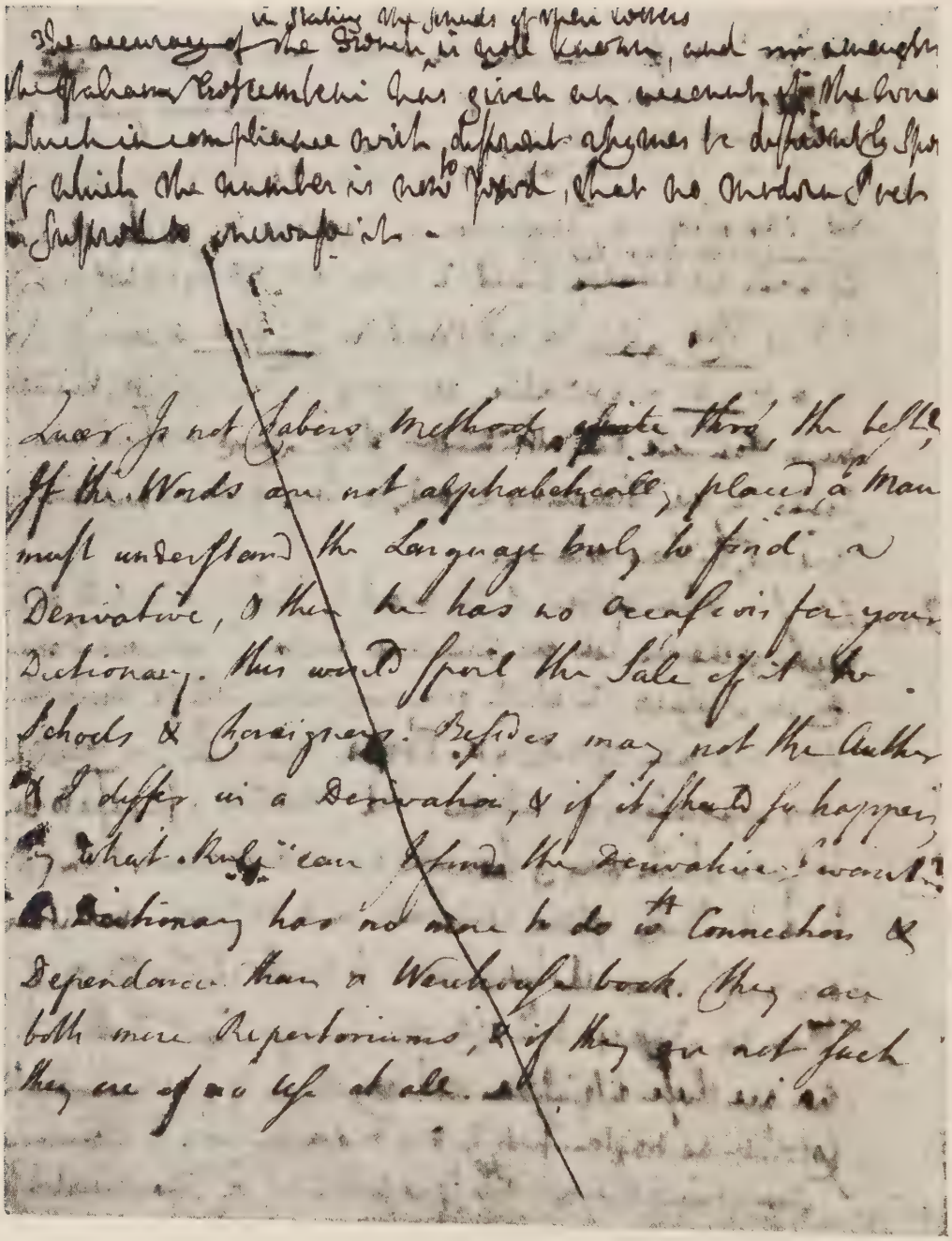
nor are these disquisitions and conjectures to be neglected al-
together as wanton sports of wit or vain shews of learning our
Language is not known yet to be so primitive or so perfect as that



Reverse, p. 7.

as, to *act*, or derivative, as *action*, *actionable*, *active*, *activity*. This will much facilitate the attainment of our language, which now ſtands in our dictionaries a confuſed heap of words without dependence, and without relation.

When this part of the work is performed, it will be neceſſary to inquire how our primitives are to be deduced from foreign languages, which may be often very ſucceſsfully performed by the aſſiſtance of our own etymologiſts. This ſearch will give occaſion to many curious diſquiſitions, and ſometimes perhaps to conjectures, which, to readers unacquainted with this kind of ſtudy, cannot but appear improbable and capricious. But it may be reaſonably imagined, that what is ſo much in the power of men as language, will very often be capriciouſly conducted. Nor are theſe diſquiſitions and conjectures to be conſidered altogether as wanton ſports of wit, or vain ſhews of learning; our language is well known not to be primitive or ſelf-originated, but to have adopted words of every generation, and either for the ſupply of its neceſſities, or the encreaſe of its copiouſneſs, to have received additions from very diſtant regions; ſo that in ſearch of the progenitors of our ſpeech, we may wander from the tropic to the frozen zone, and find ſome in the vallies of Paleſtine and ſome upon the rocks of Norway.

Beside

*Missing part begins.

Beside the derivation of particular words, there is likewiſe an etymology of phraſes. Expreſſions are often taken from other languages, ſome apparently, as to *run a riſque*, *courir un riſque*; and ſome even when we do not ſeem to borrow their words; thus, to *bring about* or accompliſh, appears an Engliſh phraſe, but in reality our native word *about* has no ſuch import, and it is only a French expreſſion, of which we have an example in the common phraſe, *venir à bout d' une affaire.*

In exhibiting the deſcent of our language, our etymologiſts ſeem to have been too laviſh of their learning, having traced almoſt every word through various tongues, only to ſhew what was ſhewn ſufficiently by the firſt derivation. This practice is of great uſe in ſynoptical lexicons, where mutilated and doubtful languages are explained by their affinity to others more certain and extenſive, but is generally ſuperfluous in Engliſh etymologies. When the word is eaſily deduced from a Saxon original, I ſhall not often enquire further, ſince we know not the parent of the Saxon dialect, but when it is borrowed from the French, I ſhall ſhew whence the French is apparently derived. Where a Saxon root cannot be found, the defect may be ſupplied from kindred languages, which will be generally furniſhed with much liberality by the writers of our gloſſaries;

writers

writers who deſerve often the higheſt praiſe, both of judgment and induſtry, and may expect at leaſt to be mentioned with honour by me, whom they have freed from the greateſt part of a very laborious work, and on whom they have impoſed, at worſt, only the eaſy taſk of rejecting ſuperfluities.

By tracing in this manner every word to its original, and not admitting, but with great caution, any of which no original can be found, we ſhall ſecure our language from being over-run with *cant*, from being crouded with low terms, the ſpawn of folly or affectation, which ariſe from no juſt principles of ſpeech, and of which therefore no legitimate derivation can be ſhewn.

When the etymology is thus adjuſted, the Analogy of our language is next to be conſidered; when we have diſcovered whence our words are derived, we are to examine by what rules they are governed, and how they are inflected through their various terminations. The terminations of the Engliſh are few, but thoſe few have hitherto remained unregarded by the writers of our dictionaries. Our ſubſtantives are declined only by the plural termination, our adjectives admit no variation but in the degrees of compariſon, and our verbs are conjugated by auxiliary words, and are only changed in the preter tenſe.

To

To our language may be with great juſtneſs applied the obſervation of *Quintilian*, that ſpeech was not formed by an analogy ſent from heaven. It did not deſcend to us in a ſtate of uniformity and perfection, but was produced by neceſſity and enlarged by accident, and is therefore compoſed of diſſimilar parts, thrown together by negligence, by affectation, by learning, or by ignorance.

Our inflections therefore are by no means conſtant, but admit of numberleſs irregularities, which in this dictionary will be diligently noted. Thus *fox* makes in the plural *foxes*, but *ox* makes *oxen*. *Sheep* is the ſame in both numbers. Adjectives are ſometimes compared by changing the laſt ſyllable, as *proud*, *prouder*, *proudeſt*; and ſometimes by particles prefixed, as *ambitious*, *more* ambitious, *moſt* ambitious. The forms of our verbs are ſubject to great variety; ſome end their preter tenſe in *ed*, as I *love*, I *loved*, I have *loved*, which may be called the regular form, and is followed by moſt of our verbs of ſouthern original. But many depart from this rule, without agreeing in any other, as I *ſhake*, I *ſhook*, I have *ſhaken*, or *ſhook* as it is ſometimes written in poetry; I *make*, I *made*, I have *made*; I *bring*, I *brought*; I *wring*, I *wrung*, and many others, which, as they cannot be reduced to rules, muſt be learned from the dictionary rather than the grammar.

THE verbs are likewiſe to be diſtinguiſhed according to their qualities, as actives from neuters; the neglect of which has already introduced ſome barbarities in our converſation, which, if not obviated by juſt animadverſions, may in time creep into our writings.

THUS, my Lord, will our language be laid down, diſtinct in its minuteſt ſubdiviſions, and reſolved into its elemental principles. And who upon this ſurvey can forbear to wiſh, that theſe fundamental atoms of our ſpeech might obtain the firmneſs and immutability of the primogenial and conſtituent particles of matter, that they might retain their ſubſtance while they alter their appearance, and be varied and compounded, yet not deſtroyed.

BUT this is a privilege which words are ſcarcely to expect; for, like their author, when they are not gaining ſtrength, they are generally loſing it. Though art may ſometimes prolong their duration, it will rarely give them perpetuity, and their changes will be almoſt always informing us, that language is the work of man, of a being from whom permanence and ſtability cannot be derived.

WORDS having been hitherto conſidered as ſeparate and unconnected, are now to be likewiſe examined

mined as they are ranged in their various relations to others by the rules of SYNTAX or conſtruction, to which I do not know that any regard has been yet ſhewn in Engliſh dictionaries, and in which the grammarians can give little aſſiſtance. The ſyntax of this language is too inconſtant to be reduced to rules, and can be only learned by the diſtinct conſideration of particular words as they are uſed by the beſt authors. Thus, we ſay, according to the preſent modes of ſpeech, the ſoldier died *of* his wounds, and the ſailor periſhed *with* hunger; and every man acquainted with our language would be offended by a change of theſe particles, which yet ſeem originally aſſigned by chance, there being no reaſon to be drawn from grammar or reaſon why a man may not, with equal propriety, be ſaid to dye *with* a wound, or periſh *of* hunger.

Our ſyntax therefore is not to be taught by general rules, but by ſpecial precedents; and in examining whether Addiſon has been with juſtice accuſed of a ſoleciſm in this paſſage,

> The poor inhabitant-----
> Starves in the midſt of nature's bounty curſt,
> And in the loaden vineyard *dies for thirſt.*

it is not in our power to have recourſe to any eſtabliſhed laws of ſpeech, but we muſt remark how the writers of former ages have uſed the ſame word, and conſider whether he can be acquitted of impropriety,



*End of missing part.

# PREFACE.

IT is the fate of thoſe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the proſpect of good; to be expoſed to cenſure, without hope of praiſe; to be diſgraced by miſcarriage, or puniſhed for neglect, where ſucceſs would have been without applauſe, and diligence without reward.

Among theſe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have conſidered, not as the pupil, but the ſlave of ſcience, the pionier of literature, doomed only to remove rubbiſh and clear obſtructions from the paths of Learning and Genius, who preſs forward to conqueſt and glory, without beſtowing a ſmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progreſs. Every other authour may aſpire to praiſe; the lexicographer can only hope to eſcape reproach, and even this negative recompenſe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, attempted a dictionary of the *Engliſh* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, has itſelf been hitherto neglected, ſuffered to ſpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance, reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion, and expoſed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundleſs variety, without any eſtabliſhed principle of ſelection; adulterations were to be detected, without a ſettled teſt of purity; and modes of expreſſion to be rejected or received, without the ſuffrages of any writers of claſſical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no aſſiſtance but from general grammar, I applied myſelf to the peruſal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of uſe to aſcertain or illuſtrate any word or phraſe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eſtabliſhing to myſelf, in the progreſs of the work, ſuch rules as experience and analogy ſuggeſted to me; experience, which practice and obſervation were continually increaſing; and analogy, which, though in ſome words obſcure, was evident in others.

In adjuſting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unſettled and fortuitous, I found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh thoſe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themſelves once unneceſſary, muſt be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiſtred, that they may not be increaſed, and aſcertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewiſe its impropriеties and abſurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proſcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceſſary or common uſe were ſpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any viſible ſigns, muſt have been ſpoken with great diverſity, as we now obſerve thoſe who cannot read to catch ſounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firſt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to expreſs, as he could, the ſounds which he was accuſtomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing ſuch words as were already vitiated in ſpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muſt have been vague and unſettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the ſame ſound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation ariſe in a great part the various dialects of the ſame country, which will always be obſerved to grow fewer, and leſs different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary repreſentation of ſounds by letters, proceeds that diverſity of ſpelling obſervable in the *Saxon* remains, and I ſuppoſe in the firſt books of every nation, which perplexes or deſtroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, which, being once incorporated, can never be afterward diſmiſſed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *ſtrength* from *ſtrong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una*; to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This

From Johnson's Preface to the Dictionary.

in their various relations to others by the rules of Syntaxis and Construction, to which I do not know that any regard has been yet shown in English Dictionaries, and in which the Grammarians can give very little assistance, for the syntax of the language is too inconstant to be reduced to rules, and can be learned only by considering the particular words as they are used by the best authours. Thus we say who use the present modes of speech, the Soldier *died of* his wounds, but we say the Sailor *perished with* Hunger.
Addison is accused of inaccurate English in this Line

And in the loaden Vineyard dies *for* thirst

which yet may be defended, and, I think justified by the authority of Sir John Davies

And shuns it still although *for thirst she dye*

When the Construction of a word is explained it is necessary to pursue it through its train of Phraseology or those forms in which it is used in a manner peculiar to our language or in senses not to be comprised in the first general explanation, as from the verb *make* to *make love make* an *end, make way* as *he made way for his Followers. The ship made its way before the wind,* to *make out* an assertion, to *make good*

10
in their various relations to others & the rules of Syntaxis and Construction which I do not know that any yet and have been shewn in English Dictionaries, and in which the Grammarians can give very little assistance. In the Idiom of this Language it is not so much required to be reduced to rules, and can be taught by endeavouring carefully considering the Structure of sentences wherein the words are used by the best Authors. Thus we say through the prickly mazes of Speech The Soldier died of his wounds, but we say The Sailor perished with Hunger.

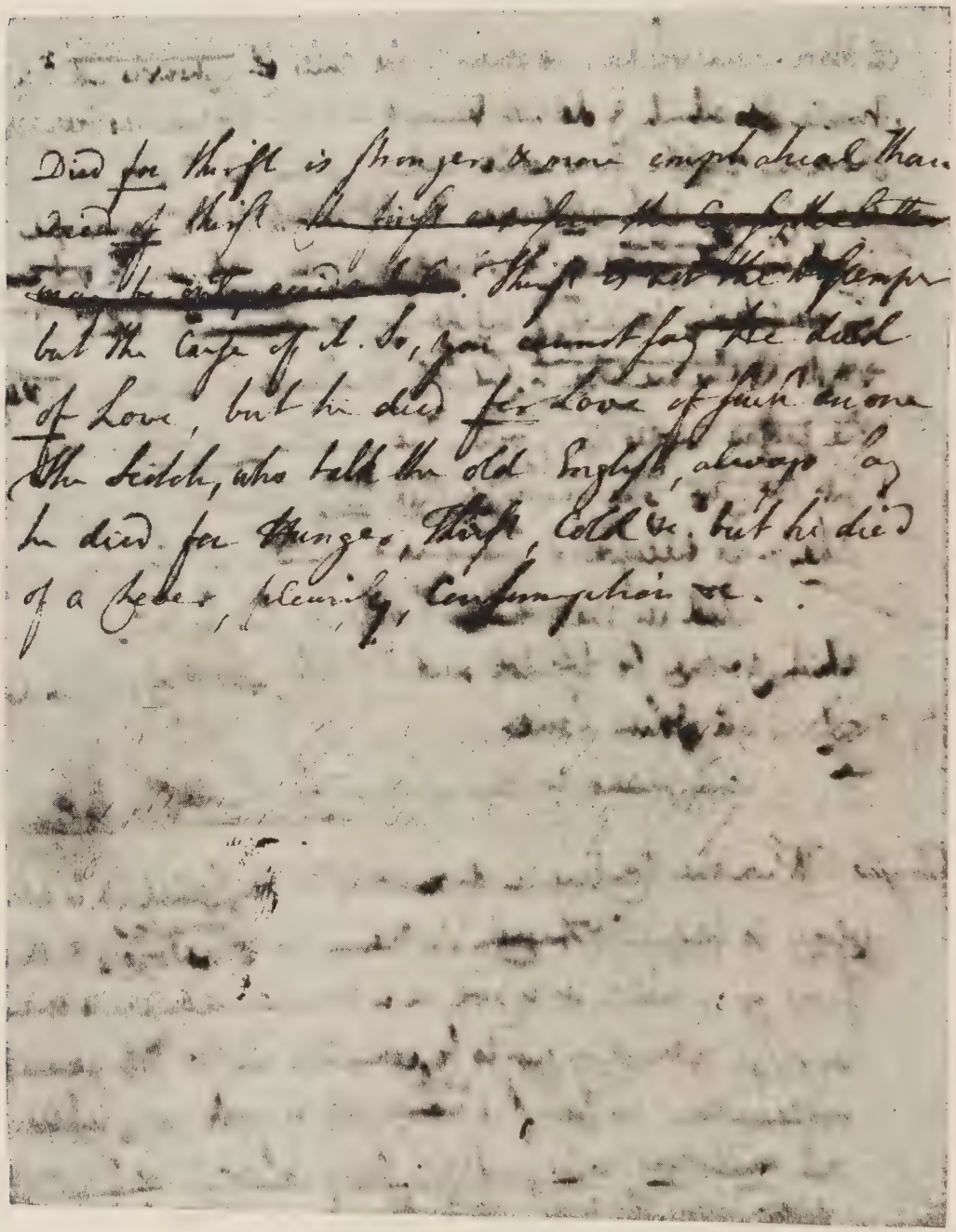
Addison is accused of inaccurate English in this Line

And in the Golden Vineyard dies for thirst

which I do not deny to be defensible, and I think justified by the authority of Sir John Davies

And Thames in Silk attending for Thirsty the days

Phrases / When the Composition of a word is explained it is necessary to pursue it through its train of Phraseology or those forms of in which it is used in a manner peculiar to our Language or in Senses not to be comprised in the first general explanation, as from the verb to make we make love make an end, make way as he made way for his Followers. The Ship made its way before the wind, to make out an allusion to make good



Reverse, p. 10.

# PREFACE

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the wells of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of ſtile, admitting among the additions of later times, only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeneſs antecedent to perfection, as well as of falſe refinement and declenſion, I have been cautious leſt my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and croud my book with words now no longer underſtood. I have fixed *Sidney*'s work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excurſions. From the authours which roſe in the time of *Elizabeth*, a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the tranſlation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phraſes of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenſer* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakeſpeare*, few ideas would be loſt to mankind, for want of *Engliſh* words, in which they might be expreſſed.

It is not ſufficient that a word is found, unleſs it be ſo combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the ſentence; ſuch paſſages I have therefore choſen, and when it happened that any authour gave a definition of a term, or ſuch an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a ſupplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwiſe obſerved.

Some words, indeed, ſtand unſupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and conſtant analogy, or names of things ſeldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reaſon to doubt the exiſtence.

There is more danger of cenſure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will ſometimes ſeem to have been accumulated without neceſſity or uſe, and perhaps ſome will be found, which might, without loſs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not haſtily to be charged with ſuperfluities: thoſe quotations which to careleſs or unſkilful peruſers appear only to repeat the ſame ſenſe, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diverſities of ſignification, or, at leaſt, afford different ſhades of the ſame meaning: one will ſhew the word applied to perſons, another to things; one will expreſs an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral ſenſe; one will prove the expreſſion genuine from an ancient authour; another will ſhew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous ſentence is aſcertained by a paſſage clear and determinate; the word, how often ſoever repeated, appears with new aſſociates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes ſomething to the ſtability or enlargement of the language.

When words are uſed equivocally, I receive them in either ſenſe; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have ſometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of ſentiments, by ſhewing how one authour copied the thoughts and diction of another: ſuch quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might juſtly be cenſured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual hiſtory.

The various ſyntactical ſtructures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto uſed, has made our ſtile capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the ſame word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured to ſettle the orthography, diſplay the analogy, regulate the ſtructures, and aſcertain the ſignification of *Engliſh* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own ſcheme, or ſatisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is ſtill controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are ſometimes too much contracted, and ſometimes too much diffuſed, the ſignifications are diſtinguiſhed rather with ſubtilty than ſkill, and the attention is harraſſed with unneceſſary minuteneſs.

The examples are too often injudiciouſly truncated, and perhaps ſometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a miſtaken ſenſe; for in making this collection I truſted more to memory, than, in a ſtate of diſquiet and embarraſſment, memory can contain, and purpoſed to ſupply at the review what was left incomplete in the firſt tranſcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceſſary and ſignificant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words moſt ſtudiouſly conſidered and exemplified, many ſenſes have eſcaped obſervation.

Yet theſe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the ſtrength that undertakes it: To reſt



From Johnson's Preface to the Dictionary.

a breach, to *make good* a cause, to *make nothing* of an attempt to *make Lamentation* to *make* a *merit,* and many others which will occur in reading with that view, and which their frequency hinders from being generally remarked.

The great Labour is yet to come, the labour of interpreting these words and phrases, with brevity, fulness and perspicuity, of which the difficulty is sufficiently shown by the miscarriage of those who have generally attempted it, this difficulty is encreased by the necessity of explaining the words in the same language, for there is often only one word for one Idea, and though it be easy to translate the words bright sweet salt bitter into another language it is not easy to explain them.

With regard to the Interpretation many other difficulties will arise. How far it may be thought necessary to explain the Ideas implied by particular Words, as in the term Baronet whether instead of this explanation *a Title of honour next in degree to that of Baron* it would not be better to mention more particularly the creation privileges and rank of Baronets so as that it might not be necessary on any common occasion to have recourse to other books, and whether under the word *Barometer,* instead of being satisfied with observing that it is a contrivance to discover the weight of the air, it would not be fit to spend a few

Sea,
a Wreath, to make good a cause, to make nothing of an attempt
to make Lamentation to make a Merit, and many others which
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term Baronet whether
instead of this explanation
a Peer of Ireland should in dignity as that of Baronet
would not be better to mention more particularly the Orders
other principal and ranks of Baronets so as that it might
not be necessary on any occasion to have recourse to
other books, and whether
under the word Barometer, instead of be-
ing satisfied with observing that it is a contrivance to discov-
er the weight of the air, it would not be fit to spend a few

lines upon its invention construction and principles. It is not to be expected that under one the Herald should be satisfied or under the other the Philosopher, but it will surely be expected by common readers that the explications should be sufficient for common occasions, nor without some attention to such uses can the Dictionary become popular.

It may be doubted whether it be not necessary to give the interpretation of the principal words in some other Language, which would much facilitate the use of the Dictionary to foreigners and might perhaps contribute to its sale in other Countries, and would not be without advantages to the English themselves.

In explaining the general or popular Language it is necessary to sort the several senses of each word, and to exhibit first its natural and primitive signification as

*Ground* the *earth* (generally as opposed to the water)—He swam till he reached *ground*

Then the accidental or consequent signification as

Ground of a work (alluding to building) the ground of his Work was his Father's manuscript. *Ground* of a silk, the part under the flowers.

Then the remoter or tralatitious signification as *Ground* of an Opinion. After having gone through the natural and figurative senses

Rules upon its invention confirmation and principles. It is not to be expected that a work of the Breadth should be satisfied or read by the Philosopher, but it will surely be expected by common readers that the explications should be sufficient for common occasions, and that some account should be given to such uses even the Dictionary become popular.

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For explaining the general or popular Language It is necessary to find the several Senses of each word, and to exhibite first its natural and primitive Signification as

Ground the earth (generally as opposed to the water) the Ground will be marked ground

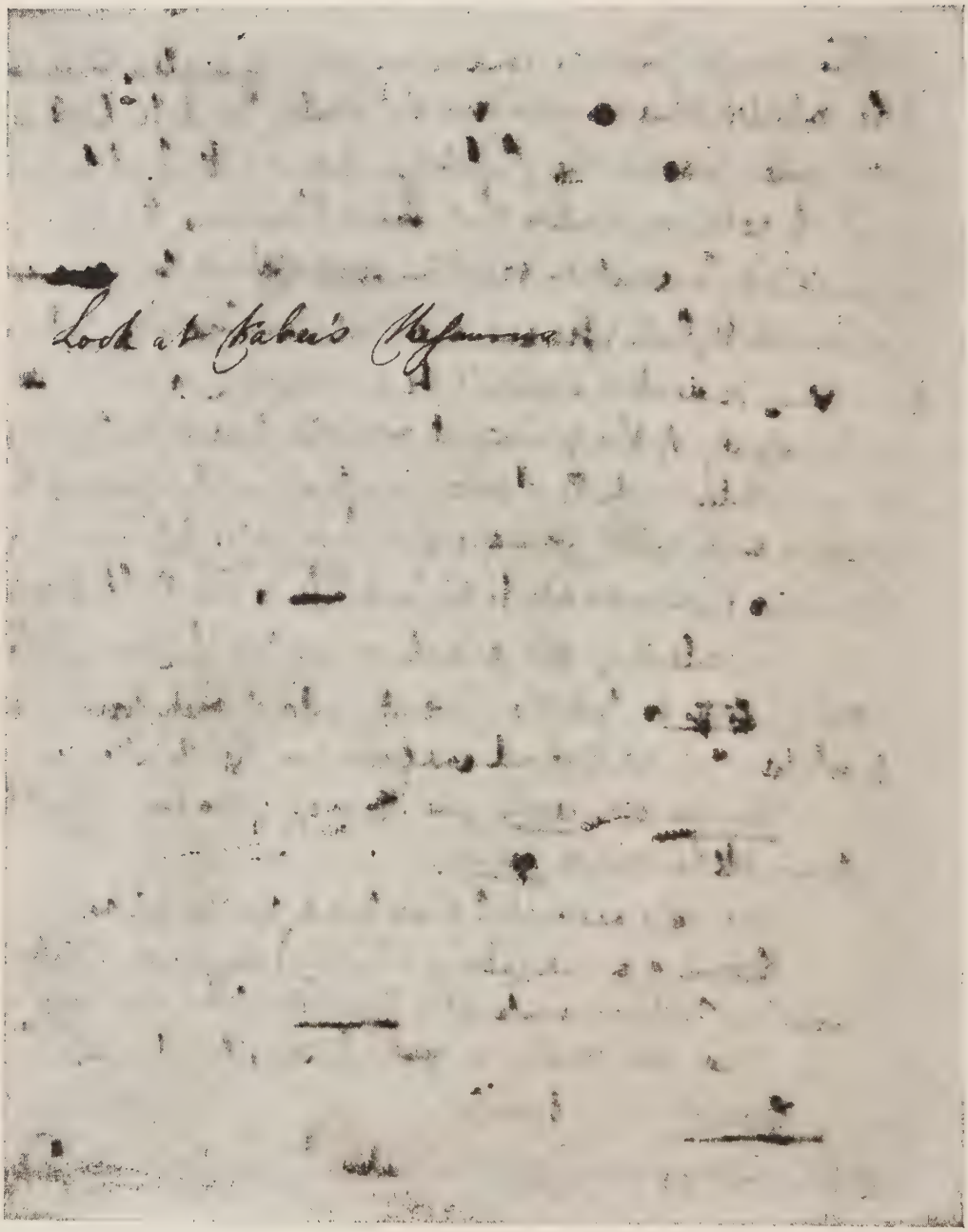
Then the accidental or confounded Significations as

Ground of a work (alluding to building) the ground of this work over his Fathers manuscript. Ground of a Silk the part under the flowers

Then the moder or metaphorical Significations as

Ground of an Opinion.

After having gone through the natural and figurative Senses



Reverse, p. 12.

There is another cauſe of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the preſent ſtate of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third diſtinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the moſt conſpicuous accompliſhment, is ſkill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations croud upon his memory; and haſte and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expreſſions.

The great peſt of ſpeech is frequency of tranſlation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting ſomething of its native idiom; this is the moſt miſchievous and comprehenſive innovation; ſingle words may enter by thouſands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the ſame, but new phraſeology changes much at once; it alters not the ſingle ſtones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the cultivation of our ſtile, which I, who can never wiſh to ſee dependance multiplied, hope the ſpirit of *Engliſh* liberty will hinder or deſtroy, let them, inſtead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to ſtop the licence of tranſlatours, whoſe idleneſs and ignorance, if it be ſuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irreſiſtible, what remains but to acquieſce with ſilence, as in the other inſurmountable diſtreſſes of humanity? it remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preſerved our conſtitution, let us make ſome ſtruggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people ariſes from its authours: whether I ſhall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *Engliſh* literature, muſt be left to time: much of my life has been loſt under the preſſures of diſeaſe; much has been trifled away; and much has always been ſpent in proviſion for the day that was paſſing over me; but I ſhall not think my employment uſeleſs or ignoble, if by my aſſiſtance foreign nations, and diſtant ages, gain acceſs to the propagators of knowledge, and underſtand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repoſitories of ſcience, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wiſh, I look with pleaſure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the ſpirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promiſed to myſelf: a few wild blunders, and riſible abſurdities, from which no work of ſuch multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furniſh folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but uſeful diligence will at laſt prevail, and there never can be wanting ſome who diſtinguiſh deſert; who will conſider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, ſince while it is haſtening to publication, ſome words are budding, and ſome falling away; that a whole life cannot be ſpent upon ſyntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be ſufficient; that he, whoſe deſign includes whatever language can expreſs, muſt often ſpeak of what he does not underſtand; that a writer will ſometimes be hurried by eagerneſs to the end, and ſometimes faint with wearineſs under a taſk, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always preſent; that ſudden fits of inadvertency will ſurprize vigilance, ſlight avocations will ſeduce attention, and caſual eclipſes of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer ſhall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yeſterday he knew with intuitive readineſs, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it ſhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewiſe is performed; and though no book was ever ſpared out of tenderneſs to the authour, and the world is little ſolicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curioſity to inform it, that the *Engliſh Dictionary* was written with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academick bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow: and it may repreſs the triumph of malignant criticiſm to obſerve, that if our language is not here fully diſplayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and compriſed in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of ſucceſſive ages, inadequate and deluſive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not ſecure them from the cenſure of *Beni*, if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been ſpent upon their work, were obliged to change its oeconomy, and give their ſecond edition another form, I may ſurely be contented without the praiſe of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of ſolitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moſt of thoſe whom I wiſhed to pleaſe, have ſunk into the grave, and ſucceſs and miſcarriage are empty ſounds: I therefore diſmiſs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenſure or from praiſe.

THE

From Johnson's Preface to the Dictionary.

it will be proper to subjoin the Poetical sense of each word where it differs from that which is in common use as *wanton* applied to anything of which the motion is irregular and pleasing as

In *wanton* ringlets curl'd her hair,
———curls the *wanton* Wave.

To the poetical sense may succeed the *familiar* as of *bite* used for a *cheat*

——more a dupe than wit
Sappho can tell you how this Man was *bit* Pope

And the familiar may be followed by the *burlesque* as of *mellow* applied to good fellowship

In all thy humours whether grave or *mellow* Addison

And lastly may be produced the peculiar sense in which it is found in any great authour, as *File* in Shakespeare signifies the foremost Rank

Then if you have a station in the *file*
And not in the last Rank of Manhood show it.

The signification of Adjectives may be often ascertained by uniting them to Substantives as *simple* swain *simple* sheep and sometimes the sense of a Substantive may be elucidated by the epithets annexed to it by good authours as the *boundless ocean* the *open Lawns,* and where such advantage can be gained by a short quotation it is not to be omitted.

It will be proper to subjoin the Poetical sense of each word where it differs from that which is in common use, as Wanton applied to any thing of which the motion is irregular and disorderly as Wanton ringlets curled hair.

— curbs the wanton Wave.

So the poetical Epithet may succeed the Familiar as of like used for a Church

— once a day I visit
Suppose and tell You how this Man does like Rose

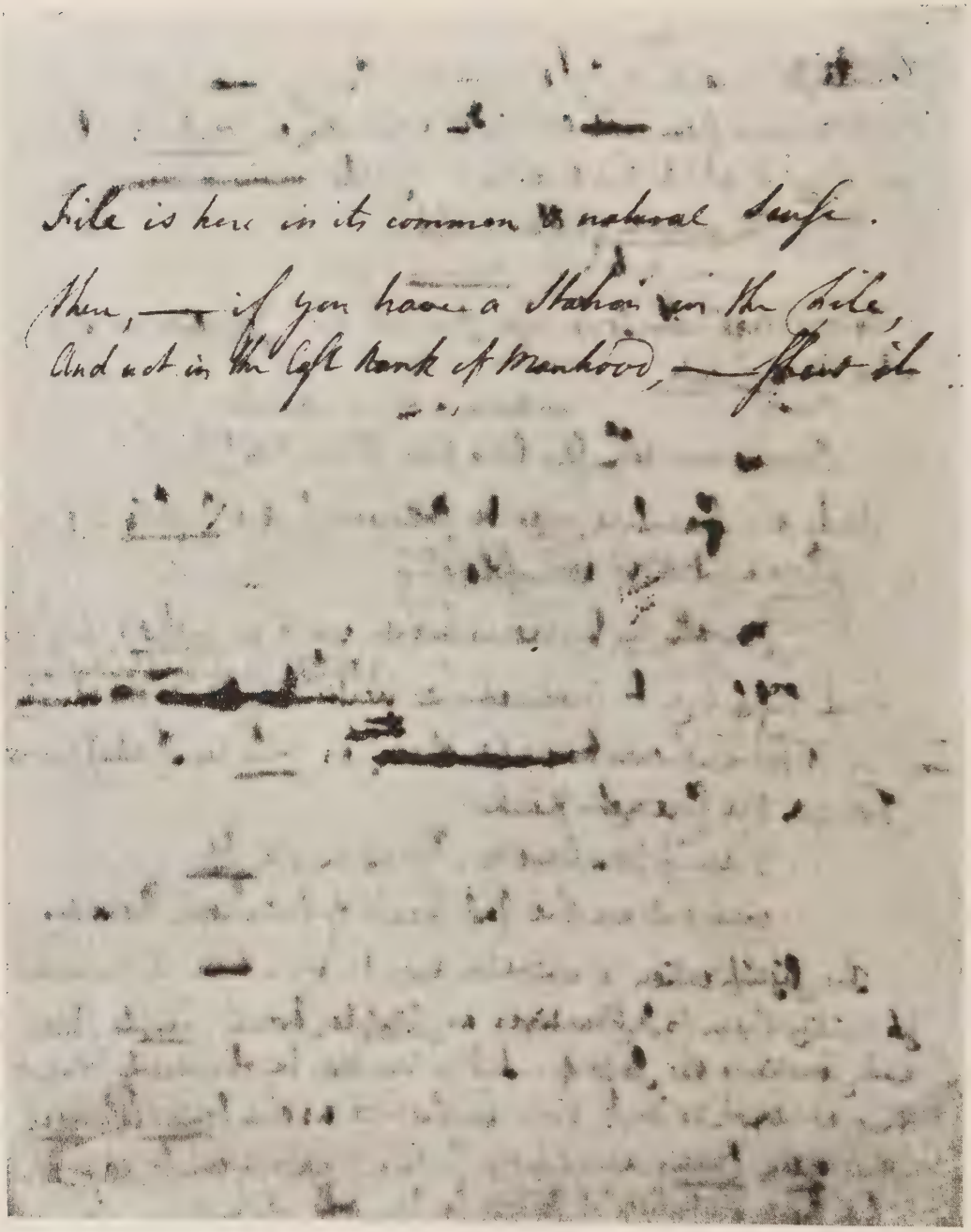
And the familiar may be followed by the Endearing as of mellow application to social-fellowship

for all the humorous whether coarse or mellow Addison

And Epithets may be produced the Peculiar Sense or Analogies from which in which it is used by many great Authors Powerful Poems, as Pile in Shakespeare Signifies the Grammar School

Then if you have a Patten in the Pile
And not in the Left Hand of Merchant Thrasio.

The Significations of Adjectives may be often better ascertained by uniting them to Substantives as Single Drink Single Sheep and Sometimes the Sense of a Substantive may be elucidated by the Epithets annexed to it as good authoress as the boundless ocean the open Lawns, and where such extensive ones can be gained by short quotation it is not to be omitted.


Life is here in its common & natural sense.
Then, — if you have a Station on the Scale,
And act in the Light Rank of Manhood, — shew it

Reverse, p. 13.

The *curling* billows roul their reftleſs tide;
In parties now they ſtraggle up and down,
As armies, unoppoſ'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While *curling* ſmoaks from village tops are ſeen. *Pope.*

3. To twiſt itſelf.
Then round her ſlender waiſt he *curl'd*,
And ſtamp'd an image of himſelf, a ſov'reign of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CU'RLEW. *n. ſ.* [*courlieu*, French.]
1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots.
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very ſwiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and ſometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMUDGEON. *n. ſ.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. an unknown correſpondent.] An avaritious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a churl; a griper.
And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cauſe;
Nor ſhalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou diſpatch it without grudging. *Hudibras, p. iii. c. 2.*
Both their wine and their victuals theſe *curmudgeon* lubbards
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*
A man's way of living is commended, becauſe he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than paſs for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CU'RMUDGEONLY. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon.*] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly.
In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow adviſed with his companions how he might ſave the charge. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRANT. *n. ſ.*
1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed in form of a roſe: the ovary, which ariſes from the center of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
2. A ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth*.
They butter'd *currants* on fat veal beſtow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtew'd;
Inſipid taſte, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, ſhallot, and the rank garlick grow. *King.*

CU'RRENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand.
The *currency* of thoſe half-pence would, in the univerſal opinion of our people, be utterly deſtructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance; eaſineſs of pronunciation.
4. Continuance; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe.
The *currency* of time to eſtabliſh a cuſtom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term preſcribed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.
He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great over-match for this eſtate, aſſiſted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinſick value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT. *adj.* [*currens*, Latin.]
1. Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand.
Shekels of ſilver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen.*
That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is paſt doubt, though it is not ſure that it was ſtampt; for he is ſaid to be rich in cattle, in ſilver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.
Many ſtrange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*
Becauſe ſuch as openly reprove ſuppoſed diſorders of ſtate, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plauſible colour, whatſoever they utter paſſeth for good and *current*. *Hooker, b. i.*
I have collected the facts, with all poſſible impartiality, from the *current* hiſtories of thoſe times. *Swift.*
3. Common; general.
They have been trained up from their infancy in one ſet of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts's Improvement.*
About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addiſon's Spectator.*
4. Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation.
We are alſo to conſider the difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken; that is, a man's intrinſick; this, his *current* value; which is leſs or more, as men have occaſion for him. *Grew's Coſmol. b. ii. c. 7. ſect. 34.*
5. Faſhionable; popular.
Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation ſafe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*
6. Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted.
Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canſt make
No excuſe *current*, but to hang thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
7. What is now paſſing; what is at preſent in its courſe; as, *the current year.*

CU'RRENT. *n. ſ.*
1. A running ſtream.
The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair courſe is not hindered:
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamel'd ſtones. *Shakeſp.*
Theſe inequalities will vaniſh in one place, and preſently appear in another, and ſeem perfectly to move like waves, ſucceeding and deſtroying one another; ſave that their motion oftentimes ſeems to be quickeſt, as if in that vaſt ſea they were carried on by a *current*, or at leaſt by a tide. *Boyle.*
Heav'n her Eridanus no more ſhall boaſt,
Whoſe fame in thine, like leſſer *currents* loſt;
Thy nobler ſtreams ſhall viſit Jove's abodes,
To ſhine among the ſtars, and bathe the gods. *Denham.*
Nor fabled Po more ſwells the poet's lays,
While through the ſky his ſhining *current* ſtrays. *Pope.*
2. [In navigation.] Currents are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ſhip may happen to be carried more ſwiftly or retarded in her courſe, according to the direction of the current, with or againſt the way of the ſhip. *Harris.*

CU'RRENTLY. *adj.* [from *current.*]
1. In a conſtant motion.
2. Without oppoſition.
The very cauſe which maketh the ſimple and ignorant to think they even ſee how the word of God runneth *currently* on your ſide, is, that their minds are foreſtalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*
3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.
4. Without ceaſing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *current.*]
1. Circulation.
2. General reception.
3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation.
When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and *currentneſs* with ſtayedneſs, how can the language found other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

CU'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.
A *currier* bought a bearſkin of a huntſman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Eſtrange.*
Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathſome carrion under ground;
For uſeleſs to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted fleſh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden's Virg. Geor. b. iii. l. 833.*

CU'RRISH. *adj.* [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome; malignant; churliſh; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.
Sweet ſpeaking oft a *curriſh* heart reclaims. *Sidney, b. ii.*
No care of juſtice, nor no rule of reaſon,
No temperance, nor no regard of ſeaſon,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the ſign of *curriſh* kind. *Hubberd's Tale.*
In faſhions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a *curriſh* mind. *Fairfax, b. iv.*
I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Entreat ſome pow'r to change this *curriſh* Jew. *Shakeſpeare.*
She ſays your dog was a cur; and tells you, *curriſh* thanks is good enough for ſuch a preſent. *Shakeſ. Two Gent. of Verona.*

To CU'RRY. *v. a.* [*corium*, leather, Latin.]
1. To dreſs leather, by beating and rubbing it.
2. To beat; to drub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe.
A deep deſign in't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By ſetting brother againſt brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 1.*
I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in caſe of refuſal. *Addiſon's Spectator, N°. 211.*
3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat, and promote his fleſh.
Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full; as we ſee both in men, and in the *currying* of horſes: the cauſe is, for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*
4. To ſcratch in kindneſs; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.
If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp.*
5. To CURRY *Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.
He judged them ſtill over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry* favour with infidels. *Hooker, b. iv. ſ. 7.*
This humour ſucceeded ſo with the puppy, that an aſs would go the ſame way to work to *curry* favour for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*



PAGE FROM DICTIONARY.

Dr. Johnson while compiling his Dictionary sent a note to the "G. M." to inquire the etymology of the word *Curmudgeon*. Having obtained the desired information he recorded his obligation as above.

John Ash copied the word into his dictionary (published 1775) in the following manner: Curmudgeon, from the French *cœur* unknown, and *méchant* "correspondent."

The difference of signification in words generally accounted synonimous ought to be carefully observed, as in *Pride Haughtiness Arrogance,* and the strict and critical sense ought to be distinguished from that which is loose and popular, as in the word *perfection,* which in its useful application means only an high degree of excellence.

It is necessary likewise to explain many words by their opposition to others, for contraries are best seen when they stand together, thus the verb *stand* has one sense opposed to *fall* and another opposed to *fly,* for want of attending to which distinction however obvious Bentley has squandred his Criticisms to no purpose on these Lines of the Paradise lost.

In heaps
Chariot and Charioteer *lay* overturn'd
And fiery foaming steeds, what *stood,* recoil'd
O'erwearied through the faint Satanic host,
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
*Fled* ignominious—

Here says the Critic, as the words are now read, we find that what *stood, fled,* and therefore he proposes an alteration which he might have spared if he had consulted a dictionary, and found that nothing more was affirmed

Synonymes 13 14

The difference of Signification in words generally accounted Synonimous ought to be carefully observed, as in Rude Haughtiness Arrogance, and Harsh and critical Style ought to be distinguished from that which is lofty and stupendous, as in Shakespear terrible, which in its usual application means only an high degree of greatness.

Synonymes likewise to explain one another words of their opposites Cottages, for centuries are often seen where they stand together, where the root stand has one sense opposed to fall and another as opposed to fly from which distinction wherever obvious Hamlet has expressed this Antithesis in two passages on these lines of the Sacred Text.

— — — — — In heaps
Pharaoh and Pharaohs Host are overwhelmed
And fiery foaming Steeds what stood, wherewith
Overwhelmed through the Painted Galactic Sea,
Before Israel, in whose sight Jehovah
Stood Synonymous —

Here says the Antithesis the words are new words, and Stood where what Stood, Flood, Entrance and Passage the Passage are alternations which the Antithesis might have spared if he had been skilled in dictionary, and Stood what nothing more than affirmed

than that those *fled* who *did not fall.*

In explaining such meanings as seem accidental and adventitious it is proper to give an account of the means by which those meanings were introduced, thus to *eke* out anything signifies to lengthen it beyond its just dimensions by some low artifice, because the word *eke* was the usual refuge of our old writers when they wanted a syllable. Thus buxom which means only *obedient* is now made in familiar phrases to signify *wanton* because in an ancient form of marriage before the reformation, the Bride promised complaisance and obedience in these terms, "I will be bonair and *buxom* in bed and at board."

There remains yet to be considered the Distribution of words into their proper classes, or that part of Lexicography which is strictly critical. The popular Part of the Language which includes all words not appropriated to particular Sciences admits of many distinctions and subdivisions; as, into words of general use, words employed chiefly in poetry, words obsolete, words which are admitted only by particular Writers yet not in themselves improper, words used only in burlesque writing, and words impure and barbarous.

their chief use those Words which chiefly use.

In explaining the meanings as Grammatical and adverbial it is proper to give an account of the means by which those meanings were introduced, thus as the ordinary thing signifies to buy thus it is beyond its first dimensions & somehow artificial, because the word the was the original usage of our old writers when they translated a Syllable. Thus buxom in which means only obedient is now made in familiar phrase to signify wanton because in an ancient form of marriage before the alteration, the Bride promised complaisance and obedience in these terms "I will be bonair and buxom in bed and at board."

Classing The remainder yet to be considered the distribution of words into their proper classes, or that species of lexicography which is strictly critical. The popular part of the language which includes all words not appropriated to particular Sciences admits of many distinctions and subdivisions; as, into words of general use, words chiefly employed in poetry, words obsolete, and words which are admitted only by particular Writers yet not as themselves imagine, and words useful only in burlesque writing and words impure and vulgar.

The words of general use will be known by having no mark of Distinction, and their various senses will be supported by authorities of all ages.

The words appropriated to Poetry will be distinguished by some mark prefixed, and will be known by having no authorities but those of Poets.

Of antiquated or obsolete words none will be inserted but such as are to be found in Authours who wrote since the accession of Elizabeth from which time we date the golden age of our Language, and these words cannot well be omitted because the reader may justly expect to find all the words explained which occur in Authours whom he sees quoted. These words will be likewise distinguished by some proper mark.

The words which are used only by particular writers, will be known by the name of the writer with the word *only* affixed, but such words will be omitted where there dos not appear some particular reason for inserting them.

Words used in Burlesque and familiar compositions will be likewise mentioned with their proper authorities such as *dudgeon* from Butler, and *leasing* from Prior and will be distinguished by the proper characteristical marks.

The words of general use will be known by having no mark of Distinction, and their various spelling will be supported by the best Authorities of all ages

The words appropriated to Poetry will be distinguished by some mark prefixed, and will be known by having no authorities but those of Poets.

Of antiquated or obsolete words none will be admitted except such as are to be found in Writers whose Stile the Scripture of Elizabeth from which time we date the golden age of our Language, and those words even will be omitted where the reader only perhaps expects to find all the words explained which occur in authors who are soon grown [illegible] Those words will be likewise distinguished by some proper mark.

The words which are used only by Provincial writers, will be known by the name of the Writer with the word only affixed, but such words will be omitted where there does not appear some particular reason for inserting them.

Words of Science and Profession will be likewise marked with their proper authorities and such as [illegible] from Butler and Cowley from Shakespear and Milton will be distinguished by their proper characteristical marks.

Barbarous and impure Words and expressions may be branded with some note of infamy and are carefully to be eradicated wherever they are found, and they may be discovered too frequently in the best authours. Thus Pope

——*in* endless errour *hurl'd*
*'Tis these* that early taint the female Soul.

Thus Addison
Attend to what a *lesser* Muse indites.

And Dryden
A dreadful quiet felt, and *worser* far
Than arms—

If this part of the work can be well performed it will be equivalent to the proposal made by Boileau to the Academicians that they should review all the polite authours, and correct all the impurities which they found in them, that their authority might not contribute at any distant time to the depravation of the Language.

In citing authorities on which the credit of every part of this work will depend it will be proper to observe some obvious rules, such as that of preferring authorities of the first reputation to those of an inferiour rank, and to quote when it can be conveniently done such sentences as besides their

Barbarous and impure Words and expressions may be translated
with some marks of infamy and are carefully to be eradicated
wherever they are found, and they may be discovered by Purgatives
& in the Hallelujah anthems. Thus in Pope

— in endless error hurled

Dr Hyde Must early Consult the Female Bowl.

Thus addison

Attend to what a Popish Monk indites

And Dryden

A dreadful Quietness, and awful Fear

Thus Prior —

If this part of the work can be well performed it will be equivalent to the proposal made by Boileau to the Academicians that they should review the Gallic anthems, and correct all the impurities which they found in them, that Nations as they might not contribute at any distant time to the degradation of the language

Authorities citing authorities on which the worth of every part of this work will depend it will be proper to observe some certain rules. such as that of preferring the authorities of the purer expressions to those of the impurer cants, and to endeavour to remove by some such sentences as besides the

immediate use may give pleasure or instruction by conveying some elegance of language or some precept of Prudence or of Piety.

It may not be improper that the Quotations should be ranged according to the ages of the Authours, and it will afford an agreeable amusement if to these words or Phrases which are not of our own growth, the name of the Authour who first introduced them can be affixed, and if to the words which are now antiquated the authority be subjoined of the writer who last admitted them. Thus for *scathe* and *buxom* Milton may be quoted.

——The Mountain Oak
Stands scath'd to Heav'n—
——With broad sails
Winnowed the buxom air.

By this method every word will have its history and the reader will be informed of the gradual changes of the language and have before his eyes the rise of some words and the fall of others.

Thus may a Dictionary be compiled by which the pronunciation of the Language may be fixed, and the attainment of it facilitated, by which its purity may be preserved and its Use

immediate purpose may give pleasure or information & encouraging some elegance of language or some principle of Prudence or of Piety.

It may not be unproper that the Quotations should be arranged according to the age of the Authours, and it will afford an agreeable amusement to trace words or Phrases which are [illegible] growth, the name of the Authour who first introduced them can be afforded, and of the words which are now antiquated the authority by which of the writer who last admitted them: thus the scathe and buxom Milton may be quoted. — — — The Merchant Bark

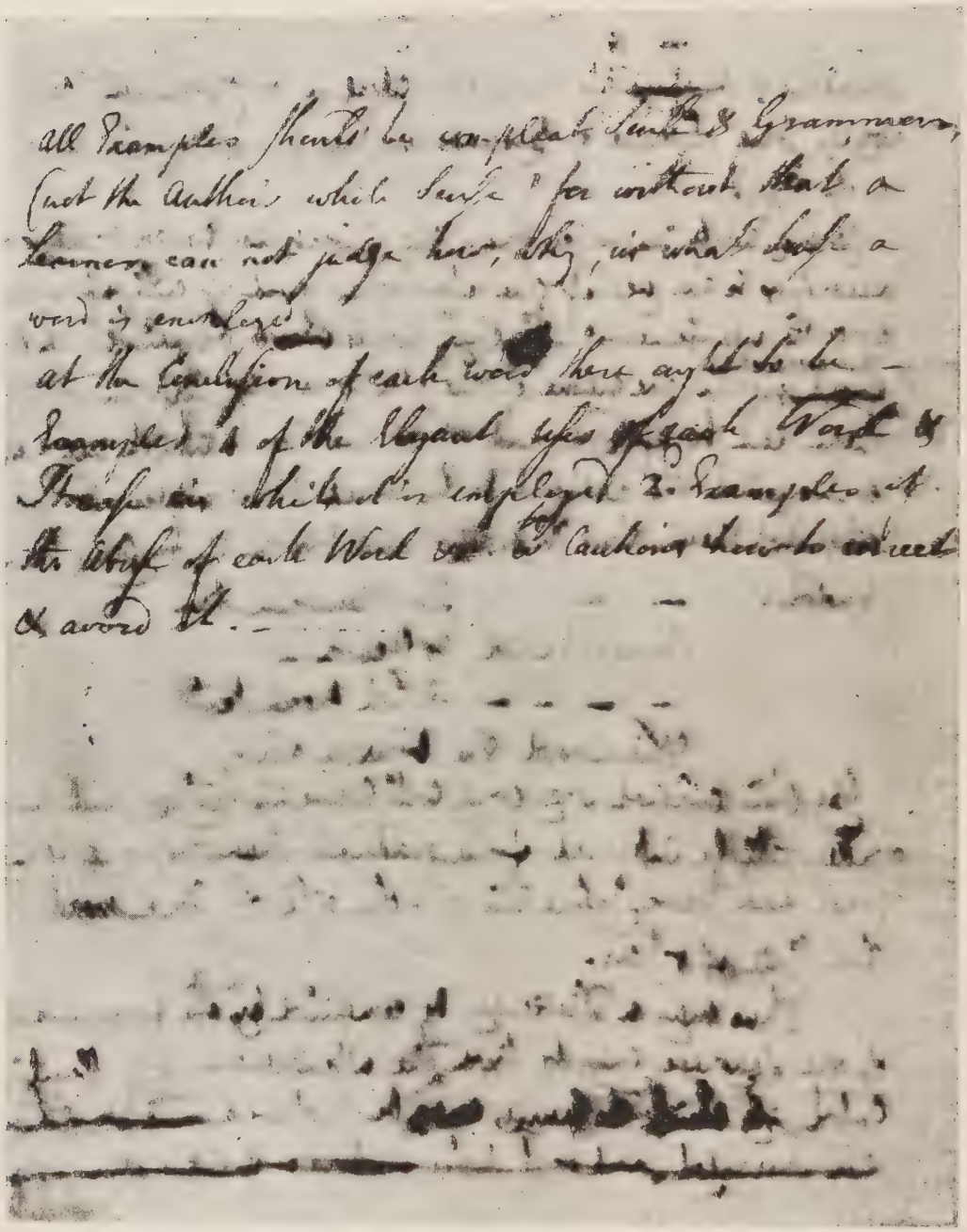
Stands scathed to Heaven —

— — — — With broad sails

Winnowed the buxom air.

By this method every word will have its History and the reader will be informed of the gradual changes of the language and have before his eyes the rise of some words and the fall of others.

Thus may a Dictionary be compiled by which the pronunciation of the language may be fixed and the advancements of its Purity ascertained, [illegible] be proposed and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



Reverse, p. 18.

# LEISURE MOMENTS

IN

# GOUGH SQUARE,

OR

# THE BEAUTIES AND QUAINT CONCEITS

OF

# JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF

SHAKSPERE'S DRAUGHTS FROM THE LIVING WATER.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
ULBRICH & KINGSLEY.
1886.

By George Alfred Stringer.

See page [10].

ascertained, its Reputation encreased, and its duration lengthened, and to which therefore the Authours of this Nation may perhaps owe part of the Praises that they shall receive from Posterity.

April 30, 1746

ascertained, its Reputation encreased, and its duration lengthened
and as which the Industry of this Nation may perhaps owe
part of the Benefits which they shall receive from Fishery.

April 20. 1746

CORRECTED COPY

OF

*THE PLAN*

To the Right Honourable Philip Dormer
Earl of Chesterfield, one of his Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State. —

My Lord,

When first I undertook to write an English Dictionary, I had no expectation of any higher Patronage than that of the Proprietors of the Copy, nor Prospect of any other advantage than the price of my Labour; I knew that the Work in which I engaged is generally considered as ~~employment~~ Drudgery for the Blind, as the proper ~~Drudgery of Servitude~~ Toil of mutable Animal Industry, a Task ~~which~~ Wherein requires neither the light of Learning nor the Activity of Genius, but may be successfully performed with ~~no~~ Industry higher qualities than that of bearing burthens with dull Patience, and beating the Track of the Alphabet with

with sluggish Resolution.

Whether this Opinion, so long transmitted, and so widely propagated, ~~be either mostly or remotely derived from~~ [and its beginning from Truth and Nature or from accident and prejudice] ~~truth whether Reputation be distributed by Equity or Caprice~~, and whether it be ~~decreed~~ [decreed] by the authority of Reason, or the Tyranny of Ignorance, that of all the Candidates for Literary praise the unhappy Lexicographer holds the lowest place, neither Vanity nor Interest incited me to enquire. I ~~found~~ [found] that the Province allotted ~~the~~ [the] was of all the regions of Learning generally confessed to be the ~~most unpleasing~~ [least delightful], that it was believed to produce neither fruits nor flowers, and that after a long and laborious cultivation, not even the barren Laurel ~~would~~ [had] be found upon it.

Yet on this Province, My Lord, I entered with the pleasing hope that as it was low, it likewise would be safe, ~~and was not drawn forward by the prospect of employments which~~ [and drawn forward by the prospect of employments which] ~~I was not qualified~~ [I was not qualified] would be useful, and though it could not make my life ~~which would make my life useful, and keep it innocent~~ [would keep it innocent] which would awaken no Passion, engage me in no Contention,

nor

nor throw in my way any Temptation to disturb the Quiet of others by Censure, or ~~of myself~~ my own by flattery.

I had read indeed of Times in which Princes and Statesmen ~~had~~ thought it part of their Honour to promote the ~~cultivation~~ improvement of their native ~~Tongues~~ Languages, and in which Dictionaries were written under the protection of Greatness. To the Patrons of such undertakings I willingly paid the homage of believing that they, who were thus solicitous for the perpetuity of their Language, had ~~some~~ reason to expect that their actions would be celebrated by Posterity, and that the Eloquence which they promoted would be employed in their praise. But I conceived such acts of beneficence as perhaps ~~is~~ would rather to raise wonder than expectation. ~~Some~~ And content with the Terms ~~which~~ that Stipulated ~~not~~ has not suffered my imagination to flatter ~~with~~ me with any other encouragement, when I found that my design had been thought by your Lordship of importance sufficient to ~~excite your Curiosity, and~~ attract

attract your Favour.

How far this unexpected Distinction can be rated among the happy incidents of Life, I am not yet able to determine. Its first effect has been to make me anxious lest it should fix the attention of the Publick too much upon me, and, as it once happened to an Epic Poet of France, by raising the reputation of the attempt, obstruct that of the Performance. I imagine that the world will expect from a work professedly under your Lordships influence, and I know that expectation when her wings are once expanded, ~~flies without Labour & incumbrance~~ easily reaches heights which Performance ~~cannot~~ never will attain, ~~that strives~~ she delights ~~to reach~~ and when she has mounted the ~~remotest~~ Pyramids of Egyptian pride ~~has weary~~ ~~followers to the inaccessible summits~~ of Perfection with the ~~cruelty of an artful Tyrant~~ smiles to hear ~~their~~ Followers that die in the Pursuit. ~~to hopeless labours and smiles to see her exhausted with~~ ~~Spirits which by the waste of Nature must be always~~ ~~raised.~~

~~It is~~ Not, therefore, to raise expectation, but to repress it, ~~that~~ here I lay before your Lordship the Plan of my Design

Design, that more may not be demanded than I intend, and that before the work is too far advanced to be thrown into a new method, I may be advertised of its defects or superfluities. Such information I may justly claim from the Learned and Candid of my Readers, and to which those who delight in the Pursuits of Learning or discerning Criticism will expect that I should pay some regard. I therefore do hereby invite all Persons to favour me with their Remarks, and promise to consider them with Candour and to correct my Mistakes with Gratitude. ~~The Labours of so many great Nations, you have not thought unworthy your Notice.~~

In the first entrance upon my undertaking I found a Difficulty which extended it self to the whole Work. It was not easy to determine by what rule of distinction the words of this Dictionary were to be chosen. The chief use of a Book is to preserve the Purity and ascertain the meaning of English words, and this seems to require nothing more than that the Language be considered so far as it is English, and that the words and Phrases used in the general intercourse of Life, or found in the works of those whom we commonly stile polite Writers, be selected, without including

the

† This does not seem to me very clearly expressed.

The value of a work ought be ascertained by its use: It is not enough that a Dictionary delights the Curious mind at the same time it confounds the learner, as it is its direct purpose. That an Essay amuses the Philosopher by the subtilty of its mechanism, if, when its figures no much knowledge as display in its application, be become useful in common hands.

Reverse, p. 5. See p. 6.

the terms of Particular professions, ~~which~~ since, with the Arts to which they relate, are generally derived from other Na=
=tions, and are very often the same in all the Languages of this part of the World. This is perhaps the exact and pure Idea of a Grammatical Dictionary, but in Lexico=
=graphy as in other Arts, naked Science is too delicate for the purposes of Life. ~~Words in Dictionaries must be con=
=joined with things, as form and motion in Mechanicks must be united to matter.~~ —

The Bible ~~a Dictionary~~ a slight sketch or outline to my Work has long conveyed a very mis=
=cellaneous Idea, and those who take a Dictionary into their hands have been accustomed to expect from it a solution of almost every difficulty. If foreign words therefore were rejected it would be of little use, except to Critics, or those who aspire to Criticism; and however it might assist those who write, would be useless to those who only read. The unlearned must often consult their Dictionary for the meaning of Words, than for their Structures or

formation

formations ~~and~~ the Words ~~which~~ that must want explanations are generally terms of Art. which therefore experience has taught my Predecessors to spread ~~over their works~~ with a kind of pompous Insurance ~~on~~ their Perfections.

The Academicians of Trance, indeed, rejected Terms of Science in their first essay, but found after=wards a necessity of relaxing the rigour of their deter=mination; and, though they would not naturalize them at once by a single act, permitted them by degrees to settle themselves amongst the natives, ~~by degrees~~, with little opposition. ~~And~~ It would surely be no proof of Judgement to Imi=tate them in an error which they have now retracted and deprive the Book of its chief use by ~~a needless accuracy~~ scrupulous definitions.

Of such words however, all are not equally to be considered as parts of our Language, for some of them are naturalized and incorporated, ~~but others~~ but others still continue aliens and are rather Auxiliaries than

Subjects

× is it tralatitious or translatitious?
I believe not one reader in a hundred will understand this word.

† If the author quotes, in his dictionary, this and similar forms of expression, should he not brand them with some mark of reprobation! for this exposure of neighbouring eggs is pedantry it self.

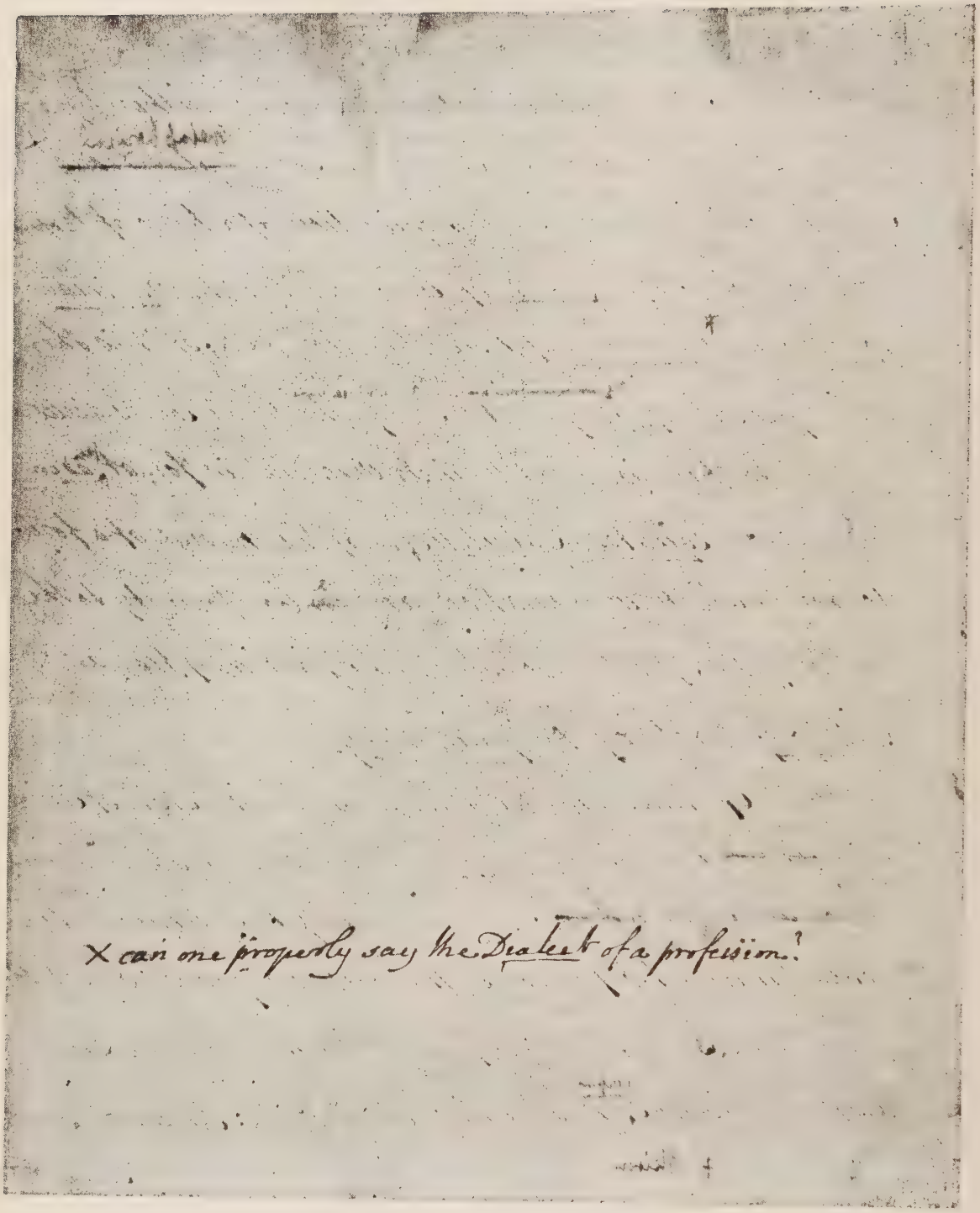
Reverse, p. 7. See p. 8.

Subjects. This Naturalization is produced either by an Admission into common Speech in some ~~Latinitous~~ Metaphorical × Signification, which is the acquisition of a kind of Property amongst us, as the Zenith of Advancement, the Meridian of Life, the *Cynosure of Neighbouring eyes; or it is the consequence of frequent use by which the Ear is accustomed to their sound, till their Original is forgot ~~as~~ ^ten as in the words, Equator, Satellites; or of the change of a foreign to an English termination, and ~~in~~ ^ Conformity to the rules of the Speech into which they are adopted, as Category, Cachexy, Peripneumony.

Of those which yet continue in the State of Aliens and ~~others~~ have made no approaches towards assimilation, ~~Here are~~ some ~~Laws~~ seem necessary to be retained, because those who purchase the Dictionary will expect to find them. Such are many words in the common Law, as Capias, Habeas Corpus, Præmunire, Nisi Prius; Such are some

‡ Milton

Terms


× can one properly say the Dialect of a profession?

Reverse, p. 8. See p. 9.

Terms of controversial Divinity, as Hypostasis, and of Physick, as the Names of Diseases; and in general all terms which can be found in Books not written professedly upon particular Arts, or ~~which~~ can be supposed necessary to those who do not regularly study them. Thus when a Reader not skilled in Physick finds in Milton this Line —

. . . . . Pining Atrophy
Marasmus, and wide-wasting Pestilence

He will with equal expectations look in his Dictionary for the word Marasmus, as for Atrophy, or Pestilence, and will have reason to complain if he does not find it —

It seems necessary to the completion of a Dictionary designed not merely for Critics but for popular use, that it should comprise in some degree the ~~Dialect~~ Peculiar words of every Profession. That the terms of War and Navigation should be inserted so far as they are necessary to readers of Travels, and of History, and those of Law ~~and~~ Merchandise and Mechanical

Mechanical Trades, so far as they can be supposed useful in the occurrences of common Life.

But there ought however to be some Distinction made between the different Classes of Words, and therefore it will be proper to print the words which are incorporated into the Language in the usual Character, and those which are still to be considered as foreign, in the Italick Letter.

Another Question may arise with regard to appellatives or the Names of Species. It seems of no great use to set down the Words House, Dog, Cat, Willow, alder, Daisy, Rose and a thousand others, of which it will be hard to give any Explanation not more obscure than the word itself. Yet it is to be considered, that, if the Names of Animals be inserted, we must admit those which are more known, as well as those with which we are, by accident, less acquainted. ~~how will the Reader~~ and if they are all rejected, how will the Reader be

be relieved from Difficulties ~~which may be~~ produced by allusions to the Crocodile, the Chamaleon, the Ichneu=
=mon, and the Hyæna? If no Plants are to be mentioned, the most pleasing part of Nature will be excluded, and many beautiful Epithets be unexplained. If only those which are life known are to be mentioned, who shall fix the Limit of the Readers Knowledge? ~~How much an assemblage of Trees may deserve an Explanation will appear from an old English Poet who wrote in Latin~~

~~—~~ Deus consurgit apex, vetus incola montis
Silva viret, vernat abies procera, cupressus
Flebilis, intexpes Laurus, vaga pinus, oliva
Concilians, Corylus venatrix, Fraxinus audax,
Stat comitis patiens Ulmus, vinoque senescens
Cantat rixosus: paulo procliviùs arvum

~~This~~ ~~extract~~ ~~shews~~ the ~~mistakes~~ which the want of them has occasioned —
Had Shakespeare had a Dictionary of this kind he had not made the Woodbine entwist the Honey suckle: nor would Milton, with such assistance, have disposed so improperly of his Ellops and his Scorpion.

Besides

Besides ~~all~~ such words like these require that their Accents should be settled, their Sounds ascertained, and their etymologies deduced, ~~and therefore~~ cannot be properly ~~o~~ omitted in the Dictionary. And though ~~the~~ explanations of some may be censured as trivial because they are uni=versally ~~known~~ understood, and ~~those~~ of others unnecessary because they will seldom occur, ~~and may on general~~ ~~it ought to be=long to Systems of Philosophy, rather than to a Grammat=ical Dictionary, yet it seems most eligible to insert it~~ since it is rather to be wished that many Readers should find more than they expect, than that one should miss ~~that~~ Information which he hoped to receive.

When all the Words are selected and arranged, the first part of the work to be considered is the Orthogra=phy, which was long very vague and uncertain, and at last when its fluctuation ceased, was in many cases set=tled but by accident, and in which ~~we~~ every one still observes their, there is still great [illegible]

best ~~Authors~~ Judges Critics, nor is it easy to State a Rule by which we may decide between custom and Reason, or between the Equiponderant Authorities of Writers alike eminent for Judgment and Accuracy.

The great Orthographical Contest has long subsisted between Etymology and Pronunciation, it has been demanded on one hand that men should write as they speak; but it has been shewn that this Conformity never was attained in any Language, and that it is not more easy to perswade Men to ~~speak that they write~~ your readers ye Speaking Phrase in the Settled writing, or Way ~~same manner~~. ~~It may therefore~~ be asked with equal Propriety why men do not rather speak as they write. In France where this Controversy was at its greatest Height, neither Party however ardent, durst adhere steadily to their own Rule; the Etymologist was sometimes forced to spell with the People, and the Advocate for the Authority of Pronunciation found it sometimes deviating so capriciously from the received use of

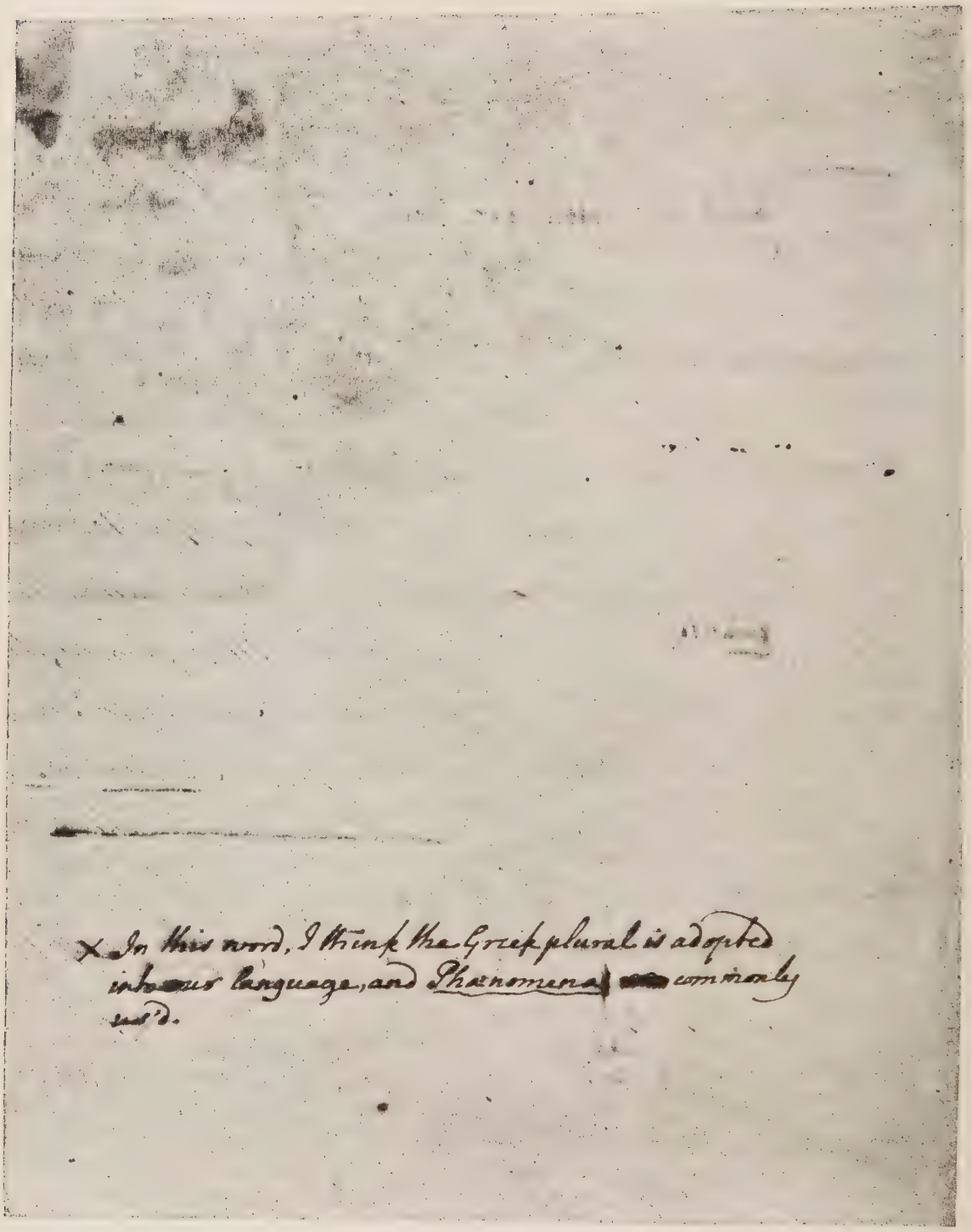
Writing that he was constrained to ~~spell his Words~~ ~~avoiding to~~ comply with the Rule of his Adversaries, lest he should lose the end by the means, and be left alone by following the Crowd. —

When a Question of Orthography is dubious, that ~~Method~~ Practice has, in my opinion, a Claim to Preference which preserves the greatest Number of radical Letters, or seems most to comply with the general Custom of our Lan=guage. But the ~~great~~ chief rule which I propose to follow, is to make no Innovations without a reason sufficient to balance the Inconveniences of Change, and such rea=sons I do not expect often to find. All Change is of itself an Evil which ought not to be hazarded but for evident Advantage; and as Inconstancy is in very Case a mark of Weakness, it will add nothing to the Reputa=tion of our Tongue. There are indeed some who despise the inconveniences of confusion, who seem to take pleasure in deserting from Custom when Reason

think alteration desirable for its own sake, ~~which the~~ ~~writers have attempted.~~ The reformation of our ortho=
=graphy, which their Writers have attempted should not pass without its due honours, but
that I suppose they hold singularity its own reward, or
may dread the fascination of lavish praise.

The present use of spelling, where the present use
can be distinguished, will therefore in this work be
generally followed. ~~But~~ Yet it will be often proper to observe
that it is in itself inaccurate, and tolerated rather than
chosen; ~~but~~ when by a change of one Letter, or more, the
meaning of a Word is obscured, as in Tarried, for Ter=
=ried, as it was formerly written from Terrum or Ter,
in Gibberish for Gebrish, ~~a it was customary is also~~ the
Jargon of Geber and his chymical followers, under=
=stood by none but their own Tribe. It will ~~may~~ be like=
=wise often proper to trace back the Orthography of
different Ages, and ~~to~~ shew by what Gradations the word
departed from its Original.

Closely connected with Orthography is Pronunciation


× In this word, I think the Greek plural is adopted into our language, and Phænomena [illegible] commonly us'd.

Reverse, p. 15. See p. 16.

Pronunciation, the Stability of which is of great Im=
=portance to the duration of a Language, because the
first change will naturally begin by corruptions in
the living Speech. The want of certain rules for the
pronunciation of former ages has made us wholly unable
to recover the measures of our ancient Poets, and frize
the want of the metrical art
Made also Many their Sentiments unduly expect the loss of their numbers
~~Versification are now wholly ignorant,~~ and it is
surely time to provide that the Harmony of the Mo=
=derns may be more permanent.

A new pronunciation will make almost
a new Speech, and therefore as one great end of this
undertaking is to fix the English Language, care
will
~~should~~ be taken to determine the accentuation of all
Polysyllables by proper Authorities, it is one of those
capricious Phenomena which cannot be easily redu=
=ced to rules. Thus there is no antecedent reason
for difference of accent in the two words Dolorous, and
Sonorous. Yet of the one Milton gives the sound in
this Line

He past o'er many a Region Dolorous

and

Milton himself gives it us in this line,

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.

Q. are generous, reverend, Chancelor &c.
ever pronounced accurately as only of two
syllables?

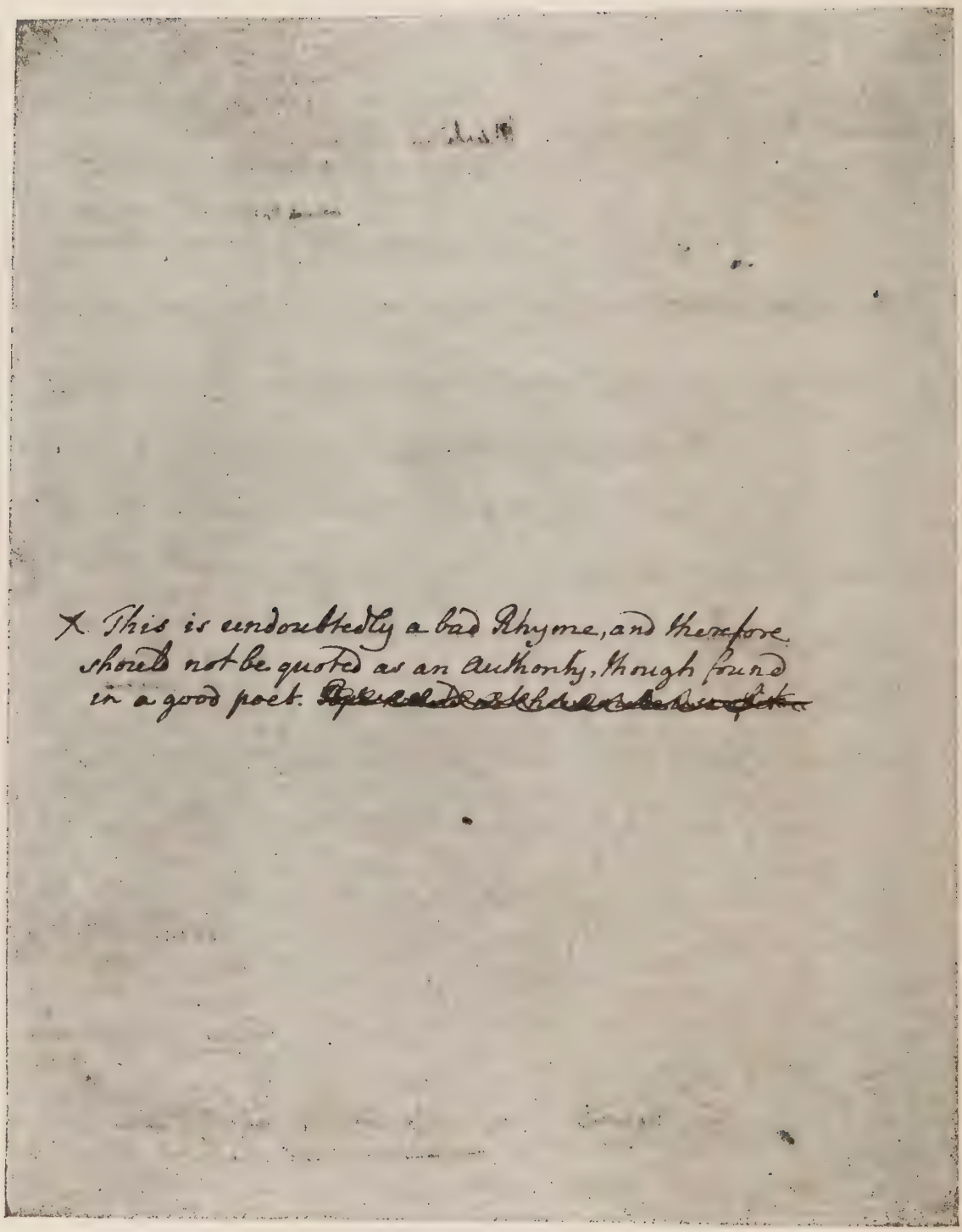
X. w it not plough?

Reverse, p. 16. See p. 17.

and ~~gave~~ ~~gives us~~ that of the other in this
Sonorous Metal blowing Martial Sounds.
~~The Drum &c. frights~~ ~~equal~~ ~~Sonorous~~ Lays.—

It may be likewise proper to remark other metrical licences such as
~~as~~ ~~Th'obdurate~~ contractions ~~as~~ generous, gen'rous,
reverend, rev'rend, and coalitions, as Region, Question.

But it is still more necessary to fix the sound
of monosyllables by placing with them words of cor-
-respondent sound, that one may guard the other again
the danger of that variation which to some of the
most common, has already happened. ~~Thus~~ In the
words Wound, and Wind, as they are now frequently pro-
-nounced, will not rhyme to Sound, and Mind. It is
to be remarked that many words written alike are
differently pronounced, as Bow, and ~~Bow~~ Bow, which
may be thus registred Bow — Woe, ~~Bow~~ Brow, Now, and
of which the exemplification may be generally given by a
distich. Thus ~~to~~ the word Tear, ~~and to shed a Tear~~ or Lacrymæ, and Bore ~~Cut a hole through the eye~~
~~a Tear~~, have not
one




Reverse, p. 17. See p. 18.

one letter different, but may be distinguished thus

Tear, dare, Tear, Peer.

Some words have two sounds which may be equally admitted, as being equally defensible by authority. Thus great is differently used.

For Swift and Him despis'd the farce of state,
The sober follies of the Wise and Great. Pope

As if misfortune made the Throne her Seat,
And none could be unhappy but the Great. Rowe

The care of such minute particulars may be censured as trifling, but these particulars have not been thought unworthy of attention in more polished Languages.

The accuracy of the French, in stating the sounds of their letters is well known, and, amongst the Italians, Crescembeni has not thought it unnecessary to inform his countrymen of the words which in compliance with different rhymes, are allowed

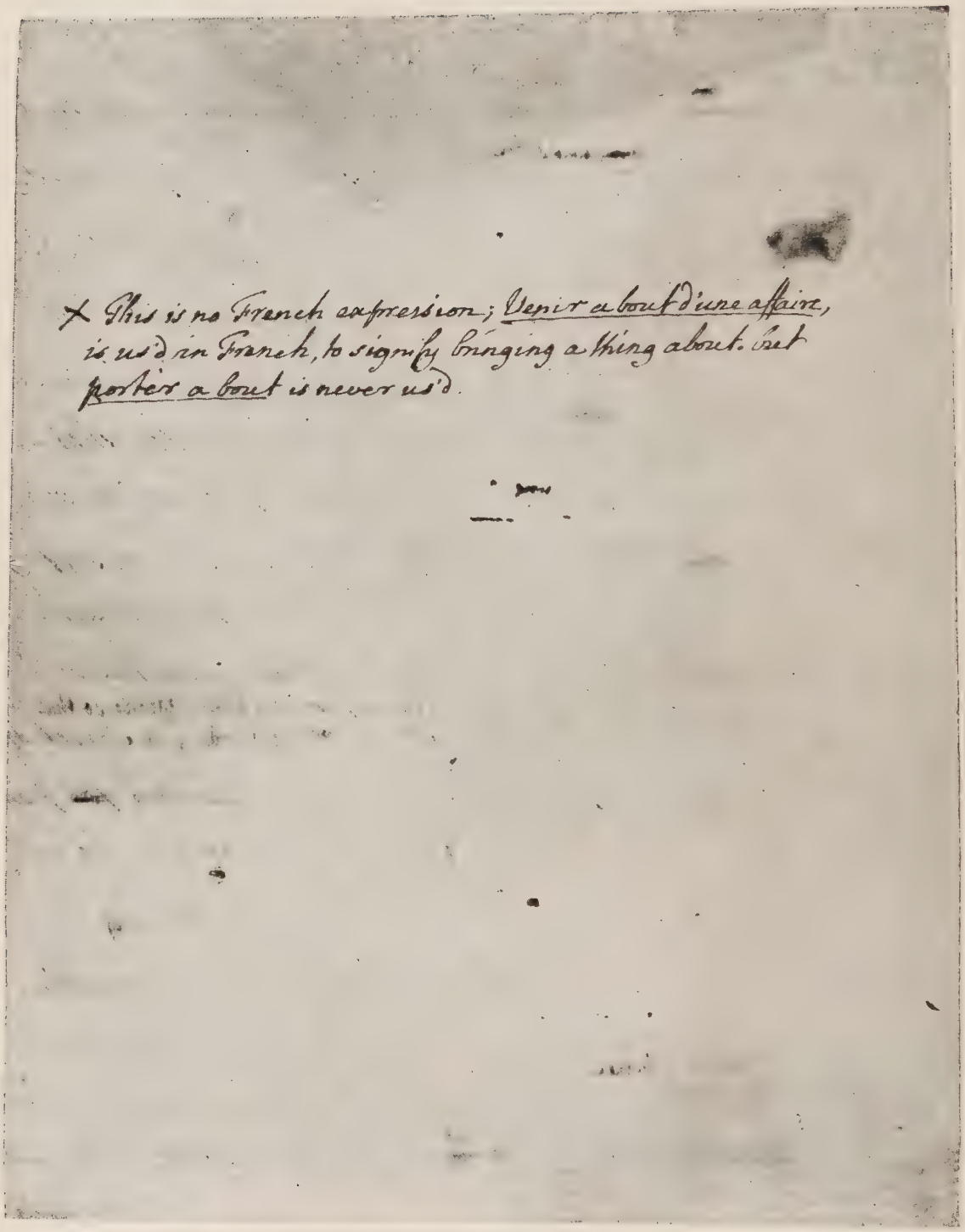
[illegible] to be differently spelt [illegible] of which the number is now so fixed, that no modern Poet is suffered to encrease it.

When the Orthography and pronunciation are adjusted the Etymology or derivation is next to be consi=
=dered, and the words are distinguished according to their different Classes, whether simple as Day, Light, or com=
=pound as Day-light, whether primitive, as to Act, or derivative, as Action, Actionable, active, activity. This will much facilitate the attainment of our Language which now stands in our Dictionaries a confused heap of Words without Dependence, and without Relation.

When this part of the work is performed it will be necessary to inquire how our primitives are to be deduced from foreign Languages, ~~which may be done as which ought to be~~ ~~by diligent persons and the assistance of~~ ~~Dictionaries to be sought from~~ our own Etymologists. This search will give occasion to many curious Dis=
=quisitions, and sometimes perhaps to conjectures which

which ~~may~~, to ~~those who are~~ readers unacquainted with this kind of Study, ~~appear~~ improbable and capricious. ~~Because~~ may be reasonably imagined, that what is so much in the power of men as Language will very often be capriciously conducted. Nor are these Disquisi=tions and Conjectures to be considered altogether as wanton Sports of wit, or vain shews of learning; our Language is well known not to be primitive or self originated but to have adopted Words of every gene=ration, and either for the supply of its necessities, or the encrease of its copiousness, ~~to~~ have received additions from very distant regions, so that in search of the first Parents of our Speech we may wander ~~from~~ from the Tropic to the Frozen Zone and find some in the valleys of Palestine and some upon the rocks of Norway

Beside the Derivation of particular words there is likewise an Etymology of Phrases. Expressions are often ~~borrowed~~ taken from other Languages, some apparently as to run a risque, ~~coup~~ coup de risque, and some, even when we do not ~~always~~ seem to borrow their words, thus to bring


† This is no French expression; Venir about d'une affaire,
is us'd in French, to signify bringing a thing about. But
porter a bout is never us'd.

Reverse, p. 20. See p. 21.

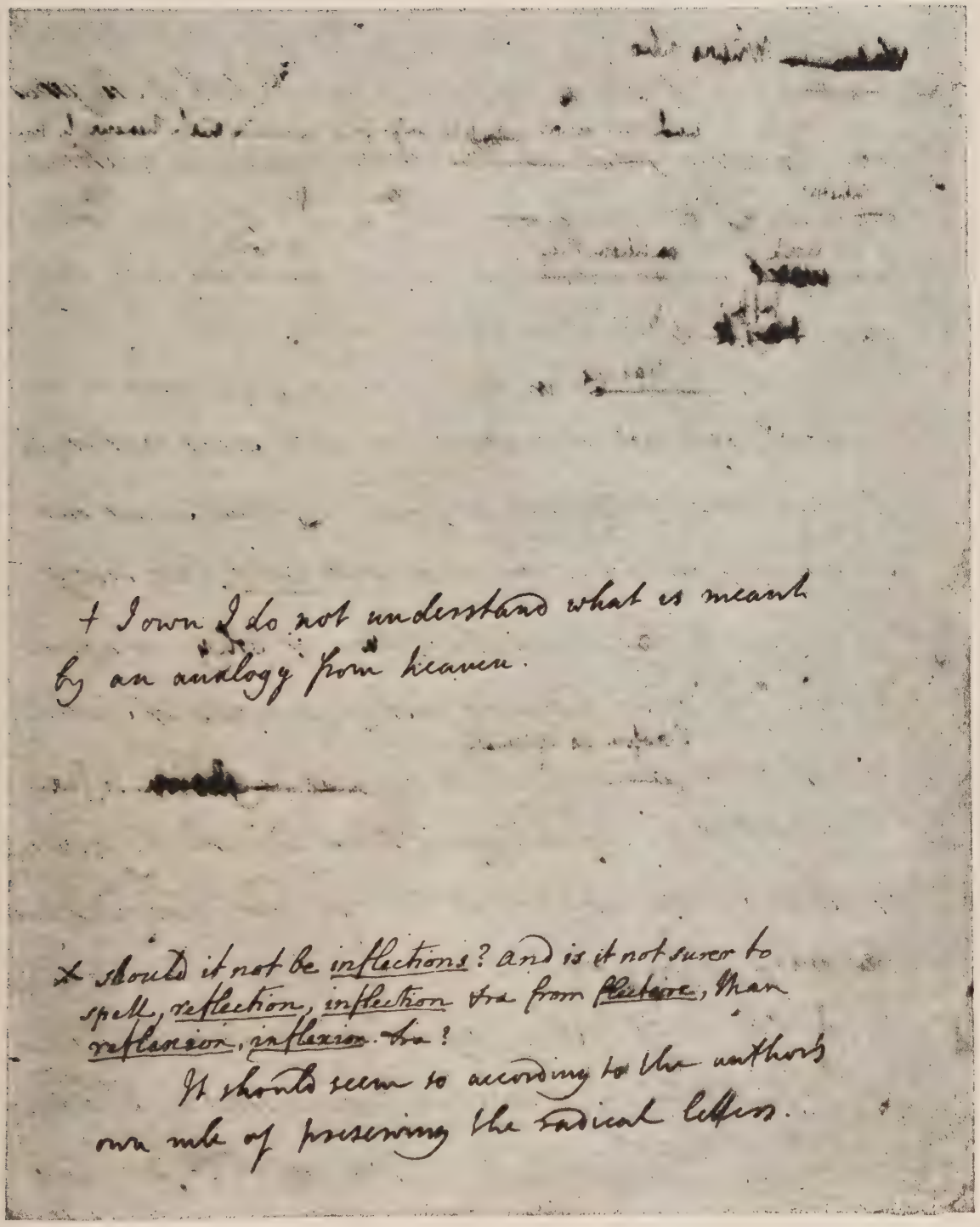
bring about or accomplish, appears an English Phrase but in reality our English word about has no such im=
=port, and it is only ~~the~~ a French expression ~~d'abord a~~ d'abord ai
~~dire~~ here an Example the common phrase venir a bout d'une affaire.

In exhibiting the ~~derivation of words almost~~ descent of our language
~~all~~ our Etymologists ~~appear~~ seem to have been too lavish
of their Learning, ~~and~~ have ing traced almost every word
through various ~~Dialects~~ Tongues, only to shew what was shown
sufficiently by the first derivation. This practice is of great use
in Synoptical Lexicons, where ~~many~~ multifarious and ~~generally~~ doubtful Languages
~~are explained by their affinity to others more copious, known and obvious,~~
~~not equally considered~~, but is generally superfluous
in ~~an~~ English ~~Dictionary~~ Grammar. When a word is easily de=
=duced from a Saxon original, I shall not often enquire
further; ~~for~~ since we know ~~that~~ not the ~~Mother~~ Parent of the Saxon dialect,
when the word is ~~borrowed from the~~ French, I shall ~~give the way from which~~ shew whence
we ~~borrow~~ the French is derived. Where a Saxon Origin and word can=
=not be found, ~~the sense may be supplied~~ I shall endeavour to search for the origin
~~of words from kindred~~ from kindred and daughter languages ~~although~~ will be generally furnished
with much Liberality by our Glossaries. ~~of which the~~
~~writers~~ Writers of

Writers who deserve often the highest praise, both of Judgment and Industry, and may expect unbought Incense to be mentioned with Honour by those when they have freed from the greatest part of a very laborious work and when they at worst have imposed upon me only the easy labour of rejecting Superfluities.

By having in this manner every word to its original, and not admitting, but with great caution, those of which no original can be found, we shall secure our Language from being overrun with cant, from being crouded with low terms the Spawn of Folly or affectation, which arise from no just principles of Speech, and of which, therefore no legitimate derivation can be shewn.

When the Etymology is thus adjusted the Analogy of our Language is next to be considered; when we have discovered whence our words are derived, we are to examine by what rules they are governed, and how they are inflected through their various terminations. The terminations of our Language are few, but those few have hitherto



† I own I do not understand what is meant by an analogy from heaven.

‡ should it not be inflections? and is it not surer to spell, reflection, inflection &c from flexure, than reflexion, inflexion &c?

It should seem to according to the authors own rule of preserving the radical letters.

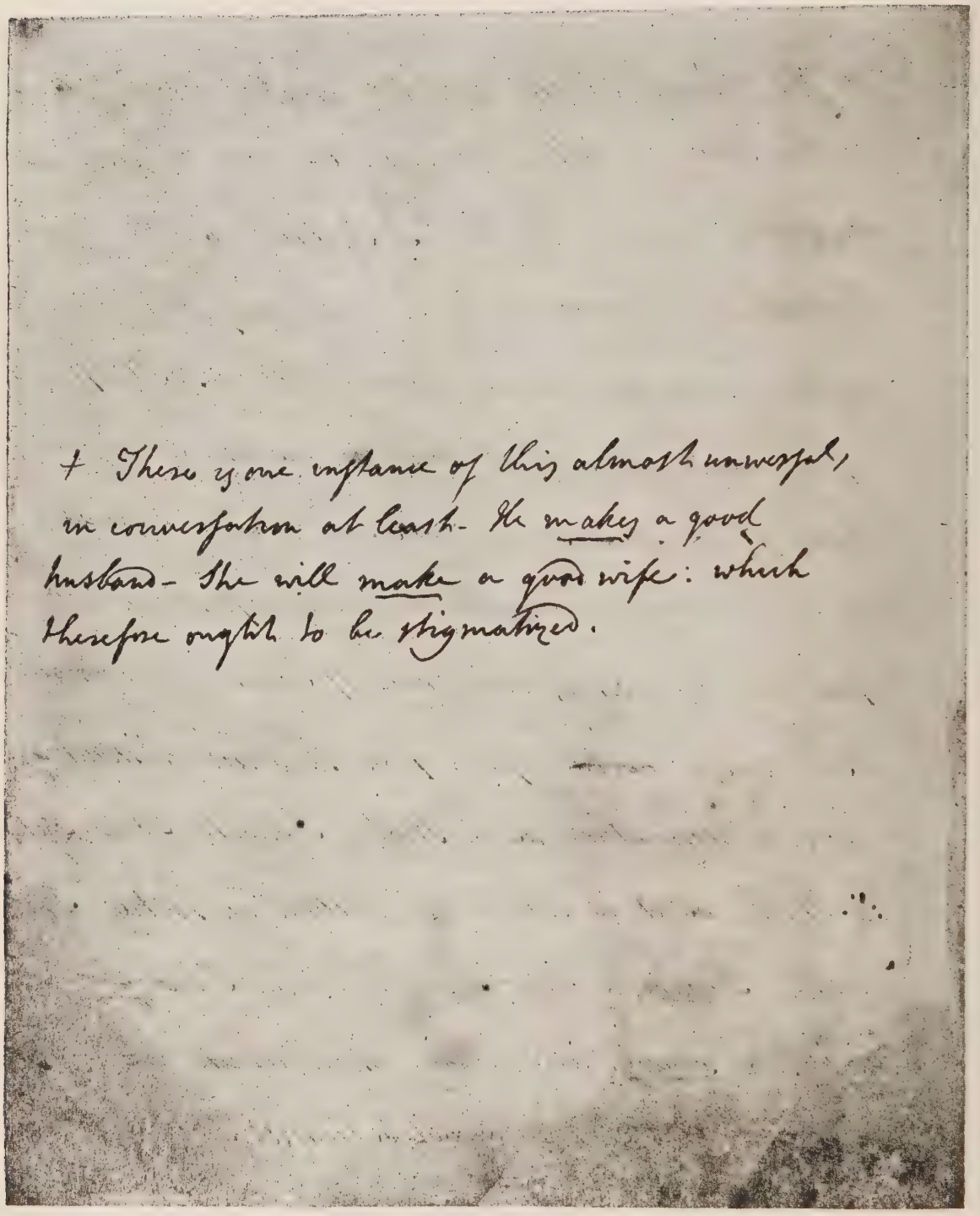
Reverse, p. 22. See p. 23.

hitherto remained unregarded by the Writers of our Dic=
=tionaries. Our Substantives are declined only by the
plural termination, our adjectives admit no variation
but in the degrees of comparison, and our Verbs are con=
=jugated by auxiliary words and are only changes in
the preter tense.

To our Language may be with great Justness
applied the observation of Quintilian, that Speech was not
formed by an Analogy from Heaven. It is not descend
to us in a State of uniformity and Perfection, but was
produced by necessity and enlarged by accident, and is there=
fore composed of dissimilar parts which have been thrown
together by negligence, by affectation, by Learning, or by
Ignorance.

Our Inflexions therefore are by no means constant
but admit of numberless Irregularities, which in this
Dictionary will be diligently noted. Thus Lay makes
in

in the plural Foxes but Ox makes Oxen. Sheep is the same in both Numbers. Adjectives are sometimes compared by changing the last Syllable, as Proud, Prouder Proudest, and sometimes by Particles prefixed as Ambi=-tious, more Ambitious, most Ambitious. The forms of our Verbs are subject to great Variety, some end their preter Tense in ed, as I Love, I Loved, I have Loved, which may be called the regular form, and is followed by most of our Verbs of Southern original. But many Verbs depart from this rule without ay=-ing in any other, as I Shake, I Shook, I have Shaken or Shook, as it is sometimes written in Poetry. I make, I made, I have made, I bring, I brought, I wring, I wrung, and many others, which as they are not to be reduced to rules must be learned from the Dic=


† There is one instance of this almost universal, in conversation at least. He makes a good husband. She will make a good wife: which therefore ought to be stigmatized.

Reverse, p. 24. See p. 25.

rather than the Grammar.

The Verbs are likewise to be distinguished according to their qualities as Actives from Neuters, the neglect of which has already introduced some Barbarities in our Conversation, which if not obviated by just animadversions, may in time creep into our writings†.

Thus My Lord will our Language be laid down, distinct in its minutest subdivissions, and resolved into its elemental principles; ~~and, might I look for a moment the Shackles of Lexicographer, and let my imaginations wander after the Phantoms of Fancie, I should wish~~ and when upon this Subject, ~~confined for bounds~~ with that these fundamental atoms of our Speech, might obtain the firmness and immutability ~~of constituent particles, that, like~~ of the primogenical ~~parts~~ of matter, ~~they might without end be varied and compounded, but~~ retain

retain their ~~nature~~ while they alter their appearance,
~~and on all these occasions and separations remains es-~~
~~-sentially the same~~

But this is a privilege which ~~words~~ ~~do not so~~ Words are
expect ~~they~~, like their Authors, ~~will be always gaining~~ as they are not gaining strength, they
are generally losing it.
~~or losing strength~~ though art may sometimes ~~cure~~
~~prolong~~ their duration. ~~it cannot~~ will not give them perpetuity, ~~and~~
~~their diseases, it cannot prevent their mortality.~~ their
changes will be always informing us that Language
is the work of man, of a being from whom ~~Instruction~~ Information
~~or~~ and ~~Stability~~ Stability cannot be derived

Words having been hitherto considered as se-
-parate and unconnected, are now to be likewise exa-
-mined as they are ranged in their various Relations
to others by the Rules of Syntax or Construction, to
which I do not know that any regard has been yet shewn
in English Dictionaries, and in which the Gramma-
-rians can give ~~very~~ little assistance. ~~In~~ The Syntax

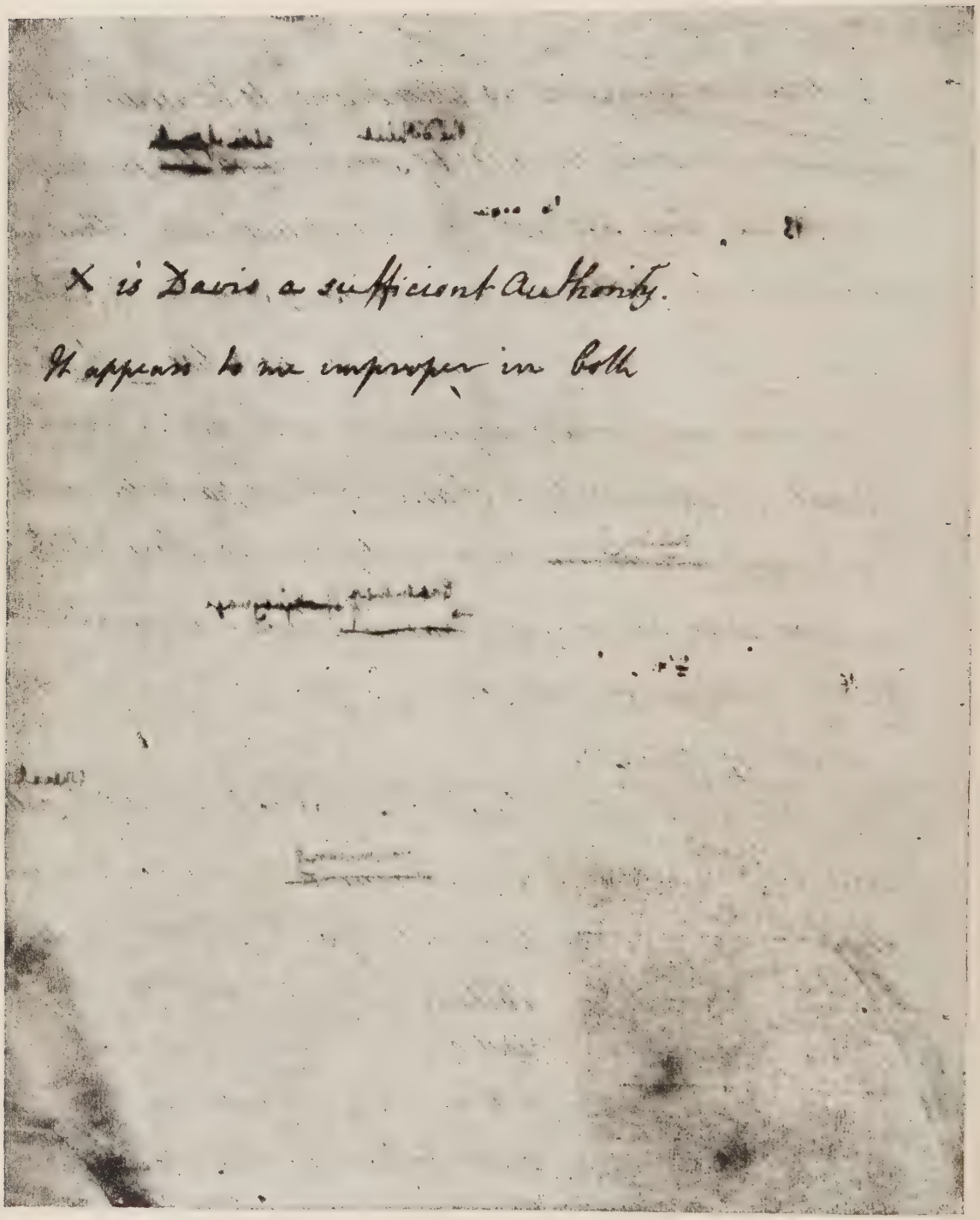
of

of this Language is too inconstant to be reduced to rules and can be only learned by considering the particular words as they are used by the best Authours. Thus we say, according to the present modes of Speech, The Soldier died of his Wounds, and the Sailor perished with Hunger, and every man acquainted with our Language would be offended by a change of these particles which yet seem originally assigned by chance, there being no reason to be drawn from the Nature of the Language why a man might not with equal propriety be said to dye with a wound, or perish of Hunger.

Our Syntax therefore is not to be taught by rules but by Precedents, and in examining whether Addison has been with Justice accused of Solecism in this passage

The poor Inhabitant ——
Starves in the midst of Nature's Bounty curst
And in the Eden Vineyard dies for thirst.

it was in our power to have recourse to any established




Reverse, p. 27. See p. 28.

established Laws of Speech, but w
the writers of former Ages have
and ~~must~~ ~~acquiesce~~ of improprietys
=timony of David given in his favour by a
passage.

She loaths the Watry Glass wherein she gaz'd
and shuns it still although for Thirst she dye.

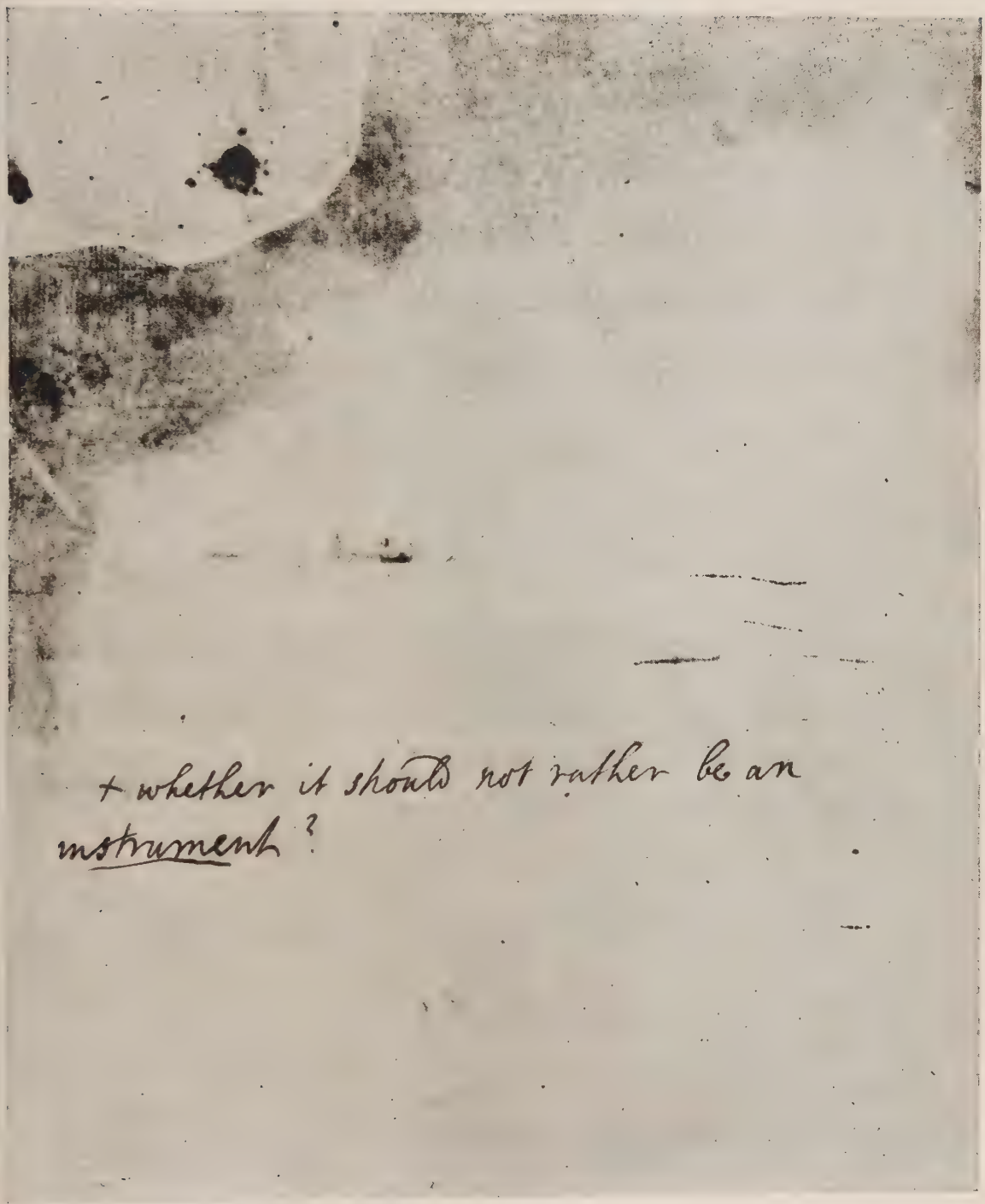
When the construction of a word is explained it is necessary to pursue it through its Train of Phraseology, ~~through~~ those forms ~~in which~~ where it is used, in a manner peculiar to our Language, & in Senses not to be comprised in the general Explanations, as from the verb make, ~~only~~ daily these phrases, to make Love, to make an end, to make way, as he made way for his followers the Ship made way before the wind; to make a Bed to make merry, to make a mock, to make presents, to make a doubt, to make out an assertion, to

make

make good a breach, to make good
-thing of an attempt, to make
Merit and many others which
with that view, and which only their frequency
-ders from being generally remarked.

The great Labour is yet to come, the Labour of in=
=terpreting these words and phrases with Brevity
Fulness and perspicuity, the extent and intricacy
of which task is sufficiently shewn by the miscar=
=riage of those who have generally attempted it. This
Difficulty is encreased by the necessity of explaining
the words in the same Language, for there is often
only one word for one Idea, and though it be easy to
translate the words bright, sweet, salt, bitter, into ano=
=ther Language it is not easy to explain them.

With regard to the Interpretation many
other




Reverse, p. 29. See p. 30.

other Questions have required consid[illegible]. It was
some time doubted whether it be [illegible] to ex-
-ain the things implied by particular words
the Term Baronet, whether instead of the [illegible]
-nation, a Title of honour next in [illegible]
Baron, it would be better to mention more partic-
-larly the Creation privileges and Rank of Baro-
-nets, ~~so as that it might not be necessary on any~~ In
~~making information
occasion to have recourse to other Books.~~
and whether under the word Barometer, instead of
being satisfied with observing that it is a ~~Contri-~~
~~vance~~ Instrument to discover the weight of the air, it would
~~not~~ be fit to spend a few lines upon its invention
construction and principles. It is not to be expected
that ~~under one article~~ with the explanation of the one
the Herald should be satisfied,
~~or under the other the Philosopher~~ in the Philosopher with that of the other,
; but since it will

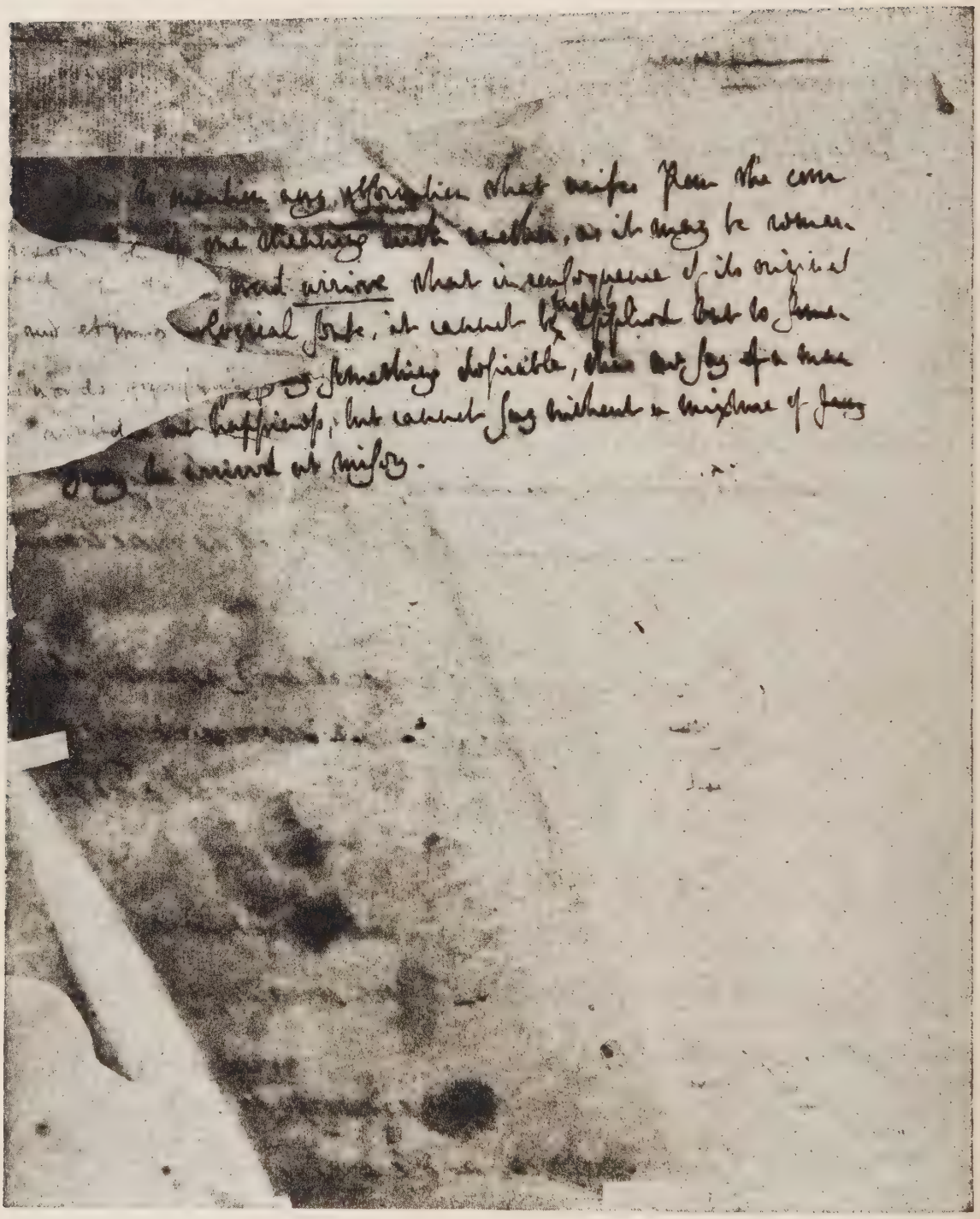
&c

be ~~expected~~ required by common Readers, that the explication ~~should~~ should be sufficient for common use, and ~~some~~ without some attention to ~~the~~ [illegible] ~~purposes~~ ~~can~~ Dictionary cannot become generally valuable, ~~in~~ =ned to consult the best writers for explan as well as verbal, and perhaps I may have it say ~~at the end of my work~~ after one of the ~~argument~~ of Bayeties ~~Dictionary~~, that my Book is more learned than its Author.

In explaining the general and popular Lan= =guage it ~~is~~ was necessary to sort the several Senses of each word, and to exhibit first its natural and pri= =mitive Signification, as

To arrive, ~~in its primitive etymological Signification~~, to reach the shore in a Voyage. He arri at a safe Harbour.

~~In~~ Then to give its consequential meaning, To arrive, to reach whether by Land or Sea. as He arrived at ho



Reverse, p. 31. See p. 32.

*Missing Page No. 32*

Then its metaphorical sense, to obtain any thing desired; as, he *arrived* at a peerage.

> (Then to mention any observation that arises from the comparison of one meaning with another; as, it may be remarked of the word *arrive*, that in consequence of its original and etymological sense, it cannot be properly applied but to words signifying something desirable; thus we say a man *arrived* at happiness, but cannot say without a mixture of irony, he *arrived* at misery.)
>
> [See preceding page.]

*Ground*, the earth, generally as opposed to the air or water. He swam till he reached *ground*. The bird fell to the *ground*.

Then follows the accidental or consequential signification, in which *ground* implies any thing that lies under another; as, he laid colours upon a rough *ground*. The silk had blue flowers on a red *ground*.

Then the remoter or metaphorical signification; as, the *ground* of his opinion was a false computation. The *ground* of his work was his father's manuscript.

After having gone through the natural and figurative senses, it will be proper to subjoin the poetical sense of each word, where it differs from that which is in common use; as *wanton* applied ——

*Taken from 8vo Edition of "The Plan," pp. 24 and 25, 4to Edition, pp. 22 and 23.*

to any thing of which the motion is irregular without terrour, as

In wanton Ringlets curld her Hair

To the poetical sense may succeed the familiar, as of Toast the Person whose health is drunk.

The wise man's Passion, and the vain man's Toast.
Pope

And The familiar may be followed by the burlesque as of Mellow, applied to good fellowship.

In all thy humours whether grave, or mellow.
Addison.

Or of Bite. used for Cheat.

— More a Dupe than Wit
Sappho can tell You how this man was bit.
Pope

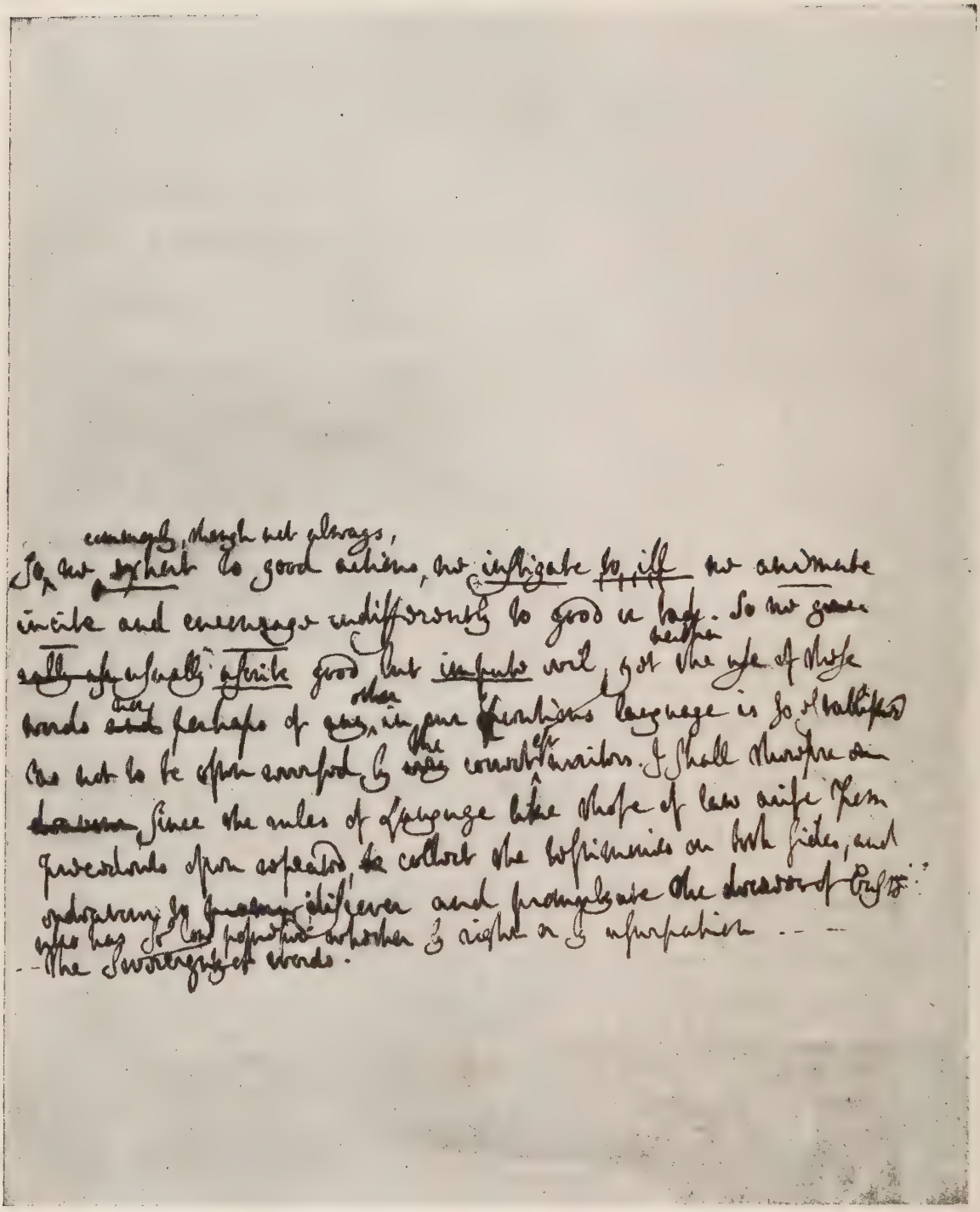
And lastly may be produced the peculiar sense in which a word is found in any great Author. as Faculties in Shakespeare signifies the Powers of Authority.

This Duncan.
Has borne his Faculties so meek, has been
so clear in his great office, that &c.

The signification of adjectives may be often ascertained by uniting them to substantives, as Simple Swain, Simple sheep: and sometimes the Sense of a substantive may be elucidated by the Epithets annexed to it by good Authors, as the boundless Ocean, the open Lawns, and where such advantage can be gained by a short Quotation it is not to be omitted.

The Difference of signification in words generally accounted Synonimous ought to be carefully observed, as in Pride, Haughtiness, Arrogance, and the strict and critical meaning ought to be distinguished from that which is loose and Popular, as in the word Perfection, which though, in its physiosophical, and exact sense, it can be of little use among human beings, is often so much degraded from its original signification, that the Academicians have inserted in their work the perfection of a Language, and with a little more licentiousness they might have prevailed on themselves to have added the perfection of a Dictionary.

There



Reverse, p. 34. See p. 35.

There are many other characters of words which it will be of use to mention. Some words ~~are~~ have both an active and passive signification, as fearful, that which gives or which feels terrour, "a fearful Prodigy, ~~or~~ a fearful Hare". Some have a personal some a real sense, as in opposition to Old we use the word Young of animated beings and the word new of other things, some words are used in the sense of praise and others in that of disapprobation So we ascribe Good but impute Evil. The Authour therefore who informs us that "those who had judged favourably "of him would think that he had crowned the good, and "those who had entertained prejudices against him, that "he had atoned for the ill imputed to him," must be allowed with all his elegance to have deviated at least one from the purity of our tongue.

It is necessary likewise to explain many words by their opposition to others, for Contraries are best seen when they stand together. Thus the verb Hand

has

has one sense as opposed to fall, and another as opposed to fly, for want of attending to which distinction, obvi=ous as it is, the Learned D^r Bentley has squandered his Criticisms to no purpose on these Lines of the Paradise Lost

— In heaps
Chariot and Charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming Steeds. ~~What~~ Stood, recoild,
O'erwearied, through the faint Satanic Host,
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious —

"Here", says the Critic, "as the words are now read, we find "that what stood fled", and therefore he proposes an altera=tion which he might have spared if he had consulted a Dictionary, and found that nothing more was affirmed than that those fled who did not fall.

In explaining such meanings as seem acciden=tal and adventitious, I shall endeavour to give an ac=count of the means by which ~~they~~ ~~meanings~~ were introduced

introduced. Thus to eke out any thing, signifies to lengthen it beyond its just Dimensions, by some low artifice, be=
=cause the word eke was the usual refuge of our old writers when they wanted a Syllable. And buxom, which means only obedient, is now made, in familiar phrases, to signify wanton, because in an antient form of marriage, before the Reformation, the Bride promised complaisance and obedience in these Terms "I will be bonair and buxom in "Bed and at board".

I know well, My Lord, how trifling many of these remarks will appear separately considered, and how easi=
=ly they may give occasion to the ~~contemptuous~~ slow merri=
=ment of Spenser Blockheads, and the ~~gloomy~~ slow censures of arrogant Stupidity, but dulness it is easy to despise, and laughter it is easy to return. I shall ~~not allow those to judge of my work~~ not be solicitous what is the fate of my work by ~~those who can~~ Spenser Readers not the difficulty or importance of philological ~~studies, who cannot understand it, nor think those who have done~~ Studies, nor shall think those also that have done nothing qualified to condemn me for doing little.

If

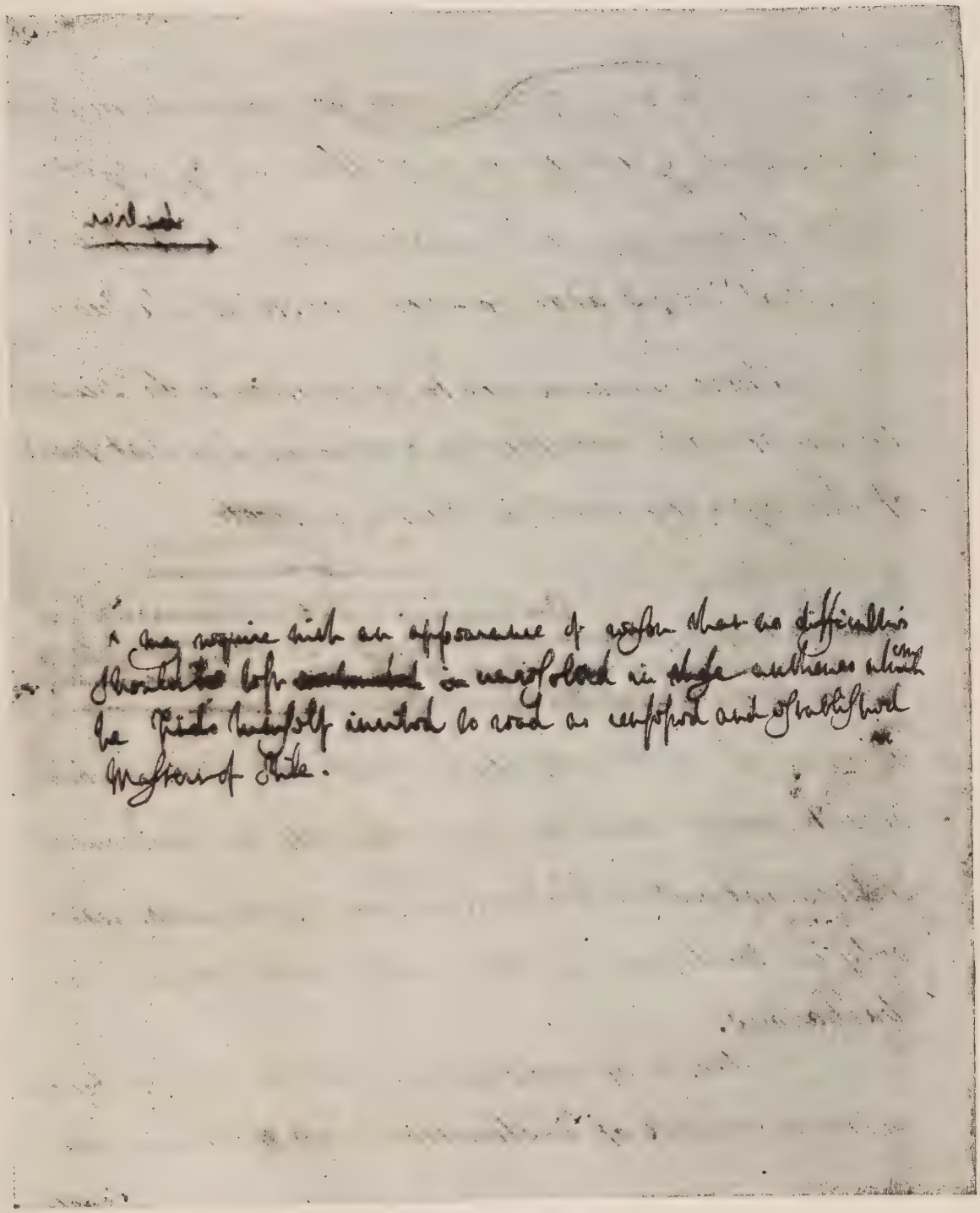
It may not be improper however to remind them that no terrestrial Greatness is more than an aggregate of little things, and to inculcate after the ~~Oriental~~ Persian Proverb, that Drops added to Drops constitute the Ocean.

There remains yet to be considered the Distribution of Words into their proper Classes, or that part of Lexicography which is strictly critical.

The Popular part of the Language, which includes all ~~words~~ not appropriated to particular Sciences, admits of many distinctions and subdivisions, as into words of general use; words employed chiefly in Poetry; words obsolete; words which are admitted only by particular Writers, yet not in themselves improper; words used only in burlesque writing; and words impure and barbarous.

Words of general use will be known by having no mark of Distinction and their various

Senses



Reverse, p. 38. See p. 39.

Senses will be supported by Authorities of all Ages.

The words appropriated to Poetry will be dis=
=tinguished by some mark prefixed or will be known
by having no Authorities but those of Poets.

Of antiquated or obsolete words none will be inserted
but such as are to be found in Authors who wrote since
the accession of Elizabeth, from which ~~time~~ we date the
Golden Age of our Language. ~~and those cannot~~ and of those many might be omitted,
~~because~~ but that the Reader ~~may justly expect to find all the~~
~~words and phrases explained which occur in Authors whom he~~
~~is quoted as~~ Authorities. These words will be like=
=wise distinguished by some proper Mark.

The words which are ~~used~~ found only ~~by~~ in particular
~~Writers~~ Books will be known by the single Name of the Writer
that uses them, but such will be omitted unless either
their propriety, elegance, or force, or the reputation of their
Authors affords some ~~particular~~ extraordinary Reason for inserting
them.

Words

Words used in burlesque and familiar Composition will be likewise mentioned with their proper Author=ities, such as Budgeon from Butler and teasing from Prior, and will be ~~distinguished by their proper cha=racteristical Marks~~ likewise characterized.

Barbarous and impure words and Expressions may be branded with some Note of Infamy and are carefully to be eradicated wherever they are found, ~~Thus and they seem too frequently even in the best Writers. as in Pope in Pope may may be found~~

—— in endless Errour hurld.

'Tis these that early taint the female Soul.

In Addison

attend to what a lesser Muse indites.

And in Dryden

a dreadful Quiet felt, and worser far

Than Arms. ——

If this part of the work can be well performed it will be equivalent to the proposal made by Boileau to the Academi=cians, that they should review all their ~~impolite~~ Writers, and

† This will be of infinite use, rightly executed:
and therefore the Author, I doubt not, will proceed
in this part with all the accuracy, as well as all
the caution, possible.

Reverse, p. 40. See p. 41.

and correct all the Impurities which they found in them, that their Authority might not contribute at any Dis=
=tant time to the Depravation of the Language.

† With regard to Questions of purity, & propriety, I was one in doubt whether I should not attribute too much to my self in attempting to divide them, and whether my Pro=
=vince was to extend beyond the proposition of the Question, and the display of the Authorities on each side, but ~~they~~ ~~told~~ I have been since determined by your Lordships opinion to inter=
=pose my own Judgment, and shall therefore endeavour to sup=
=port what appears to me most consonant to Grammar and Reason. Ausonius thought it ~~a~~ that modesty, ~~that it misbecame~~ Poland him to plead inability, for a Task to which Cæsar had judged him equal.

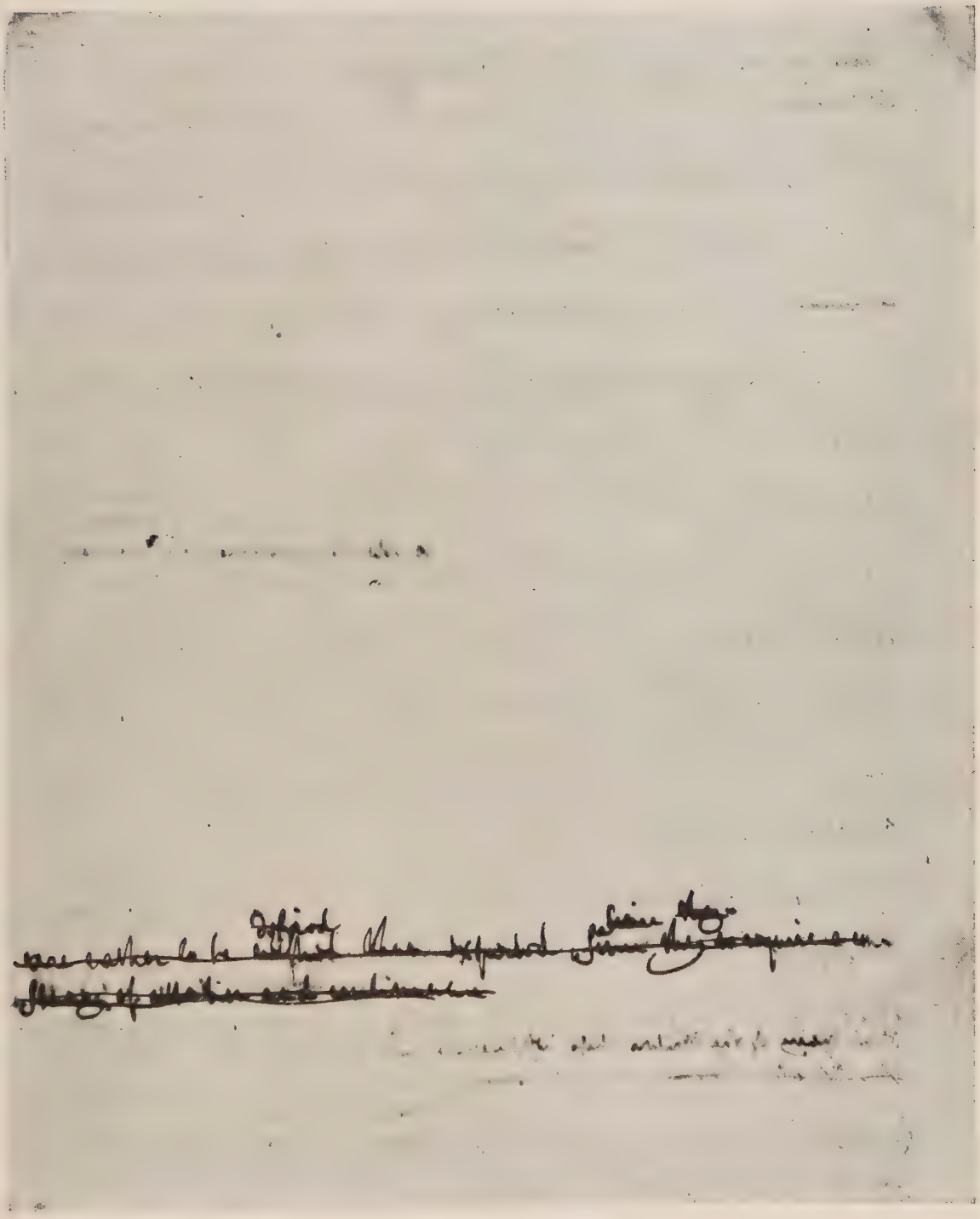
Cur me posse negem posse quod ille putat.

and I may hope that since you whose Authority in our Language is so generally acknowledged, have commissioned me to de=
~~declare my own opinion, I shall be considered as~~ ~~Cæsar~~ Jove

close my own Opinion, I shall be considered as exercising a ~~Exercise is sufficiently known have commissioned me to~~ a kind of vicarious Jurisdiction, and that the power which might have been denied to my own claim, will be readily ~~granted~~ allowed me as the delegate of your Lordship.

In citing Authorities on which the Credit of every part of this work will depend, it will be proper to observe some obvious Rules, such as that of preferring Authorities of the first Reputation to those of an inferiour Rank, and to quote, when it can be conveniently done, such Sentences, as, besides their immediate Use, may give pleasure or Instruction by conveying some Elegance of Language, or some Precept of Prudence, or Piety.

It has been asked on some occasions, who shall judge the Judges, and with regard to this design a question may arise by what Authority the Authorities are selected. ~~Many~~ Most many of the Writers whose Sentiments will be allowed are selected ~~of the Authoress were chosen~~ by Mr Pope, of whom I may be justified in affirming that if he were alive, Solicitous as he was for the success of this work, he would not have been displeased



Reverse, p. 42. See p. 43.

displeased that I have undertaken it.

It will ~~may~~ ~~not~~ be ~~im~~proper that the Quotations ~~should~~ be ranged according to the Ages of Authors, and it will afford an agreable Amusement it, to the Words and Phrases which are not of our own Growth, the Name of the Author who first introduced them can be affixed, and if, to the Words which are now Antiquated, the Authority be subjoined of ~~the Writer~~ him who last admitted them. Thus for Scathe and Buxom (now obsolete) Milton may be quoted. ——

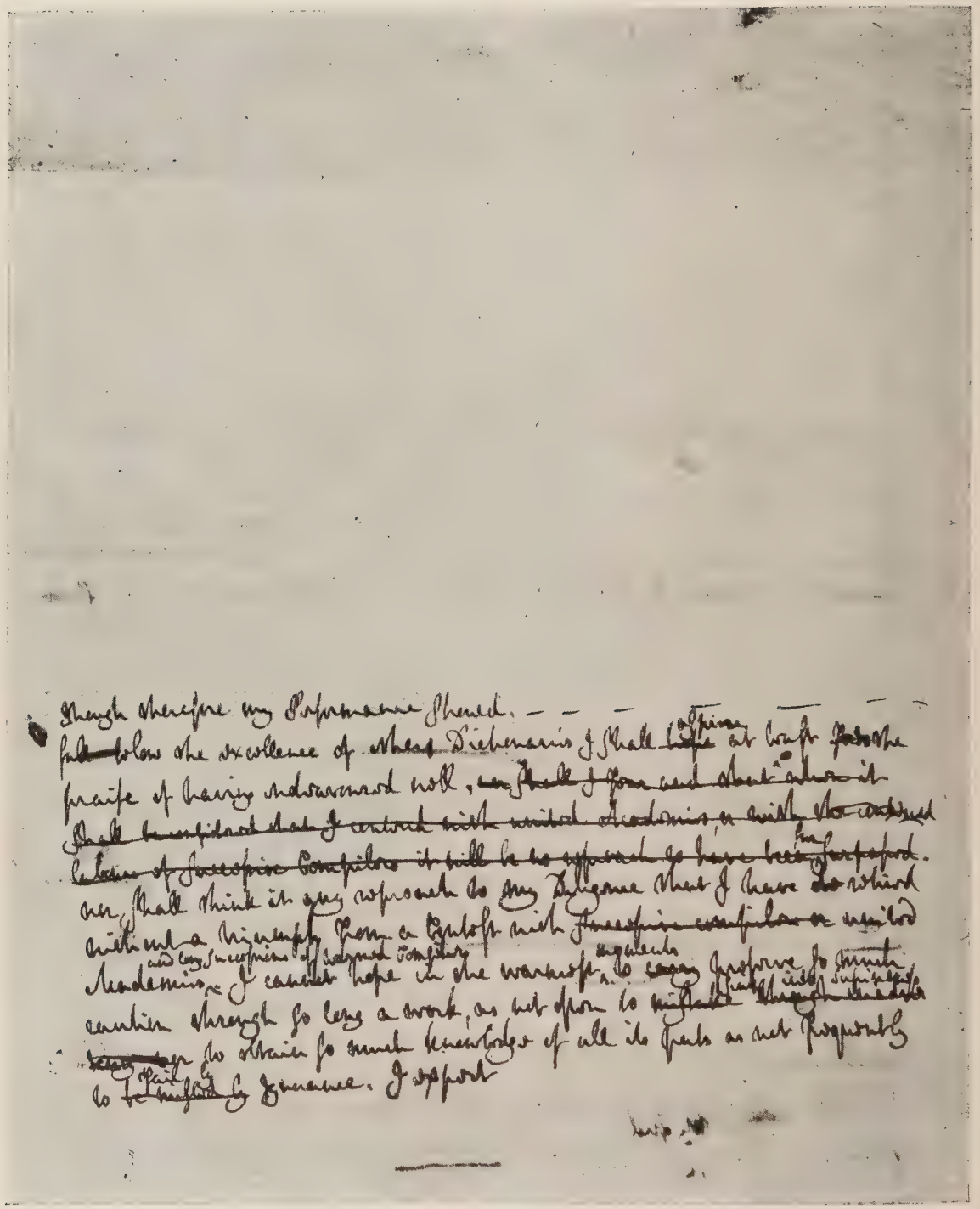
The Mountain Oak
Stands Scathd to Heav'n ——
— He with broad Sails
Winnowd the buxom air —

By this method every Word will have its History, and the Reader will be informed of the gradual changes of the Language, and have before his Eyes the Rise of some Words and the fall of others. ~~Such observations as occurr~~ ~~to be noted~~ ~~as they~~ ~~some~~ ~~I~~ ~~shall~~ ~~add~~ ~~and if the~~ ~~be carefully~~ ~~supplied~~ ~~I~~ ~~hope~~ ~~to make~~ ~~some~~ ~~little~~ ~~way~~ ~~in~~ ~~my~~ ~~attempt~~ ~~to~~ ~~finish~~.

This, My Lord, is my Idea of an English Dictionary by which the Pronunciation of ~~the~~ our Language may be fixed, and the attainment ~~of it~~ facilitated by which its Purity

be preserved, its use ascertained, and its Duration lengthened.
And though perhaps to correct the language of nations by
books of Grammar, and amend their manners by discour-
-ses of Morality, may be a Task equally difficult, yet as it
is unavoidable to wish, it is natural likewise to hope that
your Lordships patronage may not be wholly lost, that it
may contribute to the preservation of the ancient, and the im-
provement of modern Writers, that it may promote the Reformation of those Translators
who for want of understanding the characteristical
differences of tongues, have formed a chaotic Dialect of
heterogeneous Phrases that never can unite, and may a-
-scribe to the want of Judgment, some men of genius whose at-
-tention to argument makes them negligent of style,
and whose rapid Imagination, like the Peruvi-
-an ~~Travellers~~ brings down Gold, but mingles it
with sand.

When I survey the Plan which I have laid before
you, I cannot, but confess, my Lord, that I am frighted at its
Extent



Reverse, p. 44. See p. 45.

Extent and like the Soldiers of Cæsar, look on Britain as a new world which it is almost madness to invade. But I hope that though I should ~~not conquer it~~ not complete the Conquest I shall at least discover the coast, civilize part of the Inhabitants, and make it easy for some other to proceed further to re= =duce them to Subjection, and settle them under Laws.

We are taught by the great Roman Orator, that every Man should propose to himself the highest Degree of Ex= =cellence, but that he may stop with honour at the second or third: ~~Though therefore I should fall below the Labours of~~ ~~Academics~~ though sometimes the desire of accuracy will urge me to superfluities, and sometimes the fear of pro= =lixity betray me to Omissions, ~~though~~ in the Extract of such variety I should be often bewildred, and in the ~~Multitude~~ Labyrinth of such ~~Diversity~~ Lyricacy, be frequently entangled, ~~Wearied~~ ~~That~~ sometimes ~~Sullen~~ Entertainment will be prohibited beyond Patience ~~my attention is fixed on distant expectations~~ and ~~Avoid~~ Evidence sometimes deluded beyond Precaution.

I have [illegible] not [illegible] pardon from those who [illegible] the [illegible] weakness of Man, the scarcities of knowledge, the unfaithfulness of memory, [illegible] and the [illegible] of all undertakings of whatever [illegible] can comprehend the [illegible] causes of error, with the means of avoiding it. — — —

## *THE DICTIONARY.*

*AN extremely interesting History of Johnson's Dictionary, and a practical bibliography, are to be found in the indispensable William Prideaux Courtney Bibliography, published at Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1915. Revised and seen through the press by David Nichol Smith.*

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*TRULY the undertaking was sublime, and its fulfillment noble. Nothing like it, nothing within measurable distance of it, had hitherto appeared in the English language. We should all bow down before such a monument of industry and talent, and the world at large did make its obeisance unto the author as the king of English Literature. The work was urgently called for and eagerly devoured. No similar dictionary has passed through so many editions, abridged, unabridged, and revised, as the language expanded and researches into the past went deeper; and it remained for a century the unrivalled authority for the English language.*

*—COURTNEY*

*JOHNSON must ever remain the greatest of lexicographers. His was the first English Dictionary that could be considered as a standard, all its predecessors being, in comparison, but mere lists of words. In this dictionary the meaning of words were, for the first time, fully illustrated by well selected authorities. As an English writer of our own day has said, "the definitions are full, clear and above all praise for their happy illustration of the meaning of words. These can never be superseded, and the instances in which Johnson's successors have been able to improve upon his work in this respect are singularly few. That he had no assistance from his predecessors in this important part of a lexicographer's work will be seen by a casual reference to the earlier dictionaries." George Alfred Stringer.*

---

*In the concluding portion of the preface to the English Edition of 1838 of Johnson's Dictionary, the writer says: "The critical reader will find the errors few, when the magnitude of the work is considered; unimportant when compared with the value of the quantity of knowledge conveyed. The uncritical reader will find it a manual (as we may now call it) on which he may rely for ample information on every point upon which he can require it. He will find it a work of great industry and of great knowledge; a work which, more than any other since the common translation of the Bible, has tended to fix the English language. He will find it a treasure of his native tongue, stored up by one of its greatest masters, by one of the greatest minds that ever adorned his country, at a period when, having produced works which genius, or taste, or wit, or erudition have rendered immortal, the language of England had become classical."*

A

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AND

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BY

EXAMPLES from the beſt WRITERS.

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AND

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BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

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1799.

THE

# WORLD.

NUMBER C.

By *ADAM FITZ-ADAM.*

*To be continued every* THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, *November* the 28th, 1754.

I HEARD the other day with great pleaſure from my worthy friend Mr. Dodſley, that Mr. Johnſon's Engliſh dictionary, with a grammar and hiſtory of our language prefixed, will be publiſhed this winter, in two large volumes in folio.

I HAD long lamented that we had no lawful ſtandard of our language ſet up, for thoſe to repair to, who might chuſe to ſpeak and write it grammatically and correctly: and I have as long wiſhed that either ſome one perſon of diſtinguiſhed abilities would undertake the work ſingly, or that a certain number of gentlemen would form themſelves, or be formed by the government, into

a

Lord Chesterfield's belated recognition of *The Dictionary*.

a ſociety for that purpoſe. The late ingenious doctor Swift propoſed a plan of this nature to his friend (as he thought him) the lord treaſurer Oxford, but without ſucceſs; preciſion and perſpicuity not being in general the favourite objects of miniſters, and perhaps ſtill leſs ſo of that miniſter than of any other.

MANY people have imagined that ſo extenſive a work would have been beſt performed by a number of perſons, who ſhould have taken their ſeveral departments, of examining, ſifting, winnowing (I borrow this image from the Italian *cruſca*) purifying, and finally fixing our language, by incorporating their reſpective funds into one joint ſtock. But whether this opinion be true or falſe, I think the public in general, and the republic of letters in particular, greatly obliged to Mr. Johnſon, for having undertaken and executed ſo great and deſireable a work. Perfection is not to be expected from man; but if we are to judge by the various works of Mr. Johnſon, already publiſhed, we have good reaſon to believe that he will bring this as near to perfection as any one man could do. The plan of it, which he publiſhed ſome years ago, ſeems to me to be a proof of it. Nothing can be more rationally imagined, or more accurately and elegantly expreſſed. I therefore recommend the previous peruſal of it to all thoſe who intend to buy the dictionary, and who, I ſuppoſe, are all thoſe who can afford it.

THE celebrated dictionaries of the Florentine and French academies owe their preſent ſize and perfection to very ſmall beginnings. Some private gentlemen at Florence, and ſome at Paris, had met at each others houſes to talk over and conſider their reſpective languages; upon which they publiſhed ſome ſhort eſſays, which eſſays were the embrio's of thoſe perfect productions, that now do ſo much honour to the

two

two nations. Even Spain, which ſeems not to be the ſoil where, of late at leaſt, letters have either proſpered or been cultivated, has produced a dictionary, and a good one too, of the Spaniſh language, in ſix large volumes in folio.

I CANNOT help thinking it a ſort of diſgrace to our nation, that hitherto we have had no ſuch ſtandard of our language; our dictionaries at preſent being more properly what our neighbours the Dutch and the Germans call theirs, WORD-BOOKS, than dictionaries in the ſuperior ſenſe of that title. All words, good and bad, are there jumbled indiſcriminately together, inſomuch that the injudicious reader may ſpeak and write as inelegantly, improperly and vulgarly as he pleaſes, by and with the authority of one or other of our WORD-BOOKS.

IT muſt be owned that our language is at preſent in a ſtate of anarchy; and hitherto, perhaps, it may not have been the worſe for it. During our free and open trade, many words and expreſſions have been imported, adopted and naturalized from other languages, which have greatly enriched our own. Let it ſtill preſerve what real ſtrength and beauty it may have borrowed from others, but let it not, like the Tarpeian maid, be overwhelmed and cruſhed by unneceſſary foreign ornaments. The time for diſcrimination ſeems to be now come. Toleration, adoption and naturalization have run their lengths. Good order and authority are now neceſſary. But where ſhall we find them, and at the ſame time, the obedience due to them? We muſt have recourſe to the old Roman expedient in times of confuſion, and chuſe a dictator. Upon this principle I give my vote for Mr. Johnſon to fill that great and arduous poſt. And I hereby declare that I make a total ſurrender of all my rights and privileges in the Engliſh language, as a free-

born

born Britiſh ſubject, to the ſaid Mr. Johnſon, during the term of his dictatorſhip. Nay more; I will not only obey him, like an old Roman, as my dictator, but, like a modern Roman, I will implicitly believe in him as my pope, and hold him to be infallible while in the chair; but no longer. More than this he cannot well require; for I preſume that obedience can never be expected when there is neither terror to enforce, nor intereſt to invite it.

I CONFESS that I have ſo much honeſt Engliſh pride, or perhaps, prejudice about me, as to think myſelf more conſiderable for whatever contributes to the honour, the advantage, or the ornament of my native country. I have therefore a ſenſible pleaſure in reflecting upon the rapid progreſs which our language has lately made, and ſtill continues to make, all over Europe. It is frequently ſpoken, and almoſt univerſally underſtood, in Holland; it is kindly entertained as a relation in the moſt civilized parts of Germany; and it is ſtudied as a learned language, though yet little ſpoke, by all thoſe in France and Italy, who either have, or pretend to have, any learning.

THE ſpreading the French language over moſt parts of Europe, to the degree of making it almoſt a univerſal one, was always reckoned among the glories of the reign of Lewis the fourteenth. But be it remembered that the ſucceſs of his arms firſt opened the way to it, though at the ſame time it muſt be owned, that a great number of moſt excellent authors who flouriſhed in his time, added ſtrength and velocity to it's progreſs. Whereas our language has made it's way ſingly by it's own weight and merit, under the conduct of thoſe great leaders, Shakeſpear, Bacon, Milton, Locke, Newton, Swift, Pope, Addiſon, &c. A nobler ſort of conqueſt, and a far

far more glorious triumph, ſince graced by none but willing captives!

THESE authors, though for the moſt part but indifferently tranſlated into foreign languages, gave other nations a ſample of the Britiſh genius. The copies, imperfect as they were, pleaſed, and excited a general deſire of ſeeing the originals; and both our authors and our language ſoon became claſſical.

BUT a grammar, a dictionary, and a hiſtory of our language through it's ſeveral ſtages were ſtill wanting at home, and importunately called for from abroad. Mr. Johnſon's labours will now, and, I dare ſay, very fully, ſupply that want, and greatly contribute to the farther ſpreading of our language in other countries. Learners were diſcouraged by finding no ſtandard to reſort to, and conſequently thought it incapable of any. They will now be undeceived and encouraged.

THERE are many hints and conſiderations relative to our language, which I ſhould have taken the liberty of ſuggeſting to Mr. Johnſon, had I not been convinced that they have equally occurred to him: but there is one, and a very material one it is, to which perhaps he may not have given all the neceſſary attention. I mean the genteeler part of our language, which owes both it's riſe and progreſs to my fair countrywomen, whoſe natural turn is more to the copiouſneſs, than to the correctneſs of diction. I would not adviſe him to be raſh enough to proſcribe any of thoſe happy redundancies and luxuriancies of expreſſion, with which they have enriched our language. They willingly inflict fetters, but very unwillingly ſubmit to wear them. In this caſe his taſk will be ſo difficult, that I deſign as a common friend, to propoſe in ſome future paper the means which appear to me the moſt likely to reconcile matters.

P. S

P. S. I HOPE that none of my courteous readers will upon this occaſion be ſo uncourteous, as to ſuſpect me of being a hired and intereſted puff of this work; for I moſt ſolemnly proteſt, that neither Mr. Johnſon, nor any perſon employed by him, nor any bookſeller or bookſellers concerned in the ſucceſs of it, have ever offered me the uſual compliment of a pair of gloves or a bottle of wine; nor has even Mr. Dodſley, though my publiſher, and, as I am informed, deeply intereſted in the ſale of this dictionary, ſo much as invited me to take a bit of mutton with him.

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*LONDON*: Printed for R. DODSLEY in Pall-Mall, (where letters to the author are taken in) and ſold by M. COOPER at the Globe in Pater-Noſter-Row. Price 2*d*.

John J. Milburn

# DR. JOHNSON'S LETTER

TO

# LORD CHESTERFIELD

FROM *Law, Life and Letters* by the Right Honourable the Earl of Birkenhead. Chapter—*Thoughts on Letter-Writing.*

"What thoughts on letter-writing can be complete without mention of Dr. Johnson's immortal rebuke to Lord Chesterfield, the epistle of all time?"

My attention was drawn to this splendid characterization, by the Honourable John G. Milburn of New York City.

—R. B. A.

THE CELEBRATED

# LETTER

FROM

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

TO

PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD;

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED,

WITH NOTES,

BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

---

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN;
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY
MDCCXC.
[Price Half a Guinea.]

Entered in the Hall-Book of the Company of Stationers.

# LETTER

FROM

## SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

TO

## THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

*To the Right Honourable the Earl of* CHESTERFIELD.

" MY LORD, February, 1755.

I HAVE been lately informed, by the proprietor of the World, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordſhip. To be ſo diſtinguiſhed, is an honour, which, being very little accuſtomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

When, upon ſome ſlight encouragement, I firſt viſited your Lordſhip, I was overpowered, like the reſt of mankind, by the enchantment of your addreſs; and could not forbear to wiſh that I might boaſt myſelf *Le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*;—that I might obtain that regard for which I ſaw the world contending; but I found my attendance ſo little encouraged, that neither pride nor modeſty would ſuffer me to continue it. When I had once addreſſed your Lordſhip in publick, I had exhauſted all the art of pleaſing which a retired and uncourtly ſcholar can poſſeſs. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleaſed to have his all neglected, be it ever ſo little.

Seven years, my Lord, have now paſt, ſince I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulſed from your door; during which time I have been puſhing on my work through difficulties, of which it is uſeleſs to complain, and

DR JOHNSON IN THE ANTE-ROOM OF LORD CHESTERFIELD.

have brought it, at laſt, to the verge of publication, without one act of aſſiſtance*, one word of encouragement, or one ſmile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a Patron before.

The ſhepherd in Virgil grew at laſt acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

Is not a Patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man ſtruggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleaſed to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am ſolitary, and cannot impart it †; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical aſperity not to confeſs obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the publick ſhould conſider me as owing that to a Patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myſelf.

Having carried on my work thus far with ſo little obligation to any favourer of learning, I ſhall not be diſappointed though I ſhould conclude it, if leſs be poſſible, with leſs; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boaſted myſelf with ſo much exultation,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble

Moſt obedient ſervant,

SAM. JOHNSON‡.

* The following note is ſubjoined by Mr. Langton. "Dr. Johnſon, when he gave me this copy of his letter, deſired that I would annex to it his information to me, that whereas it is ſaid in the letter that 'no aſſiſtance has been received,' he did once receive from Lord Cheſterfield the ſum of ten pounds; but as that was ſo inconſiderable a ſum, he thought the mention of it could not properly find place in a letter of the kind that this was."

† In this paſſage Dr. Johnſon evidently alludes to the loſs of his wife. We find the ſame tender recollection recurring to his mind upon innumerable occaſions; and, perhaps, no man ever more forcibly felt the truth of the ſentiment ſo elegantly expreſſed by my friend Mr. Malone, in his Prologue to Mr. Jephſon's tragedy of "JULIA:"

"Vain—wealth, and fame, and fortune's foſtering care,
"If no fond breaſt the ſplendid bleſſings ſhare;
"And, each day's buſtling pageantry once paſt,
"There, only there, our bliſs is found at laſt."

‡ Upon comparing this copy with that which Dr. Johnſon dictated to me from recollection, the variations are found to be ſo ſlight, that this muſt be added to the many other proofs which he gave of the wonderful extent and accuracy of his memory.

LEISURE MOMENTS / in GOUGH SQUARE, / or / The Beauties and Quaint Conceits / of / Johnson's Dictionary. / By the Author of / Shakespere's Draughts from the Living Water. /

Buffalo, N. Y. / Ulbrich and Kingsley / 1886.

Small quarto, with Notes and Index and an Introduction by the compiler, Geo. Alfred Stringer, dated Buffalo, September, 1886.

AN UNFINISHED / LETTER / to the / RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, / concerning the / New Dictionary / of the / English Language. / by / The Rev. Herbert Croft, L.L. B. /

London: / Printed in March, 1788, but neither finished nor published.

Octavo pamphlet.

---

CHRISTIAN MORALS: / by / Sir Thomas Browne, / of Norwich, M. D. / and author of / Religio Medici. / The Second Edition. / with a life of the author, / by / Samuel Johnson; / and explanatory notes. /

London: / Printed by Richard Hett, / For J. Payne, at the Pope's Head, in / Pater-noster-row, / M DCC LVI.

Small octavo, with half-title.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE'S / CHRISTIAN MORALS / The second edition / with the life of the author / by / Samuel Johnson, LL. D. / Edited / With an Introduction and Notes / by S. C. Roberts /

Cambridge / At the University Press / 1927.

---

AN / INTRODUCTION / TO THE GAME OF / DRAUGHTS. / Etc. / By William Payne, / Teacher of Mathematics. /

London, / Printed for the Author at the Golden Ball in Bedford street, / Covent-Garden: and Sold by T. Payne, (and others) / MDCCLVI.

Small octavo in fours.

Dedication by Johnson.

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THE LONDON CHRONICLE. Preliminary Discourse by Johnson. See illustration.

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THE / IDLER. / In Two Volumes. /

*Duplex libelli dos est, quod risum movet,*
*Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.*

Phaedrus

Χάρις μικροῖσι.

Volume I. / (II.) /

London, / Printed for J. Newberry, at the Bible / and Sun in St. Paul's Church Yard. / MDCCLXI.

Twelvemo, two volumes, uncut in original boards, the leaves measure 7¾x4⅝ inches.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

*WILLIAM-HENRY*

Earl of *Rochford*, &c.

*My LORD,*

WHEN I take the Liberty of addreſſing to Your Lordſhip *A Treatiſe on the Game of* DRAUGHTS, I eaſily foreſee that I ſhall be in danger of ſuffering Ridicule on one Part, while I am gaining Honour on the other, and that many who may envy

me the Diſtinction of approaching You, will deride the Preſent I preſume to offer.

Had I conſidered this little Volume as having no Purpoſe beyond that of teaching a Game, I ſhould indeed have left it to take its Fate without a Patron. Triflers may find or make any Thing a Trifle; but ſince it is the great Characteriſtic of a wiſe Man to ſee Events in their Cauſes, to obviate Conſequences, and aſcertain Contingencies, your Lordſhip will think nothing a Trifle by which the Mind is inured to Caution, Foreſight, and Circumſpection. The ſame Skill, and often the ſame Degree of Skill, is exerted in great and little Things, and your Lordſhip may ſometimes exerciſe,

exercise, at a harmless Game, those Abilities which have been so happily employed in the Service of your Country. I am,

*My LORD,*

*Your Lordship's*

*Most Obliged*

*Most Obedient,*

*and most Humble Servant,*

William Payne.

# The London Chronicle:

OR,

# UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

Nº 1

To be continued every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1757.


Written by Dr Samuel Johnson. See p. 175.

IT has been always lamented, that of the little Time allotted to Man, much must be spent upon Superfluities. Every Prospect has its Obstructions, which we must break to enlarge our View: Every Step of our Progress finds Impediments, which, however eager to go forward, we must stop to remove. Even those who profess to teach the Way to Happiness have multiplied our Incumbrances, and the Author of almost every Book retards his Instructions by a Preface.

The Writers of the *Chronicle* hope to be easily forgiven, though they should not be free from an Infection that has seized the whole Fraternity; and, instead of falling immediately to their Subjects, should detain the Reader for a Time with an Account of the Importance of their Design, the Extent of their Plan, and the Accuracy of the Method which they intend to prosecute. Such Premonitions, though not always necessary when the Reader has the Book complete in his Hand, and may find by his own Eyes whatever can be found in it, yet may be more easily allowed to Works published gradually in successive Parts; of which the Scheme can only be so far known as the Author shall think fit to discover it.

The Paper which we now invite the Publick to add to the Papers with which it is already rather wearied than satisfied, consists of many Parts; some of which it has in common with other periodical Sheets, and some peculiar to itself.

The first Demand made by the Reader of a Journal is, that he should find an accurate Account of foreign Transactions and domestick Incidents. This is always expected; but this is very rarely performed. Of those Writers who have taken upon themselves the Task of Intelligencer, some have given, and others have sold their Abilities, whether small or great, to one or other of the Parties that divide us; and without a Wish for Truth, or Thought of Decency, without Care of any other Reputation than that of a stubborn Adherence to their Abettors, carry on the same Tenor of Representation through all the Vicissitudes of Right and Wrong, neither depressed by Detection, nor abashed by Confutation; proud of the hourly Encrease of Infamy, and ready to boast of all the Contumelies that Falsehood and Slander may bring upon them, as new Proofs of their Zeal and Fidelity.

With these Heroes we have no Ambition to be numbered; we leave to the Confessors of Faction the Merit of their Sufferings, and are desirous to shelter ourselves under the Protection of Truth. That all our Facts will be authentick, or all our Remarks just, we dare not venture to promise: We can relate but what we hear, we can point out but what we see. Of remote Transactions the first Accounts are always confused, and commonly exaggerated; and in domestick Affairs, if the Power to conceal is less, the Interest to misrepresent is often greater; and what is sufficiently vexatious, Truth seems to fly from Curiosity, and as many Enquirers produce many Narratives, whatever engages the public Attention is immediately disgusted by the Embellishments of Fiction. We pretend to no peculiar Power of disentangling Contradiction, or denuding Forgery. We have no settled Correspondence with the Antipodes, nor maintain any Spies in the Cabinets of Princes. But as we shall always be conscious that our Mistakes are involuntary, we shall watch the gradual Discoveries of Time, and retract whatever we have hastily and erroneously advanced.

In the Narratives of the daily Writers every Reader perceives somewhat of Neatness and Purity wanting, which at the first View it seems only to supply: But it must be considered, that those Passages must be written in Haste, and that there is often no other Choice, but that they must want either Novelty or Accuracy; and that as Life is very uniform, the Affairs of one Week are so like those of another, that, by any Attempt after Variety of Expression, Invention would soon be wearied, and Language exhausted. Some Improvements however we hope to make; and for the rest we think, that when we commit only common Faults, we shall not be excluded from common Indulgence.

The Accounts of Prices of Corn and Stocks, are to most of our Readers of more Importance than Narratives of greater Sound, and as Exactness is here within the Reach of Diligence, our Readers may justly require it from us.

Memorials of a private and personal Kind, which relate Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments, must always be imperfect by Omission, and often erroneous by Misinformation; but, even in these, there shall not be wanting Care to avoid Mistakes, or to rectify them whenever they shall be found.

That Part of our Work by which it is distinguished from all others, is the *Literary Journal*, or Account of the Labours and Productions of the *Learned*. This was, for a long Time, among the Deficiencies of English Literature, but as the Caprice of Man is always starting from too little to too much, we have now, amongst other Disturbers of human Quiet, a numerous Body of *Reviewers* and *Remarkers*.

Every Art is improved by the Emulation of Competitors; those who make no Advances towards Excellence, may stand as Warnings against Faults. We shall endeavour to avoid that Petulance which treats with Contempt whatever has hitherto been reputed sacred. We shall repress that Elation of Malignity, which wantons in the Cruelties of Criticism, and not only murders Reputation, but murders it by Torture. Whenever we feel ourselves ignorant, we shall, at least, be modest. Our Intention is not to preoccupy Judgment by Praise or Censure, but to gratify Curiosity by early Intelligence, and to tell rather what our Authors have attempted, than what they have performed. The Titles of Books are necessarily short, and therefore discloſe but imperfectly the Contents; they are sometimes fraudulent, and intended to raise false Expectations. In our Account this Brevity will be extended, and these Frauds, whenever they are detected, will be exposed; for though we write without Intention to injure, we shall not suffer ourselves to be made Parties to Deceit.

If any Author shall transmit a Summary of his Work, we shall willingly receive it; if any literary Anecdote, or curious Observation, shall be communicated to us, we will carefully insert it. Many Facts are known and forgotten; many Observations are made and suppressed; and Entertainment and Instruction are frequently lost, for Want of a Repository in which they may be conveniently preserved.

No Man can modestly promise what he cannot ascertain. We hope for the Praise of Knowledge and Discernment, but we claim only that of Diligence and Candour.

[ Price Two Pence. ]

Written by Johnson.

# THE IDLER.

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Duplex libelli dos eſt, quod riſum movet,
Et quod prudenti vitam conſilio monet.
PHAEDRUS.

Χάρις μικροῖσι.

VOLUME I.

LONDON,
Printed for J. NEWBERY, at the *Bible* and *Sun* in *St. Paul's Church Yard.*

MDCCLXI.

THE IDLER. / By the Author of the Rambler. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) / The third edition. / With / additional essays. / (Quotations) /

London: / Printed for T. Davies — — J. Newberry — — and T. Payne — — / MDCCLXVII.

Twelvemo, two volumes.

THE IDLER. The sixth edition. Two volumes. London, 1790.

THE IDLER. Cooke's edition. London, 1799.

THE IDLER. / by / The Author of the Rambler. / In two volumes. / With / additional essays. / Vol. I. (Vol. II.) / (Quotations) /

Philadelphia: / Printed by Tesson and Lee, / for Samuel F. Bradford, No. 4, South Third Street, / and John Conrad & Co. No. 31, Chestnut Street. / 1803.

Twelvemo, two volumes. First American edition.

---

THE / PRINCE / of / ABISSINIA. / A / Tale. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) /

London: / Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, / in Pall-Mall; / and W. Johnston, in Ludgate-Street. / M DCC LIX.

Small octavo, two volumes. Volume I. Title-page; Contents, pp. [iii]—viii; Text, pp. [1]-159. Heading on p. 1. The / History / of / Rasselas, / Prince of Abissinia. 25 Chapters.

Volume II. Title-page; Contents, pp. [iii]-viii. Text, pp. [1]-165. Heading on page 1 as above. 48 Chapters. Chapter xxviii is numbered a second time in succession, making 49 chapters in all. Variations in the text in the early editions can be found in the notes of R. W. Chapman's Oxford edition, 1927.

THE / PRINCE / of / ABISSINIA. / A / Tale. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.)

Dublin: / Printed for G. and A. Ewing, and / H. Bradley, Booksellers in Dame- / street, MDCCLIX.

Twelvemo. Title-page, followed by Contents (of both volumes) pp. [iii]-xii. Text [1]-125 reverse blank; pp. (127-128) title-page to second volume reverse blank; text, pp. [129]-262, the two volumes in one.

Another Dublin edition, 1787. Printed for Shepard and Nugent.

FACSIMILE of above first London edition in two volumes with an Introduction by Dr. James Macaulay, and a bibliographical list of editions of Rasselas published in England and elsewhere. London, 1884.

THE PRINCE of ABISSINIA. The second edition. London, M DCC LIX. Two volumes, small octavo.

THE THIRD EDITION; two volumes, London, M DCC LX.

THE FOURTH EDITION; two volumes, London, MDCCLXVI.

THE FIFTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCLXXV.

THE SIXTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCLXXXIII.

## *RASSELAS, PRINCE OF ABISSINIA*

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THE SEVENTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCLXXXVI.
THE EIGHTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCXC.
THE NINTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCXCIII.
THE TENTH EDITION; one volume, London, MDCCXCVIII.

RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. / A Tale. / By S. Johnson, LL.D. / A new edition / with / engravings. /

London: Printed for E. and S. Harding, Pall Mall, / by / M. Ritchie. / 1796.

THE HISTORY OF RASSELAS. Cooke's edition; London (1799).

RASSELAS; 16mo. Bristol, 1802.

RASSELAS; sm. 8vo. two volumes in one. Harrison's edition. London, 1803.

RASSELAS. Rusher's edition; Banbury, 1804.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1805. 4to, with engravings.

RASSELAS. Edinburgh edition, 1806.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1807.

RASSELAS. With preface by Mrs. Barbauld; London, 1810.

RASSELAS. Leeds edition, 1814.

RASSELAS. Oxford edition, 1816.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1819. With the engravings of 1805 ed.

RASSELAS. London edition, 1828.

## AMERICAN EDITIONS

RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. / A Tale. / By S. Johnson, LL.D. / First American Edition. / Hartford: / Printed for and Sold by Oliver D. Cooke. / 1803. / Lincoln & Gleason, Printers.

Small twelvemo, in sixes.

Title-page; text pp. [3]-171. Contents [173]-177. On reverse 177, advertisements of Books for sale by Oliver D. Cooke.

Professor C. B. Tinker of Yale has the first American edition, 1768. The Courtney bibliography gives an American edition, 1771.

RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABISSINIA. / A Tale. / By S. Johnson, LL.D. / Second American edition. /

Cambridge, / Printed and sold by W. Hilliard. / 1804.

Small twelvemo. One volume.

THE / HISTORY / OF / RASSELAS, / PRINCE OF ABYSSINIA: / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / To which is prefixed / a / File (*sic*) of the Author: / By F. W. Blagdon, Esq. / Second American Edition. / Bridgeport: / Printed and sold, by S. Backus, & Co. / 1809 (1800?)

Small twelvemo. One volume.

Rasselas. Second Brattleboro edition, 1824.
Rasselas. Hartford edition, 1825.
Rasselas. Hartford edition, 1827.
The History of Rasselas. New York, 1852.
The History of Rasselas. New York, 1860.

## FRENCH EDITIONS

Histoire / de Rasselas, / Prince d'Abissinie. / Par M. Jhonnson, Auteur du / Rambler, & traduite de l'Anglois par Madame B ****. / Premiere partie. / (seconde) /

A Amsterdam, Et se trouve à Paris, / Chez Prault Fils, Quai des Augustins, au coin de la rue Git-ie-Coeur. / m.dcc.lx.

Small octavo, two volumes in one, page [1]-228. Title, Table des chapitres, 3 leaves; Preface du Traducteur, (Mademoiselle Belot, depuis Madame Durey de Meynières.) pp. iii-xv.

The History / of / Rasselas, / Prince of Abyssinia. / A Tale, / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / (Vignette) /

Paris, / Baudry, rue du Coq-St. Honorè, No. 9; / Charles Hingray, rue des Beaux-arts, 3 bis. / 1835.

Small twelvemo. Printed in English.

Rasselas, Prince d'Abyssinie; / Conte, / Par S. Johnson, L. L. D. / Avec la Vie de l'Auteur. / en Anglais et en Francais. /

A Paris, / chez F. Louis, Libráire, / a sa librairie Francaise et Anglaise, / Rue Hautefeuille, no. 10. / 1819.

Twelvemo, pp. [1]-383, after title. Half-title is page [1] followed by Sketch of the Life and text, printed in English, on page [2], and even numbers following; in French, on page [3], and odd numbered leaves.

## ITALIAN EDITION

Rasselas / Principe dell Abissinia / Racconto morale / del celebre Dotorre / Samuelle Johnson /

Firenze, 1797.

Octavo, Title p. 1.; Dedication p. 3 "Alla illustre donna / Giovanna Woodburn / traduce dall' Inglese / il suo ossequiosiss servitore / Alessandro Dodsworth"; Text, pp. 5-384; Indice dei Capitoli, pp. 385-391.

## INDIA TRANSLATION

THE / HISTORY OF / RASSELAS, / Prince of Abyssinia. / A Tale / by / Samuel Johnson, L. L. D. / Translated into Bengalee / by / Maha-raja Kalee-Krishner, Bahadur. /

Calcutta: Kamalalaya Press. / Printed for H. Mansell. / 1833.

Octavo. Contained in volume with other translations by Kalee-Krishna. The text is followed by six pages of errata, and by three pages of subscribers' names.

---

THE / HISTORY OF RASSELAS, Prince of Abissinia. / A Tale. / The Vision of Theodore. / The Fountains. / A Fairy Tale. / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / With remarks on the writings and character of Dr. Johnson. / Embellished with / Illuminations and Engravings in Tint / from original designs by Devereux. /

Philadelphia: / Hogan and Thompson, / 1850.

DINARBAS; / A Tale: / being / a (so-called) continuation of / Rasselas. London, 1790.

---

THE / GREEK THEATRE / OF / FATHER BRUMOY. / Translated / by / Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. / In three volumes. / Vol. I. II. III. /

London: / Printed for Mess. Millar, Vaillant, Baldwin, Crowder, Johnston, Dodsley, and Wilson and Durham. / MDCCLIX.

Three ponderous tomes in quarto. Johnson wrote the Dedication and translated "A Dissertation upon the Greek Comedy," Vol. III, pp. 121-161, and "The General Conclusion," Vol. III, pp. 428-440. In this volume the advertisement states that "the discourse on the Greek comedy, and the General Conclusion are translated by the celebrated author of the Rambler."

---

A / DICTIONARY / OF THE / ENGLISH AND ITALIAN / LANGUAGES. / By Joseph Baretti. / Improved and augmented with above Ten Thousand Words, / omitted in the last Edition of *Altieri*. / To which is added, / An Italian and English Grammar. / Volume I. (II.) /

London: / Printed for C. Hitch, (and others) / MDCCLX.

The Dedication by Johnson.

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE, ETC. Sterne's copy.

Introduction by Johnson. See illustrations.

---

THE / ENGLISH WORKS / OF / ROGER ASCHAM, / Preceptor to Queen Elizabeth: / containing, / I. A report of the Affairs of Germany, and the Em- / peror Charles's



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To Laurence Sterne A.M

Prebendary of York

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MDCCLX.

# INTRODUCTION.

The Committee intruſted with the money contributed to the relief of the ſubjects of France, now priſoners in the Britiſh Dominions, here lay before the public an exact account of all the ſums received and expended; that the donors may judge how properly their benefactions have been applied.

Charity would loſe its name, were it influenced by ſo mean a motive as human praiſe: it is, therefore, not intended to celebrate, by any particular memorial, the liberality of ſingle perſons, or diſtinct ſocieties; it is ſufficient, that their works praiſe them.

Yet he who is far from ſeeking honour, may very juſtly obviate cenſure. If a good example has been ſet, it may loſe its influence by miſrepreſentation; and to free charity from reproach, is itſelf a charitable action.

Againſt the relief of the French, only one argument has been brought; but that one is ſo popular and ſpecious, that if it were to remain unexamined, it would by many be thought irrefragable. It has been urged, that charity, like other virtues, may be improperly and unſeaſonably exerted; that while we are relieving Frenchmen, there remain many Engliſhmen unrelieved; that while we laviſh pity on our enemies, we forget the miſery of our friends.

Grant this argument all it can prove, and what is the concluſion? --- that to relieve the French is a good action, but that a better may be conceived. This is all the reſult, and this all is very little. To do the beſt, can ſeldom be the lot of man; it is ſufficient if, when opportunities are preſented, he is ready to do good. How little virtue could be practiſed, if beneficence were to wait always for the moſt proper objects, and the nobleſt occaſions; occaſions that may never happen, and objects that never may be found?

It

It is far from certain, that a ſingle Engliſhman will ſuffer by the charity to the French. New ſcenes of miſery make new impreſſions; and much of the charity which produced theſe donations, may be ſuppoſed to have been generated by a ſpecies of calamity never known among us before. Some imagine that the laws have provided all neceſſary relief in common caſes, and remit the poor to the care of the public; ſome have been deceived by fictitious miſery, and are afraid of encouraging impoſture; many have obſerved want to be the effect of vice, and conſider caſual almſgivers as patrons of idleneſs. But all theſe difficulties vaniſh in the preſent caſe: we know that for the priſoners of war there is no legal proviſion; we ſee their diſtreſs, and are certain of its cauſe; we know that they are poor and naked, and poor and naked without a crime.

But it is not neceſſary to make any conceſſions. The opponents of this charity muſt allow it to be good, and will not eaſily prove it not to be the beſt. That charity is beſt, of which the conſequences are moſt extenſive: the relief of enemies has a tendency to unite mankind in fraternal affection; to ſoften the acrimony of adverſe nations, and diſpoſe them to peace and amity: in the mean time, it alleviates captivity, and takes away ſomething from the miſeries of war. The rage of war, however mitigated, will always fill the world with calamity and horror: let it not then be unneceſſarily extended; let animoſity and hoſtility ceaſe together; and no man be longer deemed an enemy, than while his ſword is drawn againſt us.

The effects of theſe contributions may, perhaps, reach ſtill further. Truth is beſt ſupported by virtue: we may hope from thoſe who feel or who ſee our charity, that they ſhall no longer deteſt as hereſy that religion, which makes its profeſſors the followers of HIM, who has commanded us to "do good to them that hate us".

Written by Johnson.

Court. / II. Toxophilus, or the School of Shooting. / III. The Schoolmaster, or perfect Way of bringing up Youth, / illustrated by the late learned Mr. Upton. / IV. Letters to Queen Elizabeth and others, now first / published from the Manuscripts. / with Notes and Observations, from the Author's Life. / By James Bennett, / Master of the Boarding-School at Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire. /

London: / Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, and J. Newberry, in St. Paul's Church-Yard. / M,DCC,LXI.

Quarto, one volume.

The Dedication to Anthony Cooper, and the Life, by Johnson.

---

A / Complete System / of / Astronomical Chronology, / Unfolding the Scriptures, / Etc. / By John Kennedy. /

See illustration.

Dedication "To the King," by Johnson.

---

Jerusalem Delivered; / An Heroick Poem: / Translated from the Italian / of / Torquato Tasso, / By John Hoole. / Vol. I. / (II.) /

London: / Printed for the Author: (Translator) / And sold by R. and J. Dodsley (and others) / MDCCLXIII.

Octavo, two volumes. Johnson wrote the dedication "To the Queen."

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Miscellaneous / Observations / on the / Tragedy / of / Macbeth: / with / Remarks / on / Sir T. H.'s Edition of Shakespear. / To which is affix'd, / Proposals for a New Edition / of *Shakeshear,* with a Specimen.

London: / Printed for E. Cave, at St. John's Gate, and Sold / by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane. Price 1s. / M.DCC.XLV.

Twelvemo, small. With half-title.

Without the Proposals and Specimen.

---

Mr. Johnson's / Preface / to his Edition of / Shakespear's Plays / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for J. and R. Tonson, [and others] / M,DCC,LXV.

Octavo, one volume. With half-title.

*"Forty years after Pope, Johnson brought out his own Preface. By common consent nowadays it is one of the greatest essays on Shakespeare that has ever been written." D. Nichol Smith of Oxford.*

This plate from the collection of my friend
Thomas B. Lockwood, Esq: of Buffalo.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

# ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,

Earl of SHAFTESBURY, Baron ASHLEY, LORD LIEUTENANT and CUSTOS ROTULORUM of DORSETSHIRE, F. R. S.

My LORD,

HAving endeavoured, by an elegant and uſeful edition, to recover the eſteem of the publick to an authour undeſervedly neglected, the only care which I now owe to his me-

mory, is that of inſcribing his works to a patron whoſe acknowledged eminence of character may awaken attention, and attract regard.

I have not ſuffered the zeal of an editor ſo far to take poſſeſſion of my mind, as that I ſhould obtrude upon your Lordſhip any productions unſuitable to the dignity of your rank or of your ſentiments. *Aſcham* was not only the chief ornament of a celebrated college, but viſited foreign countries, frequented courts, and lived in familiarity with ſtateſmen and princes; not only inſtructed ſcholars in literature, but formed *Elizabeth* to empire.

To propagate the works of ſuch a writer will be not unworthy of your Lordſhip's patriotiſm: for I know not what greater benefit you can confer on your country, than that of preſerving worthy names from oblivion, by joining them with your own.

I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt obliged,

Moſt obedient, and

Moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES BENNET.

Written by Johnson.

[illegible]mo et Excellentissime Princeps, Consanguinee, et Amice Charissime. Negotium dedimus hoc tempore, huic Gulielmo Heesse, dilecto et fideli nro Famulo, qui has Lras hras perferet, vt causam quandam de apparatu certorum armorum in Germania, nro iussu, nrisq; pecunia coempto, expediat. Rogamus itaq; vt illi, in hoc nro negotio, cùm declarando fides, tum obeundo, fauor vr̃a autoritas adhibeatur. Efficiemusq; vt similiter ad vrm rogatum, et par benevolentia vr̃a Ex., et non inferior humanitas vris Famulis, cum occasio postulet exhibeatur. Deus O. M. conseruet. Ex Regia nra, Greenouici XXIX die Junij, Anno dñi M° D° LXI°. Regnorum vero nrorum XIII°.

Vestre Excellcie Consanguinea

Elizabeth R

R Aschamus

A

# COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

# ASTRONOMICAL CHRONOLOGY,

## Unfolding the SCRIPTURES.

IN WHICH

I. The Chronology of the Maſoretic Hebrew Text is proved, by Aſtronomical Arguments, to be genuine and authentic, without Error, and without Corruption.

II. The Date of the Creation is fixed.

III. The Year, Month, Day of the Month, and Day of the Week, in which the Iſraelites went out of Egypt, are aſcertained.

IV. It is clearly proved, that at the going out of Egypt the original Sabbath was changed by Divine Legiſlative Authority.

V. It is proved, that our Saviour roſe from the Dead on the Seventh Day of the Week, in the uninterrupted Series of Weeks from the Creation, and that the original Seventh Day, or Patriarchal Sabbath, revived with him.

VI. It is proved, that our Saviour gave up the Ghoſt upon the Croſs, on the very Month, Day, Hour, and Minute, on which the Paſchal Lamb was ordered, by the Law, to be ſlain.

VII. The Chronology of the Five Books of Moſes is compleated in all its Particulars.

VIII. The Aſtronomical Epocha of the Goſpel, and the Year, Month, and Day of CHRIST's Death, are determined.

---

*Si origo mundi in notitiam hominum veniſſet exordium inde ſumeremus.* CENSORINUS.

*Ethnicis nullum tempus propriè hiſtoricum auditat, niſi quod primam Olympiadem ſequitur. Nos autem, qui Moſaicis gaudemus ratiociniis ab ipſo primo homine mundoque condito hiſtorias noſtras exordiamur. Et idcirco totum temporis, quod ab ipſis motuum cæleſtium carceribus ad hanc uſque metam ſive tempus preſens effluxerit, hiſtoricum jure nominamus.* BEV. Chronolog. Inſtitut.

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By JOHN KENNEDY,

Rector of BRADLEY in *Derbyſhire*.

---

*LONDON:*

Printed by E. ALLEN, in BOLT-COURT, FLEET-STREET;

For Meſſrs. DAVIS and REYMERS, in *Holborn*; W. OWEN, in *Fleet-Street*; and T. HOPE, behind the *Royal Exchange*.

M.DCC.LXII.

TO THE

# KING.

SIR,

HAVING by long Labour, and diligent Enquiry, endeavoured to illuſtrate and eſtabliſh the Chronology of the BIBLE, I hope to be pardoned the Ambition of inſcribing my Work to YOUR MAJESTY.

AN Age of War is not often an Age of Learning; the Tumult and Anxiety of Military Preparations ſeldom leave Attention vacant to the ſilent Progreſs of Study, and the placid Conqueſts of Inveſtigation. Yet, ſurely, a Vindication of the Inſpired Writers can never be unſeaſonably offered to the DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, nor can it ever be improper to promote that

that Religion without which all other Bleſſings are Snares of Deſtruction, without which Armies cannot make us ſafe, nor Victories make us happy.

I AM far from imagining that my Teſtimony can add any Thing to the Honours of YOUR MAJESTY, to the Splendour of a Reign crowded with Triumphs, to the Beauty of a Life dignified by Virtue. I can only wiſh, that Your Reign may long continue ſuch as it has begun, and that the Effulgence of Your Example may ſpread its Light through diſtant Ages, till it ſhall be the higheſt Praiſe of any future Monarch, that he exhibits ſome Reſemblance of GEORGE THE THIRD.

I AM,

SIR,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

*Moſt obedient,*

*Moſt devoted, and*

*Moſt humble Subject,*

*and Servant,*

JOHN KENNEDY.

Written by Johnson.

Without making any more calculations, here follows

*A* TABLE *of the Julian months, corresponding with the Macedonian months, mentioned by Joſephus, in his hiſtory of the Jewiſh wars.*

| Macedonian Months. | Days. | Julian Months. | Days. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Xanticus | 14 | April | 13 | Titus begins the ſiege. |
| Artemiſius | 5 | May | 4 | The outermoſt wall broken down. |
| Panemus | 17 | July | 14 | The daily ſacrifices ceaſed. |
| Lous | 10 | Auguſt | 5 | The temple ſet on fire, and the idols of the deſolator ſet up in the holy place. |
| Gorpiæus | 8 | September | 2 | The city taken and deſtroyed. |

Thus have I endeavoured to free religion and hiſtory from the darkneſs and difficulties of a diſputed and uncertain chronology; from difficulties which have appeared inſuperable, and darkneſs which no luminary of learning has hitherto been able to diſſipate. I have eſtabliſhed the truth of the Moſaical account, by evidence which no tranſcription can corrupt, no negligence can loſe, and no intereſt can pervert. I have ſhewn, that the univerſe bears witneſs to the inſpiration of its hiſtorian, by the revolution of its orbs, and the ſucceſſion of its ſeaſons; *that the ſtars in their courſes fight againſt* incredulity, that the works of God give hourly confirmation to the *law*, the *prophets*, and the *goſpel*, of which *one day telleth another, and one night certifieth another*; and that the validity of the ſacred writings never can be denied, while the moon ſhall encreaſe and wane, and the ſun ſhall know his going down.

ΔΟΞΑ ΜΟΝΩ ΤΩ ΘΕΩ.

SOLI DEO GLORIA.

The last paragraph was written by Johnson.

(From the last page of *A Complete System of Astronomical Chronology.*)

THE / PLAYS / OF / WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, / in eight volumes, / with the Corrections and Illustrations / of / Various Commentators; / To which are added / Notes by Sam. Johnson. /

London: / Printed for J. and R. Tonson, C. Corbet, H. Woodfall, / J. Rivington, R. Baldwin, L. Hawes, Clark and / Collins, W. Johnston, T. Caslon, T. Lownds, / and the Executors of B. Dodd. / M,DCC,LXV.

Octavo, eight volumes.

*Sub-title to Vol. I.*—

THE / PLAYS / OF / SHAKESPEARE. / Volume the First, / containing, / The Tempest. / A Midsummer-Night's Dream. / The Two Gentlemen of Verona. / Measure for Measure. / The Merchant of Venice. / London, etc.

*To Vol. II.*—

As You Like It. / Love's Labour's Lost. / The Winter's Tale. / Twelfth-Night: or What You Will. / The Merry Wives of Windsor.

*To Vol. III.*—

The Taming of the Shrew. / The Comedy of Errors. / Much Ado About Nothing. / All's Well That Ends Well. / The Life and Death of King John.

*To Vol. IV.*—

The Life and Death of Richard the Second. / The First Part of King Henry the Fourth. / The Second Part of King Henry the Fourth. / The Life of King Henry the Fifth. / The First Part of King Henry the Sixth.

*To Vol. V.*—

The Second Part of King Henry the Sixth. / The Third Part of King Henry the Sixth. / The Life and Death of Richard the Third. / The Life of King Henry the Eighth.

*To Vol. VI.*—

The Life and Death of King Lear. / Timon of Athens. / Titus Andronicus. / The Tragedy of Macbeth. / Caius Marcius Coriolanus.

*To Vol. VII.*—

Julius Caesar. / Antony and Cleopatra. / Cymbeline. / Troilus and Cressida.

*To Vol. VIII.*—

Romeo and Juliet. / Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. / Othello, the Moor of Venice.

Followed by an Appendix of 27 pages, of which Johnson writes—

*"In the prosecution of this work I received many remarks from learned Friends, which came sometimes too late for insertion, and some of my own remarks either more mature reflection or better information has disposed me to retract. An Appendix therefore became necessary, that I might omit nothing which could contribute to the explanation of my authour. I do not always concur with my friends in their opinion, but their abilities are such as make me less confident when I find myself differing from them, and the publick might justly complain."*

The Notes to the eighth volume are followed, on the last three pages, by a list of the Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, given to Johnson by George Steevens.

THE DUBLIN EDITION OF 1771. Twelve volumes.

THE JOHNSON AND STEEVENS EDITION OF 1773. Ten volumes.
See Courtney's bibliography, p. 108.

A / REVIEW / OF / DOCTOR JOHNSON'S / new edition of / SHAKESPEARE: / in which / the ignorance, or inattention, of / that editor is exposed, and the poet defended from the perse- / cution of his commentators. / By W. Kenrick. /
London: / Printed for J. Payne, at the Feathers, in Pater-noster Row. / M DCC LXV.

A / DEFENCE / OF / MR. KENRICK'S REVIEW / OF / DR. JOHNSON'S SHAKESPEARE: / containing a number of / curious and ludicrous anecdotes / of / literary biography. / By a friend. / *Laugh; for you must: be candid, if you can.* Pope. /
London, Printed for S. Bladon, in Pater-noster Row, / MDCCLXVI.
Octavo, pamphlet, bound. Written by William Kenrick himself, signing initials, R. R.

HAMLET TRAVESTIE: / In three Acts. / With / Annotations / by / Dr. Johnson and Geo. Steevens, Esq. / and other commentators. / (Quotations) /
London: / Printed for J. M. Richardson, No. 23, Cornhill, / opposite the Royal Exchange. / 1810.
Small octavo. See Courtney's bibliography, page 106.

JOHNSON / ON / SHAKESPEARE / Essays and Notes selected / and set forth with an Introduction / by / Walter Raleigh /
Humphrey Milford, Oxford, 1916.

SHAKESPEARE / IN THE / EIGHTEENTH CENTURY / by /David Nichol Smith / (Printer's device) /
Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / 1928.

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RELIQUES / OF / ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY: / consisting of / Old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other / Pieces of our earlier Poets, / (Chiefly of the Lyric kind.) / Together with some few of later Date. / Volume the first (second, third.) / (Vignette) /
London: Printed for J. Dodsley in Pall-Mall. / M DCC LXV.
Octavo, three volumes.
The dedication—To the Right Honourable Elizabeth Countess of Northumberland: in her own right Baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, and Latimer, is signed Thomas Percy; but it was written by Dr. Johnson for him.
Page xiii of the Preface states that, "To the friendship of Mr. Johnson he (Percy) owes many valuable hints for the conduct of the work."

London and Westminster / Improved / Quarto. Johnson wrote the Dedication. See illustration.

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Parliamentary Logick: / to which are subjoined / Two Speeches, / Delivered in the House of Commons of Ireland, / and other pieces; / by the Right Honourable / William Gerard Hamilton. / With an Appendix, containing / Consideration on the Corn Laws, / by Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / never before printed.

London: / Printed by C. and R. Baldwin, / New Bridge-street, / for Thomas Payne, Pall-Mall. / M.DCCC.VIII.

Octavo, one volume.

---

Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. Quarto. Johnson furnished several pieces and revised some. See illustration.

---

Adams's Treatise on the Celestial and Terrestrial Globes. Dedication by Johnson. See illustrations.

---

An / Introduction / to / Geometry. / Containing / the most useful Propositions in Euclid, / and other Authors. / Demonstrated in a clear and easy method, for the Use of Learners. / By William Payne. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Sold by T. Payne, at the Mews Gate; J. Marks, in / St. Martin's Lane; and M. Hingeston, at Temple / Bar. MDCCLXVII.

Small quarto. One volume.

Dedication to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, now first attributed to Johnson.

---

The / Good Natur'd Man: / A / Comedy. / As Performed at the / Theatre-Royal / in / Covent-Garden. / By Mr. Goldsmith. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for W. Griffin, in Catherine-Street, Strand. / MDCCLXVIII.

Octavo, with half-title. Johnson wrote the Prologue.

# LONDON AND WESTMINSTER IMPROVED, ILLUSTRATED by PLANS.

To which is prefixed,

## A Diſcourſe on Publick Magnificence;

WITH

Obſervations on the State of Arts and Artiſts in this Kingdom, wherein the Study of the Polite Arts is recommended as neceſſary to a liberal Education:

Concluded by

Some Propoſals relative to Places not laid down in the Plans.

By *JOHN GWYNN.*

——like an entrance into a large city, after a diſtant proſpect. Remotely, we ſee nothing but ſpires of temples, and turrets of palaces, and imagine it the reſidence of ſplendor, grandeur, and magnificence; but, when we have paſſed the gates, we find it perplexed with narrow paſſages, diſgraced with deſpicable cottages, embaraſſed with obſtructions, and clouded with ſmoke. Rambler.

LONDON:

Printed for the Author.

Sold by Mr. Dodſley, and at Mr. Dalton's Print-Warehouſe in Pall-Mall, Mr. Bathoe in the Strand, Mr. Davies in Ruſſel-Street, Covent-Garden, and by Mr. Longman in Pater-noſter-Row.

MDCCLXVI.

# MISCELLANIES

IN

# PROSE AND VERSE.

By ANNA WILLIAMS.

LONDON:
Printed for T. DAVIES, in Great Ruſſel-Street, Covent-Garden.
M, DCC, LXVI.

A

# TREATISE

Deſcribing and Explaining the

CONSTRUCTION and USE

OF

New CELESTIAL and TERRESTRIAL

# GLOBES.

Deſigned to illuſtrate,

In the moſt Eaſy and Natural Manner,

The PHOENOMENA of the

## EARTH and HEAVENS,

And to ſhew the

CORRESPONDENCE of the Two SPHERES,

With a great VARIETY of

ASTRONOMICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS

occaſionally interſperſed.

---

By GEORGE ADAMS,

Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker to His MAJESTY.

---

LONDON:

Printed for and Sold by the AUTHOR, at TYCHO BRAHE's Head, in Fleet-Street.

M.DCC.LXVI.

TO THE

# KING.

SIR,

IT is the privilege of real greatneſs not to be afraid of diminution by condeſcending to the notice of little things; and I therefore can boldly ſolicite the patronage of Your MAJESTY to the humble labours by which I have endeavoured to improve the inſtruments of ſcience, and make the globes

globes on which the earth and ſky are delineated leſs defective in their conſtruction, and leſs difficult in their uſe.

Geography is in a peculiar manner the ſcience of Princes. When a private ſtudent revolves the terraqueous globe, he beholds a ſucceſſion of countries in which he has no more intereſt than in the imaginary regions of Jupiter and Saturn. But Your MAJESTY muſt contemplate the ſcientifick picture with other ſentiments, and conſider, as oceans and continents are rolling before You, how large a part of mankind is now waiting on Your determinations, and may receive be-

nefits

nefits or ſuffer evils, as Your influence is extended or withdrawn.

The provinces which Your MAJESTY's arms have added to Your dominions, make no inconſiderable part of the orb allotted to human beings. Your power is acknowledged by nations whoſe names we know not yet how to write, and whoſe boundaries we cannot yet deſcribe. But Your MAJESTY's lenity and beneficence give us reaſon to expect the time when ſcience ſhall be advanced by the diffuſion of happineſs; when the deſarts of America ſhall become pervious and ſafe, when thoſe who are now reſtrained by fear ſhall be attracted

attracted by reverence; and multitudes who now range the woods for prey, and live at the mercy of winds and ſeaſons, ſhall by the paternal care of Your MAJESTY enjoy the plenty of cultivated lands, the pleaſures of ſociety, the ſecurity of law, and the light of Revelation.

I am,

SIR,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

moſt humble,

moſt obedient,

and moſt dutiful,

Subject and Servant,

GEORGE ADAMS.

TO HIS

# ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE

# DUKE of YORK.

SIR,

THEY who are permitted to prefix the names of Princes to treatiſes of ſcience, generally enjoy the protection of a patron, without fearing the cenſure of a judge.

The honour of approaching your Royal Highneſs, has given me many opportunities of knowing that the work which I now preſume to offer, will not partake of the uſual ſecurity. For as the knowledge which your Royal Highneſs has already acquired of GEOMETRY extends beyond the limits of an introduction, I expect not to inform you; I ſhall be happy if I merit your approbation.

# DEDICATION.

An addreſs to ſuch a patron admits no recommendation of the ſcience. It is ſuperfluous to tell your Royal Highneſs that GEOMETRY is the primary and fundamental art of life; that its effects are extended through the principal operations of human ſkill; that it conducts the ſoldier in the field, and the ſeaman in the ocean; that it gives ſtrength to the fortreſs, and elegance to the palace. To your Royal Highneſs all this is already known; GEOMETRY is ſecure of your regard, and your opinion of its uſefulneſs and value has ſufficiently appeared, by the condeſcenſion in which you have been pleaſed to honour one who has ſo little pretenſion to the notice of Princes, as,

SIR,

Your Royal Highneſſes

Moſt obliged,

Moſt obedient,

And moſt humble Servant,

William Payne.

Written by Johnson. (Now first attributed to him.—R. B. A.)

# THE GOOD NATUR'D MAN:

## A COMEDY.

As Performed at the

THEATRE-ROYAL

IN

COVENT-GARDEN.

BY Mr. GOLDSMITH.

LONDON:
Printed for W. GRIFFIN, in Catharine-Street, Strand.
MDCCLXVIII.

# PROLOGUE.

WRITTEN BY

## DR. JOHNSON:

SPOKEN BY

## MR. BENSLEY.

PREST by the load of life, the weary mind
Surveys the general toil of human kind;
With cool ſubmiſſion joins the labouring train,
And ſocial ſorrow, loſes half it's pain:
Our anxious Bard, without complaint, may ſhare
This buſtling ſeaſon's epidemic care.
Like Cæſar's pilot, dignified by fate,
Toſt in one common ſtorm with all the great;
Diſtreſt alike, the ſtateſman and the wit,
When one a borough courts, and one the pit.
The buſy candidates for power and fame,
Have hopes, and fears, and wiſhes, juſt the ſame;
Diſabled both to combat, or to fly,
Muſt hear all taunts, and hear without reply.
Uncheck'd on both, loud rabbles vent their rage,
As mongrels bay the lion in a cage.
Th' offended burgeſs hoards his angry tale,
For that bleſt year when all that vote may rail;
Their ſchemes of ſpite the poet's foes diſmiſs,
Till that glad night, when all that hate may hiſs.
This day the powder'd curls and golden coat,
Says ſwelling Criſpin begg'd a cobler's vote.
This night, our wit, the pert apprentice cries,
Lies at my feet, I hiſs him, and he dies.
The great, 'tis true, can charm th' electing tribe;
The bard may ſupplicate, but cannot bribe.
Yet judg'd by thoſe, whoſe voices ne'er were ſold,
He feels no want of ill perſuading gold;
But confident of praiſe, if praiſe be due,
Truſts without fear, to merit, and to you.

# She Stoops to Conquer:

OR,

# The Miſtakes of a Night.

A

## COMEDY.

AS IT IS ACTED AT THE

THEATRE-ROYAL

IN

COVENT-GARDEN.

WRITTEN BY

Doctor GOLDSMITH.

LONDON:

Printed for F. NEWBERY, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

M DCC LXXIII.

# To SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D.

Dear Sir,

BY inſcribing this ſlight performance to you, I do not mean ſo much to compliment you as myſelf. It may do me ſome honour to inform the public, that I have lived many years in intimacy with you. It may ſerve the intereſts of mankind alſo to inform them, that the greateſt wit may be found in a character, without impairing the moſt unaffected piety.

I have, particularly, reaſon to thank you for your partiality to this performance. The undertaking a comedy, not merely ſentimental, was very dangerous; and Mr. Colman, who ſaw this piece in its various ſtages, always thought it ſo. However I ventured to truſt it to the public; and though it was neceſſarily delayed till late in the ſeaſon, I have every reaſon to be grateful.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your moſt ſincere friend,

And admirer,

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

In Spring 1763 Dr Johnson at my desire marked with a pencil the lines in this admirable Poem which he furnished on p. 18 or p 23 and from the 3 line on the last page to the end, except the last complet but one. Heroic Race said I am all of which I can be sure

THE

# TRAVELLER:

OR, A

## PROSPECT of SOCIETY.

A

# POEM,

INSCRIBED TO THE

REV. MR. HENRY GOLDSMITH.

BY

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. B.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for W. GRIFFIN, at Garrick's Head, in Catharine-street, Strand.

M DCC LXX.

In every government, though terrors reign,
Though tyrant kings, or tyrant laws reſtrain,
How ſmall of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cauſe or cure.
Still to ourſelves in every place conſign'd,
Our own felicity we make or find:
With ſecret courſe, which no loud ſtorms annoy,
Glides the ſmooth current of domeſtic joy.
The lifted ax, the agonizing wheel,
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of ſteel,
To men remote from power but rarely known,
Leave reaſon, faith, and conſcience, all our own.

THE END.

Unfit in theſe degenerate times of ſhame,
To catch the heart, or ſtrike for honeſt fame;
Dear charming nymph, neglected and decry'd,
My ſhame in crowds, my ſolitary pride;
Thou ſource of all my bliſs, and all my wo,
That found'ſt me poor at firſt, and keep'ſt me ſo;
Thou guide by which the nobler arts excel,
Thou nurſe of every virtue, fare thee well:
Farewell; and, O where'er thy voice be try'd,
On Torno's cliffs, or Pambamarca's ſide;
Whether where equinoctial fervours glow,
Or winter wraps the polar world in ſnow;
Still let thy voice, prevailing over time,
Redreſs the rigours of the inclement clime;
Aid ſlighted truth with thy perſuaſive ſtrain,
Teach erring man to ſpurn the rage of gain;
Teach him that ſtates of native ſtrength poſſeſt,
Tho' very poor, may ſtill be very bleſt;
That trade's proud empire haſtes to ſwift decay,
As ocean ſweeps the laboured mole away;
While ſelf-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks reſiſt the billows and the ſky.

FINIS

The four last lines were marked at my desire by Dr. Johnson spring 1783 as all that he wrote of this admirable Poem.

THE / FALSE ALARM. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCLXX.
Octavo, with half-title.

THE SECOND EDITION, London, 1770. Uncut copy.

THE / CRISIS. / In answer to the / False Alarm. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for J. Murray, [No. 32] Fleet-Street / and Richardson and Urquhart / under the Royal-Exchange. / M.DCC.LXX.
Octavo, with half-title, pp. [5]-31.

A / LETTER / TO / SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D. / (Quotations) /
Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington House, / in Piccadilly. 1770.
Octavo. Written by John Wilkes in answer to Dr. Johnson's "False Alarm" pamphlet. Arthur Murphy's copy with his signature.

THOUGHTS / ON THE / LATE TRANSACTIONS / RESPECTING / FALKLAND'S ISLANDS. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXI.
Octavo, with half-title. Presentation copy.
Page 68 has the original reading—"he had powers not universally possessed; *if he could have got the money, he could have counted it.*"

ANOTHER COPY with the later reading—*and if he sometimes erred, he was likewise sometimes right.* Uncut copy, 9x5½.

THE SECOND EDITION, London, 1771.

THE PATRIOT. / Addressed to the / Electors of Great Britain. /
*They bawl for Freedom in their senseless mood,*
*Yet still revolt when Truth would set them free,*
*License they mean, when they cry Liberty,*
*For who loves that must first be wise and good.*
MILTON
London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXIV.
Octavo, uncut.

TAXATION NO TYRANNY; / an Answer / to the / Resolution and Address / of the / American Congress. / (Printer's ornament) /
London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.
Octavo, with half-title.
First edition.

TAXATION NO TYRANNY; / an Answer / to the / Resolutions and Address / of the American Congress. / The third edition. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.

Octavo, with half-title. In boards, original covers bound in. Uncut copy, 9x5½.

AN / ANSWER / TO A / PAMPHLET, / entitled / TAXATION NO TYRANNY. / Addressed to the / Author, / and to / Persons in Power. /

London: / Printed for J. Almon, opposite Burlington / House, Piccadilly. / M DCC LXXV.

Octavo, with half-title. [Anon.]

POLITICAL / TRACTS. / Containing, / The False Alarm. / Falkland's Islands. / The Patriot; and / Taxation No Tyranny. /

*Fallitur, egregio quisquis sub principe credit*
*Servitium, nunquam Libertas gratior extat*
*Quam sub Rege pio.* CLAUDIANUS.

London: / Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCLXXVI.

Octavo, sub-title precedes each tract. Uncut, in original boards.

A Dublin edition of the Tracts. 1777.

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A / DICTIONARY / OF / ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, / ETC. / By Alexander Macbean, M. A. / London, 1773.

One volume, octavo.

Preface written by Dr. Johnson.

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MISCELLANEOUS / AND / FUGITIVE PIECES / Volume the First (Second, Third) / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent- / Garden, Bookseller to the Royal Academy. (1773)

Octavo, three volumes.

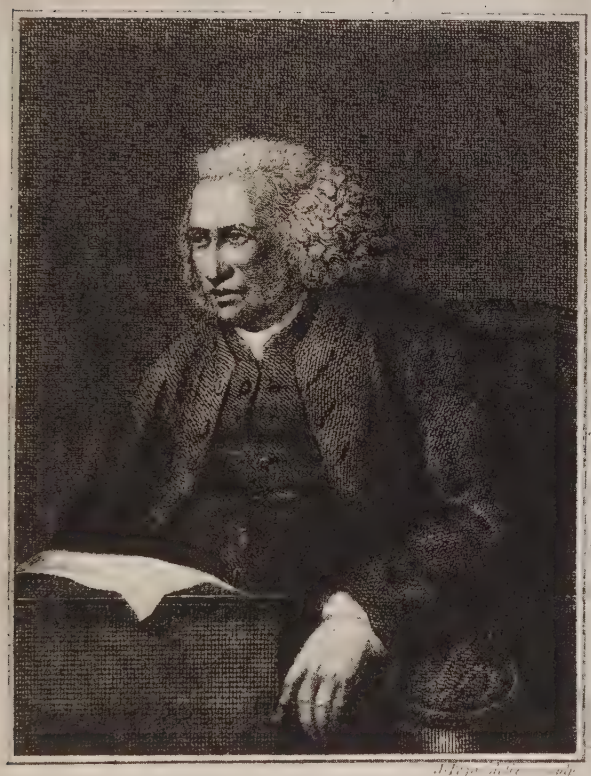
Volume the third was added with the imprint—London: / Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent- / Garden, Bookseller to the Royal Academy; and / Carnan and Newbery, St. Paul's Church Yard. / MDCCLXXIV.

All Pieces of the first volume, the majority of the second, and some of the third volume are by Dr. Johnson.

THE SECOND EDITION, corrected, MDCCLXXIV.



A JOURNEY



D.r SAMUEL JOHNSON.

JOHNSON'S "JOURNEY."

*"Johnson's 'Journey' has the indescribable but irresistible charm of a monument of literary genius."*

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*"There are in this book thoughts which by long revolution in the great mind of Johnson have been formed and polished like pebbles rolled in the ocean."*

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*"The strength and beauty of its language, the freedom and novelty of its remarks, and the great literary fame of its author have concurred in establishing its title as a Classic in our language."*

A / Journey / to the / Western Islands / of / Scotland. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.

Octavo. pp. [1]—384. Errata (eleven changes) p. [385]. Page 296 printed 236.
First impression.
Uncut copy, 9x5½.
Inserted, original of cancelled leaf pp. 47, 48.

————Another Copy, with errata following title-page, and page 296 correctly numbered.

A / Journey / to the / Western Islands / of / Scotland. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell in the Strand. / MDCCLXXV.

Octavo. pp. [1]—384. Errata (six changes) follows title-page.
Second impression.

A / Journey / to the / Western Islands / of / Scotland. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /

London: / Printed for J. Pope. / M.DCC.LXXV.
Twelvemo. pp. [1]—268.
Unauthorized reprint.

A / Journey / to the / Western Islands / of / Scotland. / By / Doctor Samuel Johnson. / Vol. I. (II.) /

Dublin: / Printed for A. Leathley, J. Exshaw, / H. Saunders, D. Chamberlain, / W. Sleater, J. Potts, T. Ewing, / W. Wilson, R. Moncrieffe, / and C. Jenkin. / M,DCC,LXXV.

Twelvemo. Vol. I. Title, pp. [1]—192. Vol. II. Title, pp. [25]—120, 289-384 (sic).
Unauthorized reprint.
Two volumes, bound in one.

This edition was set up (Mr. Chapman thinks) from Strahan's first impression, and has the errata corrected. The first volume is printed page for page from Strahan's edition, and concludes with the second paragraph on page 192.

The second volume begins with the third paragraph of page 192, and does not conform to Strahan's paging until the seventh page thereafter. Henceforth it follows it (with occasional variations of a word more or less) to the end.

Mr. Chapman thinks that both volumes of this edition were printed simultaneously, that the printer made a mistake in halving the volume, and transferred 24 pages to the first volume. This is confirmed by the fact that the first sheet of Vol. II has the signature B.

A / Journey / to the / Western Islands / of / Scotland. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. /

Dublin: / Printed by Thomas Walker, at Cicero's / Head, in Dame-street, opposite Castle- / Market Steps. / M,DCC,LXXV.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—268.
Unauthorized reprint.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. / (Printer's ornament) /

Dublin: Printed for J. Williams, No. 21, Skinner Row. / MDCCLXXV.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—268.

Reprint, as Walker's.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

London: Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCXCI.

Octavo. pp. [1]—384.

The misprints of the first edition are not corrected.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

Edinburgh: / Printed for Lawrie & Symington, Parlia- / ment Square. / 1792.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—235. With half-title.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

Edinburgh: Printed for Mundell & Son; and J. Mundell, Glasgow, 1798.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—288.

The Rasay notice of 1785 prefixed.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / First American Edition. /

Published by Philip H. Nicklin, and Co. Baltimore; Farrand, / Mallory, and Co. Boston; J. Green, Albany; E. Earle, / and B. B. Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. / Fry and Kammerer, Printers. / 1810.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—284. Original calf binding.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / A New Edition. /

Edinburgh: / Printed for J. Ogle; M. Ogle, Glasgow; R. Ogle, and T. Hamilton, London; and J. Johnston, Dublin, / By Thomas Turnbull. / 1811.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—186. Followed by leaf of "Books Published / by / J. Ogle, / Edinburgh." The list includes "Johnson's Works, 15 vols. royal 18 mo."; "Johnson's Dictionary, 8 vo."; "Johnson's Dictionary in miniature, 18 mo."

Uncut copy in original boards.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / A New Edition. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, / in the Strand. / 1816.

Imprint on reverse. Printed by A. Strahan, / New-Street-Square, London.

See Oxford Bibliography, p. 124. Which gives Luke Hansard and Sons as printers; but the work is the same.

REMARKS / ON / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S / JOURNEY TO THE HEBRIDES; / in which are contained, / Observations on the Antiquities, Lan- / guage, Genius, and Manners of the / Highlanders of Scotland. / By / The Rev. Donald M'Nicol, A. M. / Minister of Lismore in Argyleshire. / *Old Men* and *Travellers* LIE by Authority. / Ray's Proverbs. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / M.DCC.LXXIX.

Octavo. pp. [1]—viii, [1]—371, errata p. [372].

With half-title.

One of McNicol's best Remarks is the hope expressed that "his work might sleep on the same shelf, with that of the learned Dr. Johnson." It *sleeps*.

Copy of a Glasgow edition, 1852, of above. Printed in small octavo by W. Gilchrist, Argyle Street.

A / JOURNEY / TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / With / Remarks / By the Rev. Donald M'Nicol, A. M. / of Lismore, Argyleshire. / Embellished with an elegant portrait of Johnson. /

Glasgow: / Printed at the Stanhope Press, / By and For R. Chapman. / Etc. / 1817.

Octavo, *Journey*, pp. [1]—255. *Remarks*, separate Title-page as follows: Remarks / on / Dr. Samuel Johnson's / Journey to the Hebrides; / with observations on the / Antiquities, Language, Genius, and Manners, / of the / Highlanders of Scotland. / By the Rev. Donald M'Nicol, A. M. / Minister of Lismore, Argyleshire. / Old men and travellers lie by authority.—Ray's Proverbs. / First published in 1779. / pp. [261]—504.

A / LETTER / TO / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, / ON / HIS JOURNEY TO THE WESTERN ISLES. / By Andrew Henderson, / Author of the Life, of the Late / Duke of Cumberland. / *Procul o procul este profani.* VIRG. / (Printer's ornament) /

Printed for the Author, and Sold by J. Henderson, West- / minster Hall; J. Millan, Charing Cross; J. Williams, Fleet Street; W. Nicol, St. Paul's Church Yard. [London, 1775].

Octavo. pp. [1]—48. With half-title (Price one Shilling).

REMARKS / ON A / VOYAGE / TO THE / HEBRIDES, / IN A / LETTER / TO / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / Vast Bulks! which little souls but ill supply. / DRYDEN.

London: / Printed for George Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet-street. / MDCCLXXV.

Twelvemo. pp. [1]—36. With half-title (Price one Shilling).

A / DESCRIPTION / OF THE / WESTERN ISLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / containing / A Full Account, etc. etc. / By M. Martin, Gent. /

London, Printed for Andrew Bell, at the Cross-Keys and / Bible, in Cornhil, near Stocks-Market, 1703.

Octavo. 3 pp. Dedication, 9 pp. Preface, 17 pp. Contents, 1 p. Errata, pp. (1—392) Text.

The Map is lacking.

JOHNSON'S / JOURNEY TO THE / WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND / AND / BOSWELL'S / JOURNAL / OF / A TOUR TO THE / HEBRIDES / with / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / Edited by / R. W. Chapman /

Oxford University Press / Humphrey Milford / 1924.

Octavo. 3 pp. Preface, 1 p. Contents, 1 p. Illustrations. 7 pp. Introduction, pp. [1]—149 Journey, pp. [150]—447 Tour, pp. [449]—511 Editor's Notes and Indexes.

First publication of *The Journey* and *The Tour* together in one volume.

A / JOURNEY TO THE HIGHLANDS / OF / SCOTLAND. / With Occasional Remarks / on / Dr. Johnson's Tour: / By a Lady. / (Mary Ann Hanway)

London (1776 or 1777).

Small octavo.

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THE / CONVICT'S ADDRESS / TO / HIS UNHAPPY BRETHERN. / Delivered in the Chapel of Newgate, on / Friday, June 6. 1777. /

*I acknowledge my faults: and my Sin is ever before me.*

Psalm li. 3.

London: / Printed for G. Kearsley, at No. 46—in Fleet-street. / M.DCC.LXXVII. / [Price One Shilling.]

Octavo pamphlet, 24 pages.

PAPERS WRITTEN / BY DR. JOHNSON AND / DR. DODD / IN 1777. / Printed from the Originals in the possession of / A. Edward Newton, Esq: / With an Introduction and Notes by R. W. Chapman / Illustrated with facsimiles. /

Oxford. / At the Clarendon Press / 1926.

Quarto, in boards.

DODD TRACTS, 1777.

The Convict's Address.

A Genuine Account of the Behaviour and Dying Words of William Dodd,

Dr. Dodd's last solemn Declaration,

Thoughts in Prison,

Pieces found amongst the Author's Pages in Prison, with his last prayer.

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SEVEN / DISCOURSES / DELIVERED IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY / BY THE / PRESIDENT. / (Long Latin quotation) /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, Bookseller / and Printer to the Royal Academy. / MDCCLXXVIII.

Octavo, with half-title, and sub-title to each Discourse. The President—Sir Joshua Reynolds. Dedication "To the King," composed by Dr. Johnson.

R. W. CHAPMAN OF OXFORD.

# PREFACE.

THE Tragedy of which I have attempted to convey the beauties into the Engliſh language in a free tranſlation, ſtands amidſt the foremoſt of the claſſical productions of antiquity. Of tragical writing it has ever been eſteemed the model and the maſter-piece. The grandeur of the ſubject is not leſs eminent than the dignity of the perſonages who are employed in it; and the deſign of the whole can only be rivalled by that art with which the particular parts are conducted. The ſubject is a nation labouring under calamities of the moſt dreadful and portentous kind; and the leading character is a wiſe and mighty prince, expiating by his puniſhment the involuntary crimes of which thoſe calamities were the effect. The deſign is of the moſt intereſting and important nature, to inculcate a due moderation in our paſſions, and an implicit obedience to that providence of which the decrees are equally unknown and irreſiſtable.

So ſublime a compoſition could not fail to ſecure the applauſe, and fix the admiration of ages. The philoſopher is exerciſed in the contemplation of its deep and awful morality; the critic is captivated by its dramatic beauties, and the man of feeling is intereſted by thoſe ſtrokes of genuine paſſion which prevail in almoſt every page—which every character excites, and every new event tends to diverſify in kind or in degree.

The

Preface to Maurice's Translation of the Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, written by Johnson.

The three grand unities of time, place, and action, are obſerved with ſcrupulous exactneſs. However complicate its various parts may on the firſt view appear, on a nearer and more accurate examination we find every thing uſeful, every thing neceſſary; ſome ſecret ſpring of action laid open, ſome momentous truth inculcated, or ſome important end promoted: not one ſcene is ſuperfluous, nor is there one Epiſode that could be retrenched. The ſucceſſive circumſtances of the play ariſe gradually and naturally one out of the other, and are connected with ſuch inimitable judgment, that if the ſmalleſt part were takenaway the whole would fall to the ground. The principal objection to this tragedy is, that the puniſhment of Oedipus is much more than adequate to his crimes: that his crimes are only the effect of his ignorance, and that conſequently the guilt of them is to be imputed not to Oedipus, but Apollo, who ordained and predicted them, and that he is only *Phœbi reus*, as Seneca expreſſes himſelf. In vindication of Sophocles, it muſt be conſidered that the conduct of Oedipus is by no means ſo irreproachable as ſome have contended: for though his public character is delineated as that of a good king, anxious for the welfare of his ſubjects, and ardent in his endeavours to appeaſe the gods by incenſe and ſupplication, yet we find him in private life choleric, haughty, inquiſitive; impatient of controul, and impetuous in reſentment. His character, even as a king, is not free from the imputation of imprudence, and our opinion of his piety is greatly invalidated by his contemptuous treatment of the wiſe, the benevolent, the ſacred Tireſias. The rules of tragic art ſcarcely permit that a perfectly virtuous man ſhould be loaded with misfortunes. Had Sophocles preſented to our view a character leſs debaſed by vice, or more exalted by virtue, the end of his performance would have been fruſtrated; inſtead of agonizing

nizing compaſſion, he would have raiſed in us indignation unmixed, and horror unabated. The intention of the poet would have been yet more fruſtrated on the return of our reaſon, and our indignation would have been transferred from Oedipus to the gods themſelves—from Oedipus, who committed parricide, to the gods who firſt ordained, and then puniſhed it. By making him criminal in a ſmall degree, and miſerable in a very great one, by inveſting him with ſome excellent qualities, and ſome imperfections, he at once inclines us to pity and to condemn. His obſtinacy darkens the luſtre of his other virtues; it aggravates his impiety, and almoſt juſtifies his ſufferings. This is the doctrine of Ariſtotle and of nature, and ſhews Sophocles to have had an intimate knowledge of the human heart, and the ſprings by which it is actuated. That his crimes and puniſhment ſtill ſeem diſproportionate, is not to be imputed as a fault to Sophocles, who proceeded only on the antient and popular notion of Deſtiny; which we know to have been the baſis of Pagan theology.

It is not the intention of the Tranſlator to proceed farther in a critical diſcuſſion of the beauties and defects of a Tragedy which hath already employed the pens of the moſt diſtinguiſhed commentators; which hath wearied conjecture, and exhauſted all the arts of unneceſſary and unprofitable defence. The Tranſlator is no ſtranger to the merits of Dr. Franklin; whoſe character he reveres, and by whoſe excellent performance he has been animated and inſtructed. He thinks it neceſſary to diſclaim every idea of rival(hip with an author of ſuch eſtabliſhed and exalted reputation. The preſent tranſlation, though it be executed with far leſs ability than that of Doctor Franklin, may deſerve ſome notice, becauſe profeſſedly

profeſſedly written on very different principles. The Doctor was induced by his plan, and enabled by his erudition, to encounter all the difficulties of *literal* tranſlation. This work will be found by the reader, what it is called by the writer, a *free* tranſlation. The Author was not fettered by his text, but guided by it; he has however not forgotten the boundaries by which liberal tranſlation is diſtinguiſhed from that which is wild and licentious. He has always endeavoured to repreſent the ſenſe of his original, he hopes ſometimes to have caught its ſpirit, and he throws himſelf without reluctance, but not without diffidence, on the candour of thoſe readers who underſtand and feel the difference that ſubſiſts between the Greek and Engliſh languages, between antient and modern manners, between nature and refinement, between a Sophocles who appeals to poſterity, and a writer who catches at the capricious taſte of the day.

Poems / and / Miscellaneous Pieces, with a / Free Translation / of the / Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. / By / The Rev. Thomas Maurice, A. B. / of / University College, Oxford. /

London, / Printed for the Author; / And sold by J. Dodsley (and others) M.DCC.LXXIX.

One volume, small quarto.

The Preface to the Translation by Johnson.

Bound in is *Westminster-Abbey: an Elegiac Poem.* By Maurice. 1784. Dr. Johnson's name in the list of subscribers.

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## THE LIVES OF THE POETS.

*"The more we study him, the higher will be our esteem for the power of his mind, the largeness of his knowledge, the freshness, fearlessness and strength of his judgments."*
*—Matthew Arnold.*

Presentation Copy of the "Prefaces." See illustration.

Collation as in Oxford Bibliography, pp. 140, 141, except some slight variations in the number of blank pages.

Octavo, ten volumes. The Advertisement (by Dr. Johnson) Vol. I is dated March 15, 1779.

PROOF SHEETS OF THE LIFE OF POPE, / given by Dr. Johnson to Fanny Burney. Pages 71, 72, 73 and 74 are missing. They end with p. 337.

The / Lives / of the / English Poets; / and a / Criticism / of their Works. / By Samuel Johnson. /

Dublin: / Printed for Messrs. Whitestone, Williams, Colles, Wilson, / Lynch, Jenkin, Walker, Burnet, Hallhead / Flin, Exshaw, Beatty, and White. / M,DCC,LXXIX.

Octavo, in three volumes. Vols. II and III, 1781.

The errata are not corrected, except that in Dryden, p. 339, line 2, the word *betray'd* is added.

The / Lives / of the Most Eminent / English Poets; / With / Critical Observations / on Their / Works. / By Samuel Johnson. / In four volumes. / Volume I. / (II.-IV)

London: Printed for C. Bathurst, J. Buckland, W. Strahan, J. Riving- / ton and Sons, T. Davies, T. Payne, L. Davis, W. Owen, B. White, / S. Crowder, T. Caslon, T. Longman, B. Law, C. Dilly, / J. Dodsley, J. Wilkie, J. Robson, J. Johnson, T. Lowndes, / G. Robinson, T. Cadell, J. Nichols, E. Newberry, / T. Evans, P. Elmsley, J. Ridley, R. Baldwin, G. Nicol, Leigh / and Sotheby,



. J. Bew

To his dear friend
Dr Lawrence
from the Author.

# PREFACES,
## BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
## CRITICAL,
TO THE
# WORKS
OF THE
# ENGLISH POETS.
BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. NICHOLS;
FOR C. BATHURST, J. BUCKLAND, W. STRAHAN, J. RIVINGTON AND SONS, T. DAVIES, T. PAYNE, L. DAVIS, W. OWEN, B. WHITE, S. CROWDER, T. CASLON, T. LONGMAN, B. LAW, E. AND C. DILLY, J. DODSLEY, H. BALDWIN, J. WILKIE, J. ROBSON, J. JOHNSON, T. LOWNDES, T. BECKET, G. ROBINSON, J. CADELL, W. DAVIS, J. NICHOLS, F. NEWBERY, T. EVANS, J. RIDLEY, R. BALDWIN, G. NICOL, LEIGH AND SOTHEBY, J. REW, N. CONANT, J. MURRAY, W. FOX, J. BOWEN,
M DCC LXXIX.

# THE LIVES OF THE MOST EMINENT ENGLISH POETS; WITH CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THEIR WORKS.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON.

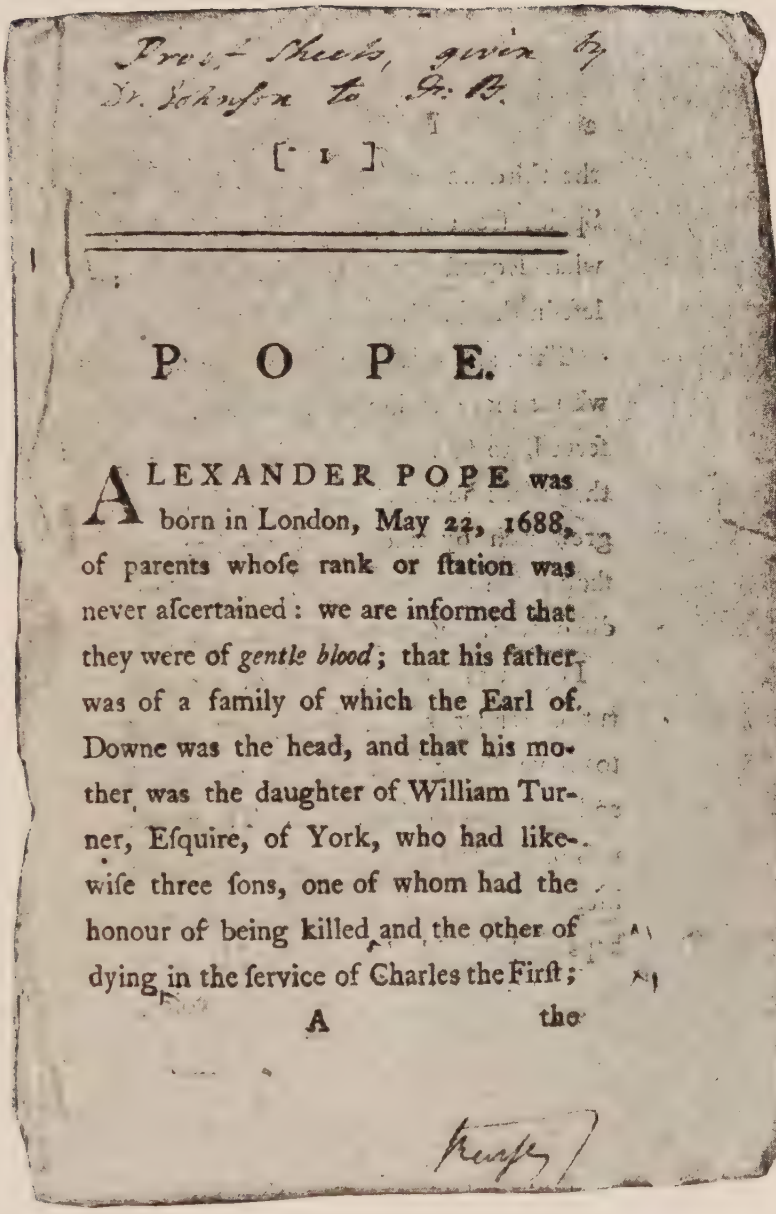
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR C. BATHURST, J. BUCKLAND, W. STRAHAN, J. RIVINGTON AND SONS, T. DAVIES, T. PAYNE, L. DAVIS, W. OWEN, B. WHITE, S. CROWDER, T. CASLON, T. LONGMAN, B. LAW, C. DILLY, J. DODSLEY, J. WILKIE, J. ROBSON, J. JOHNSON, T. LOWNDES, G. ROBINSON, T. CADELL, J. NICHOLS, E. NEWBERY, T. EVANS, P. ELMSLY, J. RIDLEY, R. BALDWIN, G. NICOL, LEIGH AND SOTHEBY, J. BEW, H. CONANT, W. NICOLL, J. MURRAY, S. HAYES, W. FOX, AND J. BOWEN.

M DCC LXXXI.


Proof Sheets, given by
Dr. Johnson to F. B.

[ 1 ]

# POPE.

ALEXANDER POPE was born in London, May 22, 1688, of parents whoſe rank or ſtation was never aſcertained: we are informed that they were of *gentle blood*; that his father was of a family of which the Earl of Downe was the head, and that his mother was the daughter of William Turner, Eſquire, of York, who had likewiſe three ſons, one of whom had the honour of being killed, and the other of dying in the ſervice of Charles the Firſt;

A the

Fanny Burney's ("F. B.") handwriting at top of page.

FANNY BURNEY VISITING DR. JOHNSON

J. Bew, N. Conant, W. Nicoll, / J. Murray, S. Hayes, W. Fox, and J. Bowen. / M DCC LXXXI.

Octavo, four volumes, uncut copy, leaves measuring 9x5¾ inches, in original boards, labels intact, reading *Dr. Johnson's / Lives of the / English Poets. (line). Volume I. (II-IV).* [See first volume, following p. 159.]

*Volume I.*

Frontispiece, (recto blank) a medallion portrait of Dr. Johnson; *Sir Josh: Reynolds pinxt., T. Trotter, Sculp: / London. Published as the Act directs June 8th* 1781. Underneath, SAML. JOHNSON L.L.D.

One blank leaf, preceding.

Title-page, as above, with blank reverse.

Pages iii to v, Advertisement, not signed or dated, changed slightly, and longer than the *Advertisement* to the *Prefaces* of 1779. The page numbers are in square brackets, p. v has the reverse blank.

Page "[vii]", Contents / of the / First Volume. Crowley, - - - - p. 1 / Denham, - - - - 103 / Milton, - - - - 123 / Butler, - - - - 269 / Rochester, - - - - 297 / Roscommon, - - - - 313 / Otway, - - - - 333 / Waller, - - - - 343 / Pomfret, - - - - 429 / Dorset, - - - - 433 / Stepney, - - - - 441, / Philips, - - - - 447 / Walsh, - - - - 475. / (Catchword COWLEY). Reverse blank.

Page [1], in center, in large type COWLEY, between two ruled lines. Page marked Vol. I, signature B. Reverse blank.

Pages 3 to 102 inclusive, the Text. Page 3 is numbered in the center in square brackets, the other pages as usual. Signatures, B2 to H3, Vol. I. printed before each sheet. Headlines, *Cowley.* Catchwords.

The other lives in this volume follow similarly.

Denham, pp. 105 to 122.
Milton, pp. 125 to 268.
Butler, pp. 271 to 295.
Rochester, pp. 299 to 311.
Roscommon, pp. 315 to 332.
Otway, pp. 335 to 342.
Waller, pp. 345 to 427.
Pomfret, pp. 431 to 432.
Dorset, pp. 435 to 440.
Stepney, pp. 443 to 446.
J. Philips, pp. 449 to 474.
Walsh, pp. 477 to 480.
(one blank leaf)

*Volume* II.

One blank leaf, Title-page, Contents.

Dryden, pp. 3 to 218.
Smith, pp. 221 to 261.
Duke, pp. 265 to 267.
King, pp. 271 to 278.
Sprat, pp. 281 to 290.
Halifax, pp. 293 to 300.
Parnell, pp. 303 to 309.
Garth, pp. 313 to 320.
Rowe, pp. 323 to 342.
Addison, pp. 345 to 444.
Hughes, pp. 447 to 455.
Sheffield, Buckinghamshire, pp. 459 to 471.
(one blank leaf)

*Volume III.*

One blank leaf, Title-page, Contents.

Prior, pp. 3 to 42.
Congreve, pp. 45 to 69.
Blackmore, pp. 73 to 106.
Fenton, pp. 109 to 118.
Gay, pp. 121 to 139.
Granville, pp. 143 to 157.
Yalden, pp. 161 to 168.
Tickell, pp. 171 to 180.
Hammond, pp. 183 to 187.
Somerville, pp. 191 to 194.
Savage, pp. 197 to 378.
(p. 378 not numbered)
Swift, pp. 381 to 451.
Broome, pp. 455 to 462.
(one blank leaf)



*Volume*

*Volume IV.*

One blank leaf, Title-page, Contents.

Pope, pp. 3-240.
Pitt, pp. 243-247.
Thomson, pp. 251-274.
Watts, pp. 277-292.
A. Philips, pp. 295-310.
West, pp. 313-319.
Collins, pp. 323-331.
Dyer, pp. 335-339.
Shenstone, pp. 343-356.
Young, pp. 359-431.
*Waller* for Mallet, 435-445.
Akenside, pp. 449-460.
Gray, pp. 463-485.
Lyttleton, pp. 489-503.

p. 505, Advertisement—Lately published, in Sixty-eight volumes . . . . The English Poets . . . . By Samuel Johnson. Etc.

THE / WORKS / OF THE / ENGLISH POETS. With Prefaces, / Biographical and Critical, / by Samuel Johnson. Prefaces, ten volumes; Works, fifty-eight volumes. Bound in old red morocco.

THE PRINCIPAL / ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS / in the third edition (1783) of / DR. JOHNSON'S / LIVES OF THE POETS; / collected to complete / the second edition. (1781)

Octavo, the title above printed to take place of the advertisement, paged 505 in the second edition. The signature is L 1, Vol. IV. The reverse is blank. The remaining pages of the text are numbered 507-534.

## OTHER EDITIONS OF "THE LIVES."

THE EDITION OF 1783.

THE EDITION OF 1790.

THE EDITION OF 1793.

THE EDITION OF 1794.

THE EDITION OF 1816. This copy has fore-edge paintings. Vol. I. View of Lichfield. Vol. II. St. Andrews. Vol. III. View of Iona.

THE CUNNINGHAM EDITION, 1854.

THE WAUGH EDITION, 1896.

THE HILL EDITION, 1905.

THE / SIX CHIEF LIVES / FROM / JOHNSON'S "LIVES OF THE POETS," / with / Macaulay's "Life of Johnson." / Edited, with a preface / by / Matthew Arnold. /

London: / Macmillan and Co. / 1878.

AN / INQUIRY / INTO SOME PASSAGES IN / DR. JOHNSON'S LIVES OF THE POETS; / particularly / his observations on / Lyric Poetry, / and / the Odes of Gray. / By R. Potter. /



London

London: / Printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall. / M.DCC.LXXXIII.
Quarto, with half-title.

---

REMARKS / ON / DOCTOR JOHNSON'S / LIVES / OF THE MOST EMINENT / ENGLISH POETS. / By a Yorkshire Freeholder. /

York: Printed by A. Ward, in Coney-street; and sold by R. Baldwin, Paternoster-Row, and J. Debrett, Piccadilly, London; and J. Todd, York. / MDCCLXXXII.

Quarto pamphlet, 25 pages, uncut.

---

DEFORMITIES / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. / Selected from his Works. / (Quotations) /

Edinburgh: Printed for the Author; and sold by W. Creech. / and / T. Longman, and J. Stockdale, London. / M.DCC.LXXXII.

Octavo, uncut. [Anon.]

SECOND EDITION, with new Preface, and a quotation from the Rambler on the title-page, in place of the one from Dr. Stuart.

---

A / CRITICAL / REVIEW / OF THE / WORKS OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, / containing / A particular Vindication of several eminent / Characters. / (Quotations) /

Edinburgh: / Printed for J. Dickson, and W. Creech, / M.DCC.LXXXIII.

---

MEMOIRS / OF THE / LIFE / OF / DAVID GARRICK, ESQ. / interspersed with / characters and anecdotes / of / his theatrical contemporaries. / The whole forming / a history of the stage, / which includes / a Period of Thirty-Six Years. / By Thomas Davies. / (Quotation from Cicero) / Vol. I. (II.) /

London: / Printed for the Author, and sold at his Shop in Great / Russell-Street, Covent-Garden. / M.DCC.LXXX.

Octavo, two volumes.

Dr. Johnson assisted Davies in the work.

---

THE / BEAUTIES OF JOHNSON: / consisting of / Maxims and Observations, / moral, critical and miscellaneous. / By Dr. Samuel Johnson. / (Accurately extracted from his works, and arranged in / Alphabetical Order, after the manner of the Duke de / la Roche-Foucault's Maxims.) / (Quotation from *Rambler*) /

London: / Printed for G. Kearsly, at No. 46, in Fleet-street. / M.DCC.LXXXI.

Octavo, one volume, first edition.

The Second Edition, Part II. 1782.

The Fourth Edition, Parts I. II. 1782.

The Fifth Edition, Part II. 1782.

The Sixth Edition, 1782.

The Eighth Edition, 1782.

The Ninth Edition, 1797.

A New Edition, London, 1804.

A New Edition, London, 1824.

Howard's Edition, London (1834?)

---

The / Village: / A / Poem. / in two books. / By / The Revd. George Crabbe, / Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, &c. /

London: / Printed for J. Dodsley, Pall-Mall. / M.DCC.LXXXIII.

Quarto, 38 pages, with half-title.

For lines by Dr. Johnson, see Courtney's Bibliography, page 155, and Hill's Johnson, Vol. IV, p. 175.

---

The / Patriot / A / Tragedy. / From a Manuscript of the Late / Dr. Samuel Johnson, / Corrected by Himself. /

London: / Printed for G. Goulding, (and others) / M.DCC.LXXXV.

Octavo. A fictitious title. Written by Joseph Simpson.

See Hill's Johnson, Vol. III, p. 28.

---

The / Poetical Works / of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / now first collected / in one volume. / (Editor's monogram) /

London. / Printed for the Editor, and sold by G. Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet / Street, 1785. [Price Two Shillings and Six Pence.]

Small octavo, p. [i] title-page, blank reverse; pp. iii-vi advertisement dated Feb. 1785; pp. vii-viii Table of Contents; [1]-196 Poems, followed by two pages of advertisements. Errata (five changes) at bottom of p. 196.

Dublin Edition, 1785. Printed for L. White, P. Byrne, and R. Marchbank. Same as above, with the errata corrected.

A New Edition, 1785. Printed for W. Osborne and T. Griffin, / in St. Paul's Church-yard; and / J. Mozley, Gainsborough. / M.DCC.LXXXV.

Octavo, uncut, in marbled paper covers. Irene is printed at the end of the volume. The errata corrected.

THE / POETICAL WORKS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / A new edition, considerably enlarged. / (Monogram, G. K.) /

London: / Printed for George Kearsley, / Johnson's Head, / Fleet-Street, / 1789.

Octavo, with half-title. Advertisement pp. v-x, signed "G. K." and dated Fleet-Street, March, 1789. Twenty-two new pieces added, including *The Vanity of Human Wishes*.

## JOHNSON'S WORKS

THE / WORKS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / Together with / his life, / and notes on his Lives of the Poets, / By Sir John Hawkins, Knt. / in eleven volumes. / Vol. I. (-XI.) /

London: / Printed for J. Buckland, J. Rivington and Sons, (and thirty-nine other publishers). / MDCCLXXXVII.

Octavo, eleven volumes.

Vol. I. The Life of Samuel Johnson.
Vol. II. The Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets.
Vol. III. Continuation of the Lives.
Vol. IV. Lives concluded; followed by Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Father Paul Sarpi | Barretier | Edward Cave |
| Boerhaave | Lewis Morin | King of Prussia |
| Blake | Peter Burman | Browne |
| Sir Francis Drake | Sydenham Cheynel | Roger Ascham. |

Vol. V. The Rambler.
Vol. VI. Continuation of The Rambler.
Vol. VII. The Rambler concluded.
Vol. VIII. The Idler.
Vol. IX. The Adventurer; followed by Philological Tracts, fifteen in number.
Vol. X. Political Tracts. (4)
Political Essays. (2)
Miscellaneous Essays. (11)
A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.
Vol. XI. TALES AND VISIONS.
Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia.
The Vision of Theodore.
The Apotheosis of Milton.

---

Prayers and Devotional Exercises.
Apophthegms, Sentiments, Opinions, and Occasional Reflections.

---

Irene, a tragedy.

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POEMS
London.
The Vanity of Human Wishes.
Miscellaneous Poems (44).
Poemata pp. 383-430.
Index to the Works. 45 pages.

The two last volumes of Stockdale's, thirteen volume edition. *The Debates in Parliament* are added to this set.

Vol. XIV also added, with Title reading *"In fourteen volumes"*, London, for John Stockdale, 1788. See the Oxford Bibliography, pp. 162, 163.

Vol. XV with *"In fifteen volumes"* added to its title-page. Printed for Eliot and Kay. See under Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia.

THE / WORKS / OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / A new edition / in twelve volumes. / With / An Essay on his Life and Genius, / By Arthur Murphy, Esq. / Volume the First (—Twelfth). MDCCXCII.

Octavo, twelve volumes.

A NEW EDITION, with Life by Murphy, 12 vols. 1810. Same as 1806 edition.

THE 1816, TWELVE VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1818, TEN VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1820, TWELVE VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1823, TWELVE VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE 1825, NINE VOLUME OXFORD EDITION, with the two supplementary of Debates.

THE 1825, LYMAN SIX VOLUME LONDON EDITION.

THE OXFORD CLASSIC EDITION, 1825. (In original cloth, and in large paper.)

---

PRAYERS / AND / MEDITATIONS, / composed by / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / and / published from his manuscripts, / By George Strahan, A. M. / Vicar of Islington, Middlesex; and Rector of / Little Thurrock, in Essex. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXXV.

Octavo, original boards, uncut, the leaves measure 9x5½ inches. (Charles Lamb's copy.)

THE SECOND EDITION, London, 1785.

THE THIRD EDITION, London, 1786.

THE FIFTH EDITION, London, 1817.

THE PRAYERS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. Edited by W. A. Bradley. New York, 1902.

---

LETTERS / TO AND FROM THE LATE / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / To which are added / some Poems / never before printed. / Published / from the original mss. in her possession, / By Hester Lynch Piozzi. / In two volumes. / Vol. I. (II.) /

London: / Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXXVIII.

Octavo, two volumes, uncut, in original boards, with errata slip. The leaves measure 9x5½ inches.

# PRAYERS

AND

# MEDITATIONS,

COMPOSED BY

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

AND

PUBLISHED FROM HIS MANUSCRIPTS,

By GEORGE STRAHAN, A. M.

VICAR OF ISLINGTON, MIDDLESEX; AND RECTOR OF LITTLE THURROCK, IN ESSEX.

---

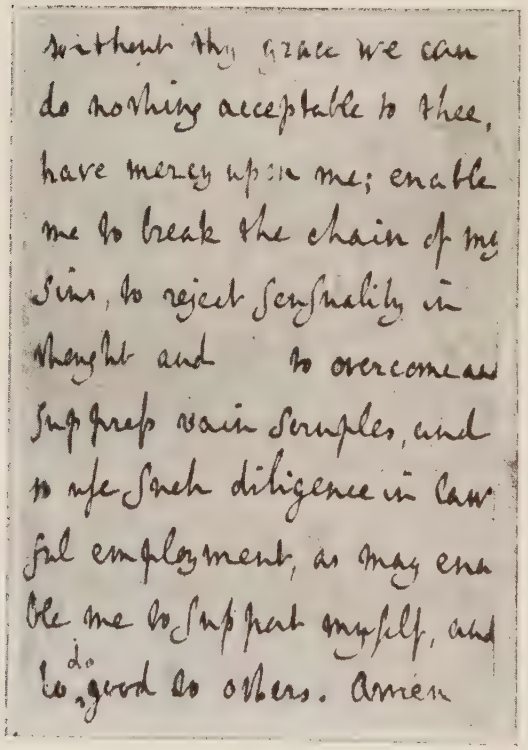
LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXXXV.

Purchased at Edward Moxon's Sale of the *Relics of Charles Lamb,* by Francis Jackson, Esq: of London, in whose possession it remained until his death.

# The Autograph Manuscript of a Prayer Composed by Dr. Samuel Johnson.


without thy grace we can
do nothing acceptable to thee,
have mercy upon me; enable
me to break the chain of my
sins, to reject sensuality in
thought and to overcome all
suggestions vain scruples, and
to use such diligence in law-
ful employment, as may ena-
ble me to support myself, and
to do good to others. Amen

WITHOUT THY GRACE
we can do nothing acceptable
to thee, have mercy upon me;
enable me to break the chain
of my sins, to reject sensuality
in thought and to overcome
and suppress vain scruples, &
to use such diligence in lawful employment, as may enable me to support myself, and
to do good to others.

Amen.

Letters / of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / Collected and edited / By George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. / Pembroke College, Oxford / Editor of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." / In two volumes: Vol. I. Oct. 30, 1731—Dec. 21, 1776 (Vol. II. Jan. 15, 1777—Dec. 18, 1784) /

Oxford / At the Clarendon Press / mdcccxcii.

Another Copy, extra-illustrated by R. B. Adam (1st), the pages of each volume inlaid, enlarging the size of the page to 12½x10 inches. The two volumes extended to ten volumes by the insertion of several hundred letters and plates.

---

A / Diary of a Journey / into / North Wales, / in the year 1774; / by / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / Edited, with illustrative notes, / By R. Duppa, LL.B. / Barrister at Law. /

London: / Printed for Robert Jennings, 2, Poultry, / By James Moyes, Greville Street. / m.dccc.xvi.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in original boards.

Copy marked and annotated by Croker for the press, when he embodied the Journey in the text of his edition of Boswell's Life.

Another Copy, extra-illustrated.

---

Anecdotes / of the late / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / during the last / twenty years of his life. / By / Hester Lynch Piozzi. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell in the Strand. / mdcclxxxvi.

Octavo, one volume, uncut in original boards. With half-title; title; pp. [v]-viii, preface; text, pp. [1]-306; followed by postscript about Mrs. Montagu's Essay. (See illustration.)

On fly-leaf facing half-title inscribed by Mrs. Piozzi—*"From the Author."* On recto of same in Lort's writing—"The Gift of the Author to M. Lort, March 25, 1786," with a note by him, "the 4th edition published May 5."

---

Johnsonian Miscellanies / arranged and edited / by / George Birkbeck / Hill, D.C.L., LL.D. / Honorary Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford / Editor of 'Boswell's Life of Johnson' / and of 'The Letters of Samuel Johnson.' / In two volumes / Vol. I (II). /

Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / mdcccxii.

Another Copy, extra-illustrated and extended to nine quarto volumes by R. B. Adam, 1st.

---

An / Account / of the / Life / of / Dr. Samuel Johnson, / from his birth to his eleventh year, / written by himself. / To which are added / original

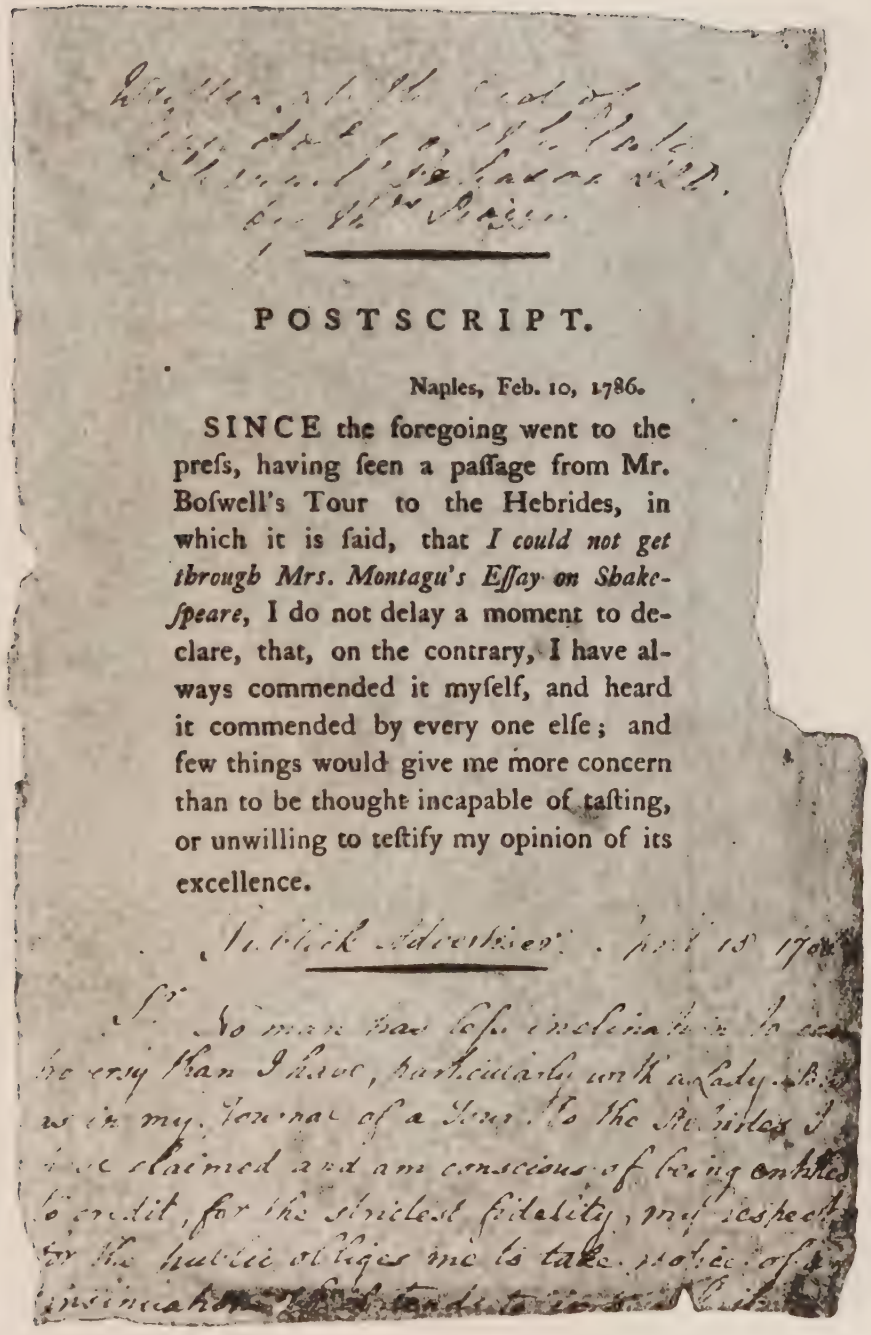


letters

## POSTSCRIPT.

Naples, Feb. 10, 1786.

SINCE the foregoing went to the preſs, having ſeen a paſſage from Mr. Boſwell's Tour to the Hebrides, in which it is ſaid, that *I could not get through Mrs. Montagu's Eſſay on Shakeſpeare*, I do not delay a moment to declare, that, on the contrary, I have always commended it myſelf, and heard it commended by every one elſe; and few things would give me more concern than to be thought incapable of taſting, or unwilling to teſtify my opinion of its excellence.



Boswell on the Postscript.

Mrs Piozzi (late Mrs Thrale) to her Anecdotes
Dr Johnson, has added the following
"Since the foregoing &c &c.
ight perhaps with propriety have waited
I should have an opportunity of answering
Postscript in a future Publication; but being
ble that impressions once made are not
y effaced, I think it better thus early to
ain a fact which seems to be denied.
fact reported in my Journal, to which Mrs
alludes, is stated in these words, p. 299.
ke of Mrs Montagu's very high praises of
k. Johnson. Sir, it is fit she should say so
, & I should say nothing. Reynolds is fond
her book, & I wonder at it; for neither I
or Beauclerck, nor Mrs Thrale, could get through
it."
It is remarkable that this Postscript is
so expressed, as not to point out the person who
said that Mrs Thrale could not get through Mrs
Montagu's book; & therefore I think it necessary
to remind Mrs Piozzi, that the assertion concern-
ing her was Dr Johnsons, & not mine. The reco
llection that I shall make on this Postscript
is, that it does not deny the fact asserted, tho
I must acknowledge, from the ~~fact asserted~~
~~Dr Johnson of Mrs Montagu~~ for

Publick Advertiser. April 18 1786

---

Sr.

No man has less inclination to controversy than I have, particularly with a Lady. But as in my Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides I have claimed and am conscious of being entitled to credit, for the strictest fidelity, my respect for the public obliges me to take notice of any insinuation which tends to impeach it.

Mrs. Piozzi, (late Mrs. Thrale) to her Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, has added the Poscript, "Since the foregoing &c. &c [I mi]ght perhaps with propriety have waited [till] I should have an opportunity of answering [this] Postcript in a future Publication; but being [sensi]ble that impressions once made are not [easi]ly effaced, I think it better thus early to [ascert]ain a fact which seems to be denied.

[The] fact reported in my Journal, to which Mrs. [Piozzi] alludes, is stated in these words, p. 299. [I spo]ke of Mrs. Montagu's very high praises of [Garric]k. Johnson. Sir, it is fit she should say so [muc]h, & I should say nothing. Reynolds is fond [of] her book, & I wonder at it; for neither I, nor Beauclerck, nor Mrs. Thrale, could get through "it".

It is remarkable that this Postscript is so expressed, as not to point out the person who said that Mrs. Thrale could not get through Mrs. Montagu's book; & therefore I think it necessary to remind Mrs. Piozzi, that the assertion concerning her was Dr. Johnsons, & not mine. the second observation that I shall make on this Postscript is, that it does not deny the fact asserted, though I must acknowledge, from the [pr]aise it bestows on Mrs. Montagu's book, it may have been design'd to convey that meaning.

What Mrs. Thrales opinion is or was or what she may or may not have said to Dr. Johnson concerning Mrs. Montagu's book it is not necessary for me to enquire. It is only incumbent on me to ascertain what Dr. Johnson said to me. I shall therefore confine myself to a very short state of the fact.

The unfavourable opinion of Mrs. Montagu's book, which Dr. Johnson is here reported to have given, is known to have been that which he uniformly expressed, as many of his friends well remember. So much fo[r] the Authenticity of the Paragraph, as far a[s it] relates to his own sentiments. The words [contain]ing the assertion to which Mrs. Piozzi objects, are printed from my manuscript Journal, & were taken down at the time; the Journal was read by Dr. Johnson who pointed out some innacuracies, which I corrected but did not mention any innacuracy in the paragraph in question: & what is still more material, & very flattering to me, a considerable part of my [Journal] containing this paragraph was read s[everal] years ago by Mrs. Thrale herself who had [it for] some time in her possession, & returned [it to me] without intimating that Dr. Johns[on had mista]ken her sentiments.

When my journal was passing through the press it occurred to me that a peculiar delicacy was necessary to be observed in reporting the opinion of one literary lady concerning the performance of another, & I had such scruples on that head, that in the proof sheet I struck out the name of Mrs. Thrale from the paragraph in question, & two or three hundred copies of my Book were actually printed & published without it; of these Sr Joshua Reynolds's copy happened to be one; But while the sheet was working off, a friend for whose [opinion] I have great respect, suggested that I had no [right] to deprive Mrs. Thrale of the high honour [which Dr.] Johnson had done her, by stating her opinion along with that of Mr. Beauclerck, as coinciding with, and as it were sanctioning his own. The observation appeared to me so weighty & conclusive that I hastened to the printing house, & as a piece of justice restored Mrs. Thrale to that place, from which a too scrupulous delicacy had excluded her.

On this simple state of facts I shall make [no ob]servation whatever.

James Boswell.

[London] April 17. 1786.

[illegible] may have been design'd
to convey that meaning.
What Mrs Thrale's opinion is or was, on
that she may or may not have mis-
d Johnson concerning Mrs Montagu's book
it is not necessary for me to enquire. It is
only incumbent on me to ascertain what
Dr Johnson said to me. I shall therefore confine
myself to a very short State of the fact.
The unfavourable opinion of Mrs Montagu's
book, which Dr Johnson is here reported to have
given, ~~is known to have given~~, is known to have
been that which he uniformly expressed, as many
of his friends well remember. So much for
the Authenticity of the Paragraph, as far as
relates to his own sentiments. The circumstance
ing the assertion to which Mrs Piozzi objects, was
mitted from my manuscript Journal & were taken
down at the time; the Journal was read by Dr Johnson
who pointed out some inaccuracies, which I corrected
but did not mention any inaccuracy in the passage
in question: & what is still more material, & even
flattering to me, a considerable part of the
al containing this paragraph was written
years ago by Mrs Thrale herself who had
one time in her possession & returned
[illegible] saying that Dr John-

[illegible] her sentiments.

[illegible] When my journal was passing through the press, I observed to my friend that a scrupulous delicacy was necessary to be observed in reporting the opinion of one literary lady concerning the performance of another; & I had such scruples on that head, that in the proof sheet I struck out the name of Mrs Thrale from the paragraph in question, & two or three hundred copies of my book were actually printed & published without it. One of Miss Reynolds's copy happened to be one which the thief was working off, a friend for whose judgment I have great respect, suggested that I had no right to deprive Mrs Thrale of the high honour which Johnson had done her, by stating her opinion coinciding with that of Mr Beauclerk, as confirming his own. The reason appeared to me so weighty & conclusive, that I hastened to the printing house, & as a proof sheet had not been sent from Mrs Thrale to that place from which a too scrupulous delicacy had excluded her, this simple state of facts I shall make no observation whatever.

James Boswell.

April 17 1786.

ALEYN LYELL READE.

letters / to / Dr. Samuel Johnson, / by Miss Hill Boothby: / From the Mss. preserved by the Doctor; and / now in Possession of Richard Wright, / Surgeon; Proprietor of the Museum of / Antiquities, Natural and Artificial Curiosities, &c. Lichfield. /

London: / Printed for Richard Phillips, / No. 6, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; / By Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. / 1805.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in boards.

---

The / Reades of Blackwood Hill / in the Parish of Horton / Staffordshire / A record of their descendants: / with / a full account of Dr. Johnson's ancestry / his kinsfolk and family connexions / by / Aleyn Lyell Reade / with eighteen plates and twenty-nine large tabular pedigrees / Privately printed for the Author. /

Spottiswoode & Co. Ltd., New-Street Square, London, E. C. / 1906.

---

Johnsonian Gleanings / by Aleyn Lyell Reade. / Part I. / Notes on / Dr. Johnson's Ancestors and Connexions / and illustrative of his early life. / With Frontispiece and Seven Plates. / Privately printed for the Author. /

Francis & Co. London, E. C. / 1909.

Part II. Francis Barber, the Doctor's Negro Servant, 1912.
Part III. The Doctor's Boyhood, 1922.
Part IV. The Doctor's Boyhood. Appendices, 1923.
Part V. The Doctor's Life (1728-1735). 1928.

---

Memoirs / of the / Life and Writings / of the Late / Dr. Samuel Johnson; / containing / Many valuable Original Letters, and several / Interesting Anecdotes / both of his Literary and Social Connections. / The whole authenticated by / living evidence. / (Quotation from Rambler) /

London: / Printed for J. Walker, No. 44, Pater-Noster-Row. / 1785.

Small octavo, one volume. (By William Shaw.)

Half-title, title-page, preface, text pp. 1-197.

---

The / Life / of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / by / Sir John Hawkins, Knt. /

London: / Printed for J. Buckland, J. Rivington and Sons, Etc. / M.DCC.LXXXVII.

Octavo, one volume. See 1787 edition of Johnson's Works edited by Hawkins.

Another Copy with 183 ilustrations. Enlarged to three volumes.

THE SECOND EDITION, / revised and corrected. / London, M.DCC.LXXXVII.
Octavo, one volume.

DUBLIN REPRINT, 1787. Printed by Chambers / Dublin: MDCCLXXXVII. A reprint of above second edition. One volume, octavo.

---

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / with critical observations / on his Works / by / Robert Anderson, M. D. /

London: / Printed for J. & A. Arch; and for Bell & Bradforte, / and J. Mundell & Co. Edinburgh. / 1795.

Octavo, one volume.

This edition was printed separately from the Life prefixed to the "Poetical Works" of Johnson, in Anderson's general edition of the British Poets, called by him, a second edition.

ANDERSON'S THIRD EDITION, 1815. A larger and more pretentious volume, with notes by Bishop Percy. "The notices of the venerable Annotator concerning his illustrious friend, are printed, without any alteration, from an interleaved copy of the second edition, prepared, in the intimacy of friendship, for the use of this edition, in 1805, and distinguished by the subscription of his name."—Anderson's Preface.

---

AN / ESSAY / ON / THE LIFE AND GENIUS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, / LL.D. / by Arthur Murphy, / Esq. /

London: / Printed for W. Sharpe & Son, W. Allason, / 1820.

---

AN / ESSAY / ON THE / LIFE, CHARACTER, / AND / WRITINGS, / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. /

London: / Printed for Charles Dilly, in / the Poultry. / MDCCLXXXVI.

Octavo, one volume. (By Rev. Joseph Towers.)

---

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / With Occasional Remarks on his Writings, an Authentic / Copy of his Will, and a Cata- / logue of his Works. / To which are added, / Some Papers written by Dr. Johnson, in be- / half of a late unfortunate Character, / never before published. /

*—From his cradle*
*He was a Scholar, and a ripe and good one;*
*And to add greater honours to his age*
*Than man could give him—he died, fearing Heaven.*
Shakespeare.



London

London: / Printed for G. Kearsley, No. 46, Fleet-street. / M DCC LXXXV. / [Entered at Stationers Hall.]

Octavo, uncut, leaves measuring 8⅞x5¼ inches. Frontispiece, medallion head of Johnson, drawn from the life and etched by T. Trotter. Title, advertisement and errata, pp. [i]-iv; Life, pp. [1]-120; Copy of Johnson's Will, pp. 121-127; Postscript, pp. 128, 129; Dodd papers, pp. 130-140; Catalogue of Dr. Johnson's Works, pp. [140]-144.

DUBLIN EDITION, 1785. THE SECOND EDITION with considerable Additions and Corrections. To which is added, Johnsoniana; or, a Selection of Dr. Johnson's bon-mots, observations, &c., most of which were never before published. 1785.

---

JOHNSONIANA; or, a / Collection of / Bon Mots, &c. / by Dr. Johnson and Others. / Etc. / London, 1776. In original marbled covers, uncut.

A DUBLIN EDITION, Printed for W. Whitestone, T. Armitage, / —and others. / Dublin, 1776.

---

DR. JOHNSON'S TABLE TALK, 1785 and 1798.

---

JOHNSONIANA; or Supplement to Boswell.

London, John Murray, 1836.

Quarto, two volumes, with many splendid illustrations and letters inserted.

A PHILADELPHIA EDITION. Carey and Hart, 1842. One volume, octavo.

HENRY BOHN EDITION, London, 1845.

---

DOCTOR JOHNSON / His Life, Works & Table / Talk / Centenary Edition. / London / T. Fisher Unwin / 26, Paternoster Square / MDCCCLXXXIV.

16mo. Prefatory note and sketch of Life and Works by James Macaulay, M. A., M. D.

---

A / LETTER / TO / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / on the subject / of a / Future State. / By John Taylor, LL.D. / Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Bosworth, Leicestershire, / and Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / M.DCC.LXXXVII.

Quarto pamphlet.

Half-title, title-page, dedication to his Grace William, Duke of Devonshire, reverse blank; one page, note by the Author explaining his reason for publishing this Letter; one page, poem by Brooke Boothby, Jun. To the Rev. Dr. Taylor.



Text

Text, pp. [1]-18. Followed on pp. 19, 20, 21, by three letters of Johnson to Taylor, dated, respectively, March 18, 1752; June 17, 1783; April 12, 1784.

---

A / Sermon / written by the late / Samuel Johnson, L.L.D. / for the / Funeral of his Wife. / Published by the / Rev. Samuel Hayes, A. M. / Usher of Westminster-School. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / MDCCLXXXVIII.

Small octavo.

---

Sermons / Attributed to / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / and / left for publication / by / John Taylor, LL.D. / Late Prebendary of Westminster, &c. / The fifth edition. /

London: / Printed for John Ebers, New Bond Street; Sharpe and Hailes, Piccadilly; and Taylor and Hessey, Fleet Street. / 1812.

Octavo, one volume, uncut, in boards.

---

An / Ode / on the / Much Lamented Death / of / Dr. Samuel Johnson. / Written the 18th. December, 1784. /

London: / Printed by J. Rozea, No. 91, Wardour Street, and sold by J. Bew, / No. 28, Paternoster Row, and T. Hookham, New Bond Street, Corner / of Bruton Street. / [Price One Shilling.]

Quarto pamphlet, p. [i] title, p. [ii] blank, pp. [iii] iv "To the Public," pp. [5]-12 Ode.

---

Johnson / and / Garrick / [Not Published.] /

London: / Printed by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, / Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. / 1816.

Octavo pamphlet in marbled paper covers.

With autograph of the Marchioness Dowr. of Thomond (Reynolds's niece), by whom the jeu d'esprit was printed and distributed. Written by Sir Joshua to illustrate a remark of his, "that Dr. Johnson considered Garrick as his property, and would never suffer anyone to praise or abuse him but himself." In the first dialogue, Sir Joshua, by high encomiums upon Garrick, draws down upon him Johnson's censure; in the second Gibbon, taking the opposite side, secures his praise.

---

Dialogue / between / Mrs. Knowles / and Dr. Johnson. /

London: / Printed by C. Stowe, Charles Street, / Hatton Garden. / 1805.

Octavo, pamphlet.

See Boswell's Life, Second Edition. Volume III, p. 84, note.

A N

# O D E

ON THE

## Much lamented DEATH

OF

## DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

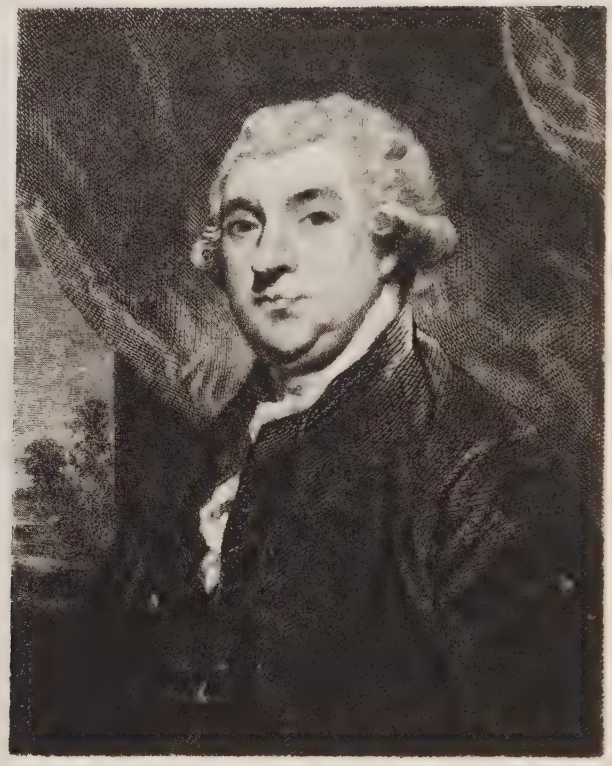
*Written the 18th* DECEMBER, 1784.

---

LONDON:

Printed by J. ROZEA, No. 91, Wardour Street, and sold by J. BEW, No. 28, Paternoster Row, and T. Hookham, New Bond Street, Corner of Bruton Street.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

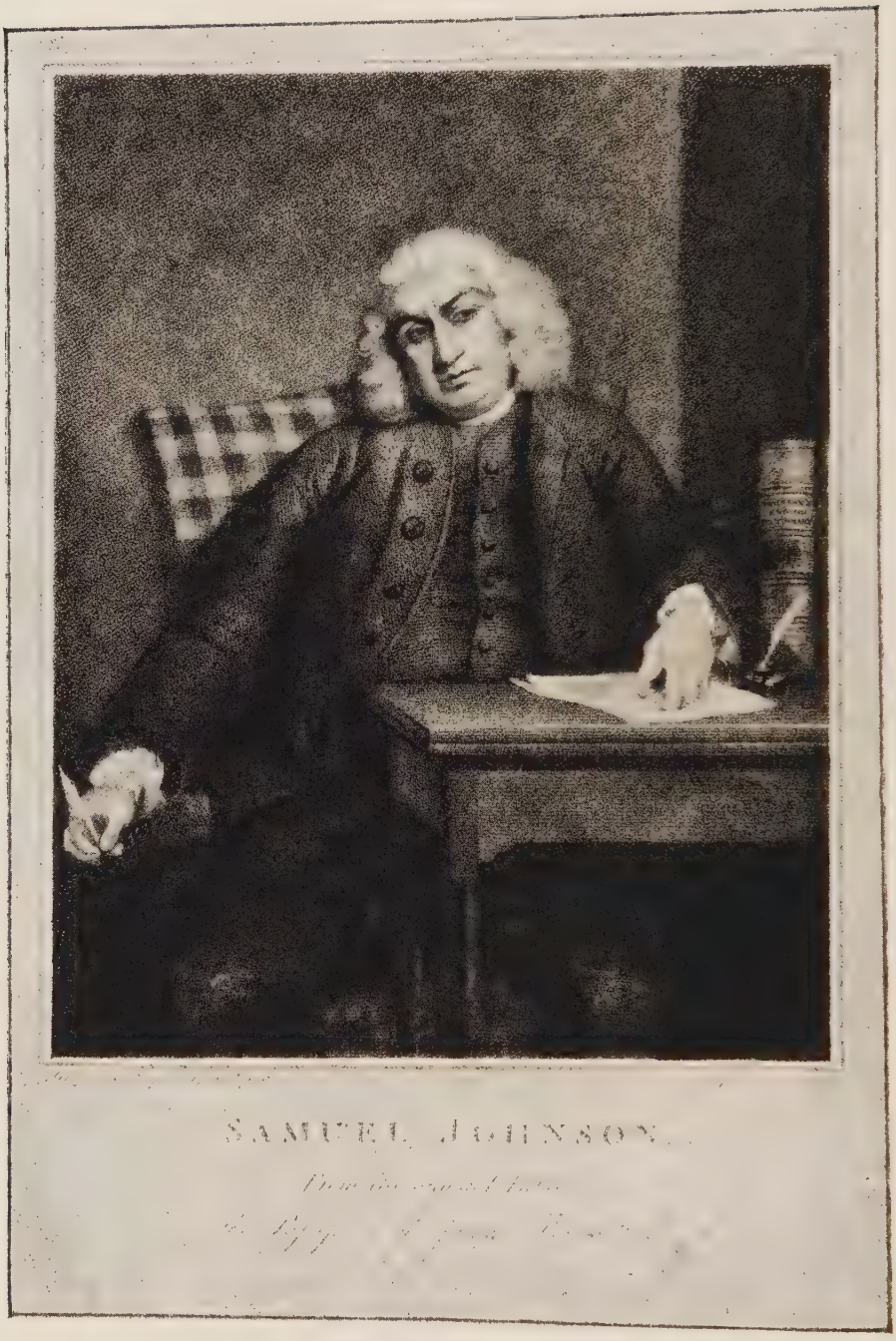


James Boswell

*"A VERY quaint man, a very ludicrous man, but certainly a great man; causes and effects must be commensurable, and the Boswell of Boswell's Johnson, that splendid and unique creation, cannot have been no more than a prying, impertinent, besotted, brainless busybody—with a big notebook and a good memory. Men 'don't do such things' as write masterpieces without a master's ability.*

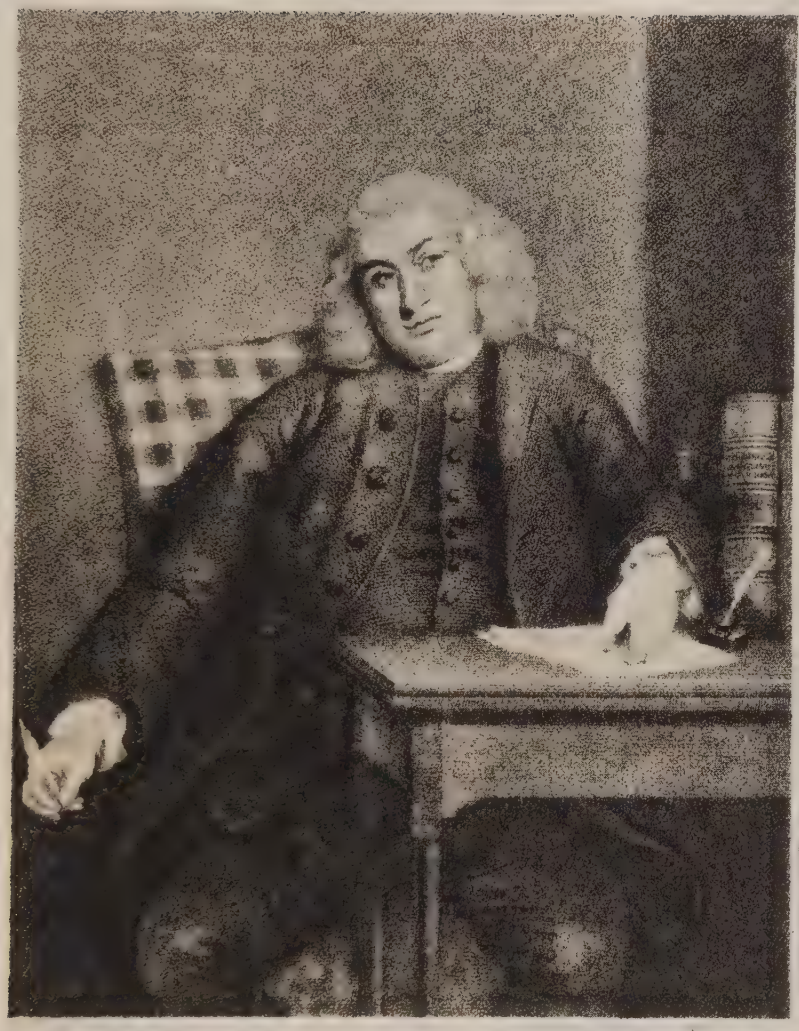
*"His instinct of selection, his presentment of choice scenes, his dramatic directness, his infinitely felicitous touch upon trifles, his unrivalled skill in detail, come naturally from a man who cared so supremely for rare and savoursome experiences of life. He does not weary us with descriptions of dull dinners and reports of insipid talk, because he hated such things. . . . . He relished his own rebuffs and discomfitures; as for his own weaknesses, well, he wants us to see himself also as he was, exceedingly human: no stiff, bloodless, academic person, but Boswell of the tender conscience, the good intentions, and the frequent fall. . . . . What a pedant, one is inclined to say, must he be who shrinks from an honest admiration and affection for Boswell."*

—*LIONEL JOHNSON.*

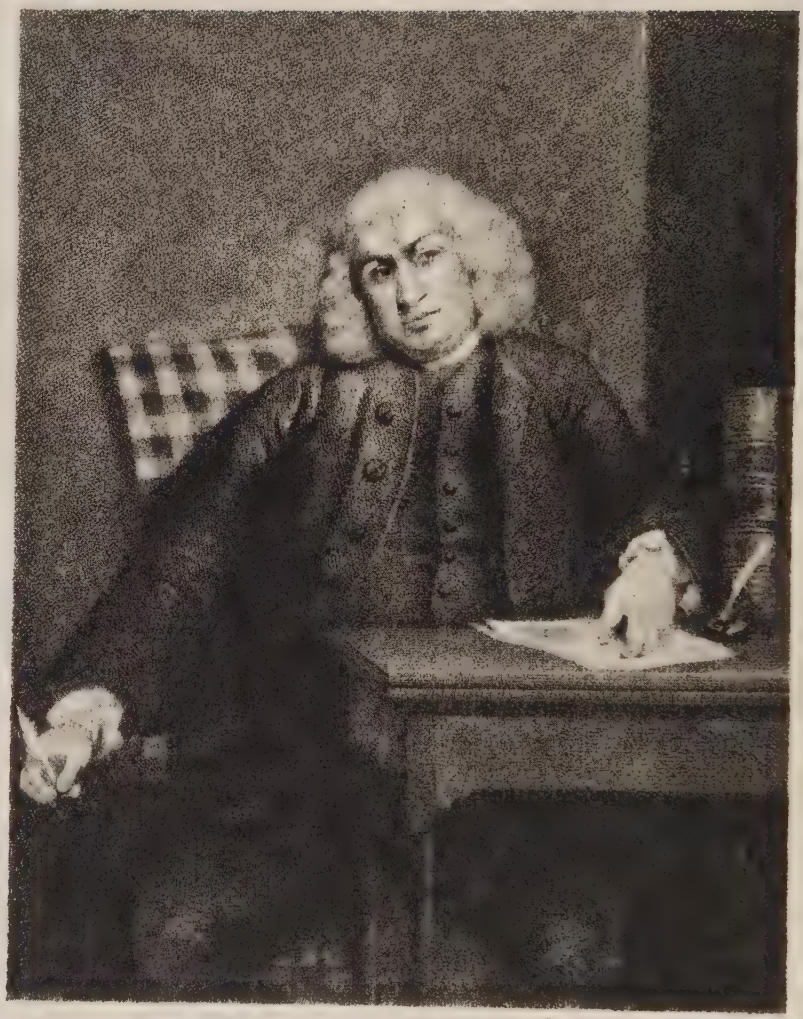



Frontispiece to the Immortal *Life*.

"I found that I had a very perfect idea of Johnson's figure, from the portrait of him painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds soon after he had published his *Dictionary*, in the attitude of sitting in his easy chair in deep meditation, which was the first picture his friend did for him, which Sir Joshua very kindly presented to me, and from which an engraving has been made for this work."—BOSWELL.



Boswell's Writing.



Second Impression of Dr. Johnson's Portrait after the Sable had been improved by Sir Joshua Reynolds's suggestions. Mr. Beale afterwards gave it a few additional touches.

Boswell's Writing.

I send a Revise

THE

# LIFE

OF

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COMPREHENDING

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STUDIES AND NUMEROUS WORKS,

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER;

A SERIES OF HIS

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE AND CONVERSATIONS

WITH MANY EMINENT PERSONS;

ALSO,

VARIOUS ORIGINAL PIECES OF HIS COMPOSITION,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

THE WHOLE EXHIBITING

A VIEW OF LITERATURE AND LITERARY MEN

IN GREAT-BRITAIN,

FOR NEAR HALF A CENTURY, DURING WHICH HE FLOURISHED.

In Two Volumes

BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

*Quò fit ut omnis*
*Votivâ pateat veluti descripta tabellâ*
*Vita senis.*— HORAT.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCC XCI.

First Proof of Title-page.

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VOLUME THE FIRST.

*LONDON:*
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, No. 22, IN THE POULTRY.
*M DCC XCI.*

Second Proof of Title-page.

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VOLUME THE FIRST.

*LONDON:*
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCC XCI.

Title-page to First Edition.

## THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

by James Boswell, Esq:

---

### PROOF SHEETS OF THE LIFE.

Two hundred odd pages of first proofs of the Life, corrected by Boswell for the press.

Revised Proof Sheets of the Life, two volumes, with Boswell's last corrections.

### THE FIRST EDITION, 1791.

Two volumes, quarto. Volume one—title-page, blank reverse; pp. [iii]-vii with blank reverse, dedication to Sir Joshua Reynolds, dated London, April 20, 1791; pp. [ix]-xii advertisement, also dated London, April 20, 1791: 15 pages of Alphabetical Table of Contents to both volumes, the pages not numbered; one page of corrections and additions: pp. [1]-516 volume one of the text; pp. [1]-588 volume two of the text.

Perfect copy, uncut, top edges gilt, bound in crushed levant.

The cancels, misprints and bibliographical minutiae of the first edition have been noted by R. W. Chapman of Oxford and by Frederick A. Pottle of Yale.

Another Copy of the First Edition, the *"Corrections and Additions"* bound in. In old marbled boards, leather back.

Percy Fitzgerald's Copy of the first edition, with the *"Corrections and Additions,"* extended to five volumes by the insertion of numerous plates, scraps, and notes.

The / Principal Corrections and Additions / to the first edition of / Mr. Boswell's Life / of / Dr. Johnson. /

London: / Printed by Henry Baldwin, / for Charles Dilly in the Poultry. / M DCC XCIII. [Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.]

Quarto, pp. [1]-16; Volume II. pp. 17-42.

"In the endeavour to render my Book more perfect, I have had the assistance not only of some of my particular friends, but of many other learned and ingenious men, by which I have been enabled to rectify some mistakes, and to enrich the Work with many valuable additions. These I have ordered to be printed separately in quarto, for the accommodation of the purchasers of the first edition."—Boswell.

### THE SECOND EDITION, 1793.

Octavo, three volumes, Volume one pp. [i]-vi Dedication; pp. [vii]-xii Advertisement to the first edition; pp. [xiii]-xviii Advertisement to the second edition; pp. [*1]-*xxii Additions to Dr. Johnson's Life / recollected, and received / after the second edition was printed; pp. [*xxiii]-*xxxi A Chronological Catalogue / of the / Prose Works of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.; p. [*xxxii] blank; pp. *xxxiii-*xxxvi Corrections; p. xxxvii printed *xxxviii Additional Corrections, reverse blank; pp. [xvii]-xxxix Alphabetical Table of Contents; p. [xl] Motto from Shakespeare and extract from Dr. Johnson's letter to Mrs. Thrale

I am much pleased with this sheet as now arranged. As I have made a little alteration which will only shorten a note a line or two, let me have another Revise sent to Sir Joshua Reynolds in Piccadilly [illegible] where I dine, & it shall be returned instantly

THE

# LIFE

OF

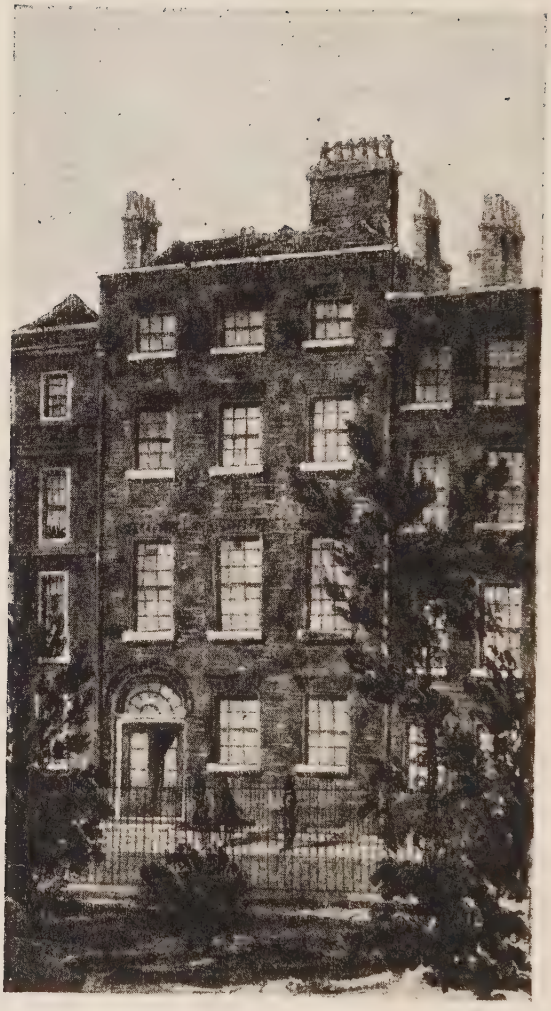
# SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

TO write the life of him who excelled all mankind in writing the lives of others, and who, whether we consider his extraordinary endowments, or his various works, has been equalled by few in any age, is an arduous, and may be reckoned in me a presumptuous task.

Had Dr. Johnson written his own life, in conformity with the opinion which he has given[1], that every man's life may be best written by himself; had he employed in the preservation of his own history, that clearness of narration and elegance of language in which he has embalmed so many eminent persons, the world would probably have had the most perfect example of biography that was ever exhibited. But although he at different times, in a desultory manner, committed to writing many particulars of the progress of his mind and fortunes, he never had persevering diligence enough to form them into a regular composition. Of these memorials a few have been preserved; but the greater part was consigned by him to the flames, a few days before his death.

As I had the honour and happiness of enjoying his friendship for upwards of twenty years; as I had the scheme of writing his life constantly in view; as he was well apprised of this circumstance, and from time to time obligingly satisfied my inquiries, by communicating to me the incidents of his early years; as I acquired a facility in recollecting, and was very assiduous in

[1] Idler, No. 84.



SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S HOUSE
IN LEICESTER SQUARE.

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[1] Idler, No. 84.

Sir Joshua Reynolds told me at his Table, immediately after the publication of this Book, that every word in it might be depended upon as if given upon oath. Boswell was in the habit of bringing the proof sheets to his house previously to their being struck off; and if any [redacted] of the company happened to have been present at the conversation recorded, he requested him or them to correct any error — and not satisfied with this, he would run over all London for the sake of verifying any single word that might be disputed.

J. H. Beaumont.

Wydal Mount
Sep[r] 12. 1826

Thrale from Ostick in Skie, September 30, 1773.
pp. [1]-603, Text of Volume I.
pp. [1]-634, Text of Volume II.
pp. [1]-711, Text of Volume III.
Uncut copy in original boards.

ANOTHER COPY with inscription in Boswell's handwriting, "To James Abercrombie, Esq: of Philadelphia, from his much obliged humble servant The Authour."

## THE THIRD EDITION, 1799.

Octavo, four volumes, containing, in addition to the Dedication, and the Advertisements by Boswell to the first and second editions, an Advertisement to the third edition, dated April 8, 1799, by the editor of this edition, Edmond Malone, Boswell's invaluable friend.

## THE FOURTH EDITION, 1804.

Octavo, four volumes, edited by Malone, whose advertisement to this edition is dated June 20, 1804.

## THE FIFTH EDITION, 1807.

## THE SIXTH EDITION, 1811.

The above three editions were edited by Malone, each containing additional notes, corrections, and having new letters inserted.

## IRISH EDITION, 1792.

Octavo, three volumes. Unauthorized Dublin edition.
Volume I. Dublin: / Printed by John Chambers, / For R. Cross, W. Wilson, P. Byrne, A. Grueber, J. Moore, / J. Jones, W. McKensie, W. Jones, R. McAllister, / R. White, J. Rice, and G. Draper. / M,DCC,XCII.
Volume II. Dublin: / Printed by John Exshaw, / For R. Cross, etc.
Volume III. Dublin: / Printed by Robert Rhames, / For R. Cross, etc.

## AMERICAN EDITION, 1807.

Octavo, three volumes. First American edition from the fifth London edition. /
Boston: / Published by W. Andrews and L. Blake. / Greenough and Stebbins, Printers. / 1807.

## THE NINTH EDITION, 1822.

Octavo, four volumes. The ninth edition, revised and augmented.
London: / Printed for T. Cadell; F. C. and J. Rivington; Longman, Hurst, Rees, / Orme, and Brown; Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy; Hatchard and Son; / Ogle and Co.; G. and W. B. Whittaker; Simpkin and Marshall; / J. Collingwood; and R. Saunders. / 1822.



Edited

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AND

VARIOUS ORIGINAL PIECES OF HIS COMPOSITION, NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED:

THE WHOLE EXHIBITING A VIEW OF LITERATURE AND LITERARY MEN IN GREAT-BRITAIN, FOR NEAR HALF A CENTURY, DURING WHICH HE FLOURISHED.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

By JAMES BOSWELL, Esq.

——— *Quò fit ut* OMNIS
*Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella*
VITA SENIS.——— HORAT.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

*LONDON:*
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.

M DCC XCIII.

Edited by Alexander Chalmers, Scotchman, (1759-1834). London Journalist for many years.

This edition contains the advertisements to the first six editions, and "Advertisement to the Ninth Edition," signed Alex. Chalmers. June 24, 1822.

### LONDON EDITION, 1823.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / comprehending, etc. / By James Boswell, Esq. / With copious notes and biographical illustrations, / by Malone. / In four volumes. / Vol. I (II-IV.) /

London: Printed for J. Richardson and Co.; G. Offor; Thomas Tegg; / W. Sharpe and Son; G. Walker; R. Dobson; / Robinson and Co.; J. Evans and Sons; J. Jones; and J. Johnston; / Also, J. Carfrae, and J. Sutherland, Edinburgh; / And R. Griffin and Co. Glasgow. / 1823.

Octavo, in four volumes. Imprint on reverse of title-page, C. Whittingham, College House, Chiswick.

This edition contains the advertisements to the first five editions. Taken from Malone's sixth, although the notes are slightly changed. A well-printed edition.

### SECOND BOSTON EDITION, 1824.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / comprehending / etc. / by James Boswell, Esq. / (Quotation from Horace) / A New Edition / Copious notes and biographical illustrations. / By Malone. / In five volumes. / Vol. I (II-V.) /

Vol. I. Bellows Falls, Vt.: / Printed by Blake, Cutler and Co. / for / Charles Ewer and Timothy Bedlington. / 1824.

Vols. II-V. Boston: Published by Charles Ewer and Timothy Bedlington. / 1824. /

Imprint on reverse, Blake, Cutler & Co. Printers, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Twelvemo. Five volumes, uncut, in original boards as published.

### OXFORD ENGLISH CLASSIC EDITION, 1826.

See illustration.

Octavo, four volumes; pp. [v]-viii, dedication; pp. [ix]-xiv, advertisements to first and second editions; pp. [xv]-xxi, chronological catalogue; p. [xxii] quotations; pp. [i]-xi; prefatory notice, Oxford, January, 1827 (not signed) by F. P. Walesby of Wadham College, Oxford; p. [xii] postscript, dated Oxford, March, 1827.—Round Robin plate—pp. [1]-394, Volume I. (Vol. II. 1-416, Vol. III. 1-395, Vol. IV. 1-393. Index, 395-428). Half-titles to each volume.

In original colored cloth covers as published.

### LONDON EDITION, 1830.

THE / LIFE / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / comprehending / etc. / (Medallion woodcut portraits of Johnson and Boswell) / By James Boswell, Esq. / With copious notes and biographical illustrations / By Edmond Malone, Esq. /



London

# THE LIFE OF

# SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

## BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ.

. . . . . Quo fit ut omnis
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
Vita senis. . . . . Horat.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

OXFORD,
PUBLISHED BY TALBOYS AND WHEELER; AND
WILLIAM PICKERING, LONDON.
MDCCCXXVI.

Croker's 1848 Edition.

# ADVERTISEMENT TO THIS EDITION.

In my first edition of this work, in 5 vols. 8vo., 1831, besides endeavouring to elucidate the many obscurities which Mr. Boswell had designedly left or which the lapse of time had created, I hazarded the experiment of inlaying upon the text such passages from the other biographers of Johnson as seemed necessary to fill up the long and frequent chasms which exist in Boswell's narrative. This plan afforded a more complete view of *Johnson's life*, though it gave, I must own, a less perfect one of *Boswell's work*. It had, also, as I originally feared, "a confused and heterogeneous appearance" — with the further disadvantage of not completely fulfilling its object, — for the materials turned out to be too copious to admit of a thorough incorporation. On the whole, then, the publisher thought it better in a second edition, 8 vols. 12mo., 1835, to omit from the text all extracts from other works; which were either distributed into the notes, or collected into two supplemental volumes (the 9th and 10th) under the title of JOHNSONIANA — Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, Johnson's own Letters, his Notes of a Tour in Wales, and extracts from his correspondence with Mrs. Thrale, being only excepted. That edition included some corrections and many additions of my own; but it was carried through the press by the late Mr. Wright, (editor of the Parliamentary History, the Cavendish Debates, &c.) who selected the *Johnsoniana*, broke the narrative into chapters, and added some notes, which I have now marked with his name.

The present edition is formed on the same principle, for, in addition to every other motive, its shape and size required as much compression as possible. Boswell's text is, therefore, uninterrupted; but I have retained the most important biographical extracts from the Thrale correspondence, and have even found room for a few more original letters. I have also added several new notes, and have abridged, altered, and I hope improved, many of the old ones. I do not flatter myself that I have corrected all former errors, but I have at least diligently endeavoured to do so. As I think I may venture to say that my original edition revived, and in some respects extended, the public interest in Boswell's delightful work, I can desire no more than that my present revision may tend to maintain it.

J. W. CROKER.

September, 1847.

London: Published by John Sharpe, Piccadilly. / M DCCC XXX.

With half-title, The / Life / of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / (Quotation from Horace) / Complete in One Volume. / Chiswick: / Printed by Charles Whittingham, / College House.

Sixteenmo. One volume. Each page two columns. Printed in small, clear, readable type.

### CROKER'S BOSWELL, 1831.

The Life / of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / including / A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. / by James Boswell, Esq. / A new edition. / with / numerous additions and notes, / by / John Wilson Croker, LL.D. F. R. S. / (Quotation from Horace) / In five volumes. / Vol. I (Vols. II-V) /

London: / John Murray, Albemarle-street. MDCCCXXXI.

Octavo, five volumes.

### WRIGHT'S CROKER, 1835.

The / Life / of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / including / A Journal of his Tour to the Hebrides; / by / James Boswell, Esq. / To which are added, / Anecdotes by Hawkins, Piozzi, Murphy, / Tyres, Reynolds, Steevens, &c. / and notes by various hands. / (Quotation from Horace) / In eight volumes. / Vol. I (II-VIII) /

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. / MDCCCXXXV.

Vols. IX and X. Titles, ditto, except that they have the words "Johnsoniana; / or," after "added," and before "Anecdotes." And "in eight volumes" reads in ten volumes. The notice is dated October 28, 1835.

In Vol. I the preface is dated Albemarle Street, Feb. 1835.

Vol. IV begins the Tour, and the advertisement is dated June 1, 1835.

Small octavo, in ten volumes, in original cloth binding.

### MURRAY'S 1839 EDITION.

The Life, etc.—New edition, / with numerous additions and notes, / by / The Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, M. P. / to which are added, / two supplementary volumes of Johnsoniana, / by Hawkins, Piozzi, Murphy, Tyres, Reynolds, / Malone, Nichols, Steevens, Cumberland, / and others, / and notes by various hands. / also, upwards of / fifty engraved illustrations. / In ten volumes. / Vol. I (II-X) /

London: / John Murray, Albemarle Street. / MDCCCXXXIX.

Octavo, small, ten volumes, in original cloth binding.

### CROKER'S 1848 EDITION.

Large octavo, one volume, two columns to each page. Note 1, p. xi, "A few slight alterations have been made in the original preface, to suit it to the present edition—1847."

### THE 1851 ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

The Life, / etc. / A new edition, / elucidated by copious notes. / and / illustrated with numerous portraits, views, and / characteristic designs, engraved



from

from authentic sources. / In four volumes.—Vol. I (II-IV) /

London: / Office of the National Illustrated Library, / 198 Strand.

Octavo, four volumes. Preface dated London, March, 1851. In original cloth.

CARRUTHERS'S TOUR, 1852.

The Journal / of / A Tour to the Hebrides / with Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / By James Boswell, Esq. / containing / etc. / A new edition, / with introduction and notes. / By Robert Carruthers. / Illustrated with numerous portraits, views, and / characteristic designs.

London: / Office of the National Illustrated Library, / 227, Strand.

Octavo, one volume, corresponding with above set of the Life.

The admirable introduction by Carruthers is dated Inverness, March 29, 1852.

The above five volumes were bought by R. B. Adam (1st) in the respective years of their publication.

AUCHINLECK EDITION, 1874.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / together with / A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. / By James Boswell. / A reprint of the first edition. / to which are added / Mr. Boswell's Corrections and Additions, / Issued in 1792; the Variations of the Second Edition, with some of the Author's / Notes prepared for the Third: the whole / edited, with new notes, / by / Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. / In three volumes. / Vol. I (II-III) /

London: / Bickers and Son, 1, Leicester Square, W. C. / 1874.

Octavo, three volumes. Dedication to Thomas Carlyle. Introductory "Proposals," by the Editor, dated London, May, 1874.

FITZGERALD, 1888.

Second Edition with a preface by the editor, and a Boswell / bibliography by / H. R. Tedder, F. S. A., / Librarian to the Athenaeum Club. /

London: / Swan Sonnenschein, Lowry & Co. / Paternoster Square / 1888.

Octavo, three volumes.

NAPIER'S EDITION, 1884.

The Life of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / together with / The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides / by / James Boswell, Esq. / New editions with notes and appendices / by / Alexander Napier, M. A. / Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Holkham / Editor of the Cambridge Edition of the Theological Works of Barrow. / Vol. I (II-IV) /

Octavo, four volumes. The Editor's Preface is dated Holkham Vicarage; Nov. 16, 1883.

Companion Volume to above—

Johnsoniana / Anecdotes of the late / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / by / Mrs. Piozzi, Richard Cumberland / Bishop Percy and others / together with / The



Diary

Diary of Dr. Campbell / and extracts from that of / Madame D'Arblay / newly collected and edited / by / Robina Napier /

London / George Bell and Sons, York Street / Covent Garden / 1884.

Octavo, one volume. The Prefatory Notice by the Editor is dated, Holkham Vicarage, Nov. 26th, 1883.

THE REYNOLDS EDITION, 1885.

The Life of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / and the Journal of his Tour to the Hebrides / by / James Boswell / illustrated with portraits by / Sir Joshua Reynolds / edited by / Henry Morley / LL.D. Professor of English Literature at / University College, London / in five volumes / Vol. I (II-V) /

London / George Routledge and Sons / Broadway, Ludgate Hill / New York: 9, Lafayette Place / 1885.

Octavo, five volumes.

DR. BIRKBECK HILL'S EDITION, 1887.

Boswell's / Life of Johnson / including Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides / and Johnson's Diary of a Journey into North Wales / edited by / George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L. / Pembroke College, Oxford / in six volumes / Volume I—Life (1709-1765). Volume II—Life (1765-1776). Volume III—Life (1776-1780). Volume IV—Life (1780-1784). Volume V—Tour to the Hebrides (1773) / and / Journey into North Wales (1774). Volume VI—Addenda, Index, Dicta Philosophi, &c. /

Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / mdccclxxxvii.

Octavo, six volumes.

Another Copy, extra-illustrated by R. B. Adam (1st), the pages of each volume inlaid, enlarging the size of the page to 12½x10 inches. The six volumes extended to thirty-two volumes by the insertion of hundreds of autograph letters and plates.

THE GLOVER EDITION, 1901.

The Life of / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / By / James Boswell, Esq. / Edited by Arnold Glover of the Inner Temple / with an introduction / By Austin Dobson / with one hundred illustrations / By Herbert Railton / and many portraits / (Printer's device) / Volume first (second, third) /

Published by J. M. Dent & Co., London / New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. / mcmi.

Octavo, three volumes.

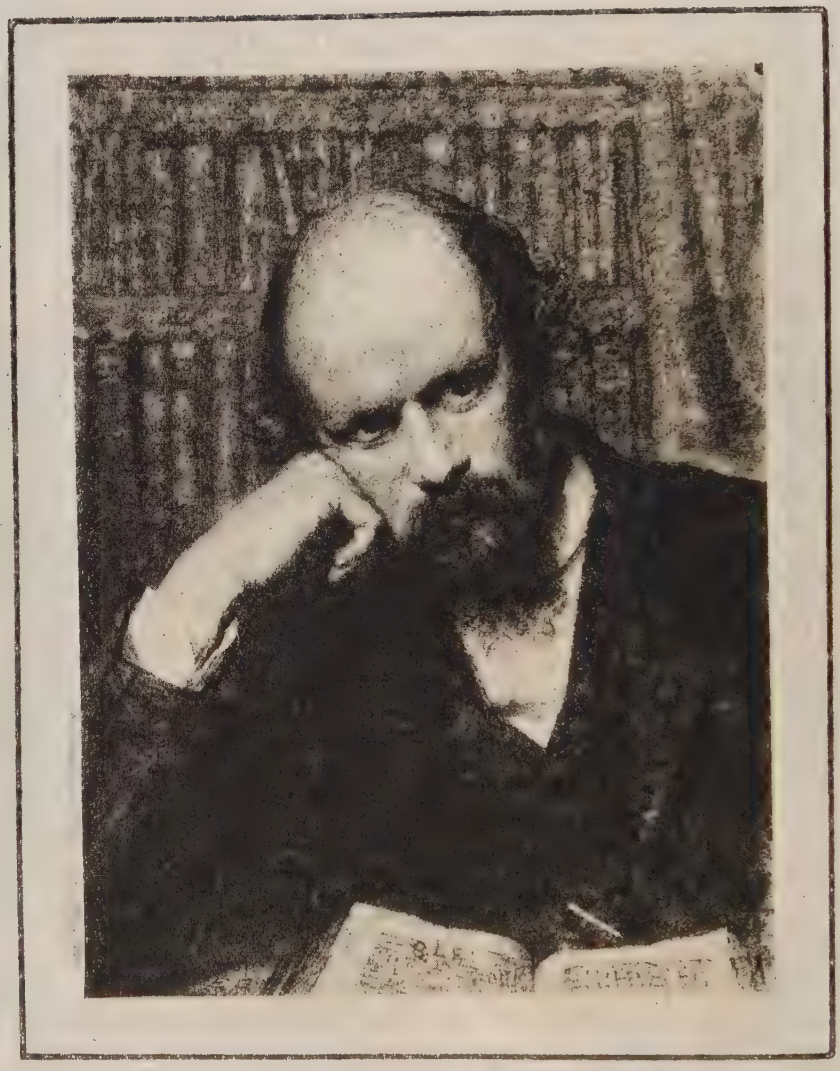
THE BIRRELL EDITION, 1903.

Boswell's / Life of Johnson / edited by / Augustine Birrell / in six volumes / Vol. I (II-VI) /

Westminster / Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd. / 1903.

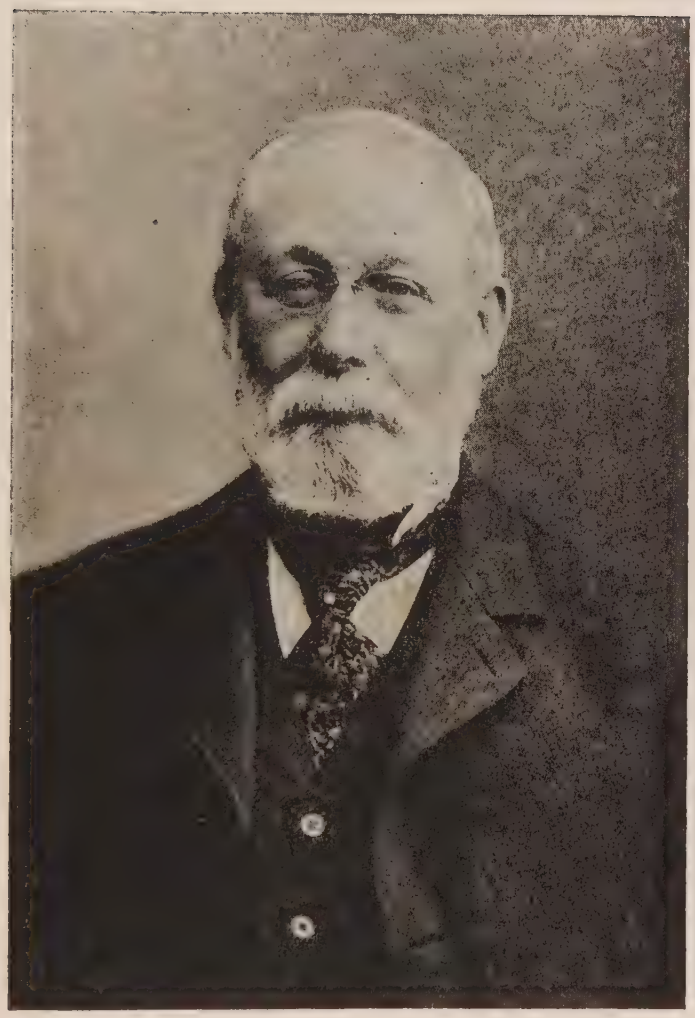
Twelvemo, six volumes.

*Companion volumes—*



Yours faithfully
G. Birkbeck Hill.

DR. GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL.



ROBERT BORTHWICK ADAM (1st)

Boswell's / Journal of a Tour / to the Hebrides / with / Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / with notes by Scott, Croker / Chambers, and others / In two volumes / Vol. I (II) /

Westminster / Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd. / The Old Corner Book Store / Incorporated / Boston / 1904.

Twelvemo, two volumes.

INGPEN'S EDITION, 1907.

The Life of / Samuel Johnson / by / James Boswell / newly edited with notes by / Roger Ingpen / (Photo) / Photo: W. Morrison, Lichfield / Copper Half-penny (with Johnson's Head) / struck at Birmingham / Vol. I / 1709—March 18, 1776 / with 306 illustrations / including 6 photogravure plates: Vol. II. / (March 19, 1776—Dec. 13, 1784) / with 262 illustrations / including 6 photogravure plates /

London / Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Amen Corner, E. C. / 1907.

Octavo, two volumes.

Re-issue of Ingpen's Edition. 4 vols. Boston, 1925.

TEMPLE BAR EDITION, 1922.

The Life of / Samuel Johnson / by / James Boswell / edited by / Clement Shorter / (Medallion plate of "Temple Bar" in the Eighteenth Century) / Volume I (II-X) /

New York / Printed for Gabriel Wells / by / Doubleday, Page and Company / Garden City, N. Y. / mcmxxii.

Octavo, ten volumes.

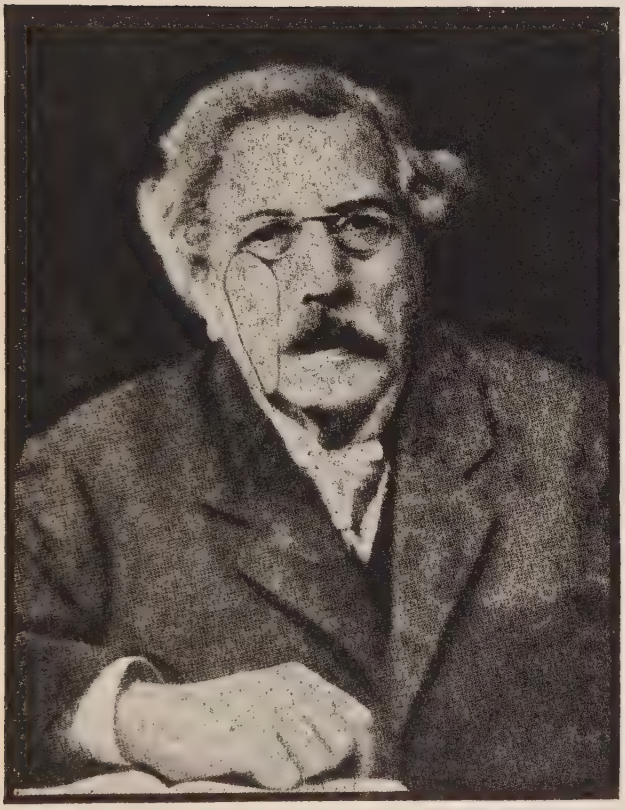
NAVARRE SOCIETY EDITION, 1924.

The Life of / Samuel Johnson / LL.D. / By James Boswell / The first edition, 1791, reprinted verbatim with / the Appendix, "The Principal Corrections and / Additions," 1793, and illustrated with twenty / photogravure etchings, fifty half-tone plates, / and a facsimile autograph letter / Preface by / Clement K. Shorter / In three volumes. / Volume the first (second, third). /

Octavo, three volumes.

Edinburgh Library Edition. New and Complete Edition, Carefully Revised from the most Authentic Sources. Edited with Notes, etc. By William Wallace, M. A. Edinburgh, W. P. Nimmo, Hay, & Mitchell. One volume.

The Temple Classics Edition. Six little volumes. Edited by Israel Gollancz, M. A.



CLEMENT SHORTER.

THE / LIFE / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. / carefully / abridged / from Mr. Boswells large Work. / By F. Thomas, Esq. of the Inner Temple. /

London: / Printed for the Editor; / and sold by D. Brewman, New Street Shoe Lane; / W. Locke, Red Lion Street, Holborn; and all / other booksellers. / 1792.

Octavo, one volume.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON, abridged and edited, with an Introduction by Charles Grosvenor Osgood, Professor of English at Princeton University, 1917.

SELECTIONS FROM JAMES BOSWELL'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. Chosen and Edited by R. W. Chapman, M. A., R. G. A. Oxford, 1919.

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON. The Life of Samuel Johnson by James Boswell. Abridged and arranged by Archibald Marshall. London, 1924.

SWEDISH EDITION, 1926.

JAMES BOSWELL / SAMUEL JOHNSONS LIV / Till Svenska / med bibliografi inledning, anmärkningar / och register / av / Harald Heyman / Fil. D: R / 1 fem delar / med talrika illustrationer / Första delen: / 1709-1753 / (andra delen: / 1754-1768) / (Printer's monogram) /

Stockholm / Albert Bonniers Förlag.

The first two volumes of this translation that have been published.

LIFE AND CONVERSATIONS / OF / SAMUEL JOHNSON / (founded chiefly upon Boswell) / by / Alexander Main. / With a Preface by George Henry Lewes. / (Quotations) /

London: / Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly / 1874.

Octavo, one volume.

JAMES BOSWELL

# SAMUEL JOHNSONS LIV

TILL SVENSKA
MED BIBLIOGRAFI, INLEDNING, ANMÄRKNINGAR
OCH REGISTER

AV

HARALD HEYMAN
FIL. D:R

I FEM DELAR
MED TALRIKA ILLUSTRATIONER

FÖRSTA DELEN:
1709—1753

STOCKHOLM
ALBERT BONNIERS FÖRLAG

## TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES.

THE / JOURNAL / OF A TOUR TO THE / HEBRIDES, / with Samuel Johnson, LL.D. / By James Boswell, Esq. / containing / Some Poetical Pieces by Dr. Johnson, relative to the / Tour, and never before published; / A Series of his Conversation, Literary Anecdotes, and / Opinions of Men and Books: / with an authentick account of / The Distresses and Escape of the Grandson of / King James II. in the year 1746. /

*O! while along the stream of time, thy name*
*Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,*
*Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,*
*Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?* Pope.

(Boswell's motto, "Vraye foy"; Boswell's crest, a hooded falcon; Boswell's initials, "J. B.") /

London: / Printed by Henry Baldwin, for Charles Dilly, / in the Poultry. / MDCCLXXXV.

Octavo. pp. [i]-vii half-title, title, and dedication to Edmond Malone, dated London, 20th September, 1785; p. [viii] quotation; pp. [1]-524; p. [525] errata and advertisement of Life.

In original boards, leather back.

With the misprint on page 121 "in-/induced"; and on page 237 the words, "the former," "the latter" for "Kings," "subjects." Page 299 has the words, "nor Mrs. Thrale."

ANOTHER COPY of the first edition with pp. 121, 237, and 299 as above.

ANOTHER COPY with "induced" correct, and "Kings," "subjects," substituted for "the former," "the latter." This copy is extra-illustrated by the insertion of many choice engravings and a few autograph letters.

COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION WITH EDMOND MALONE'S AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS for the second edition. These corrections have been commented upon in the noteworthy 1924 edition of R. W. Chapman of Oxford. This copy measures 9x5¼ inches, an uncut copy.

DUBLIN EDITION, 1785. Unauthorized Dublin edition. Octavo, similar to the London edition, with the errata corrected. The final leaf, printed in full, advertising Boswell's Life of Johnson.

THE

# JOURNAL

OF A TOUR TO THE

# *HEBRIDES,*

WITH

## SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

By *JAMES BOSWELL*, Esq.

CONTAINING

Some Poetical Pieces by Dr. JOHNSON, relative to the TOUR, and never before publiſhed;

A Series of his Converſation, Literary Anecdotes, and Opinions of Men and Books:

WITH AN AUTHENTICK ACCOUNT OF

The Diſtreſſes and Eſcape of the GRANDSON of KING JAMES II. in the Year 1746.

---

O! while along the ſtream of time, thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame,
Say, ſhall my little bark attendant ſail,
Purſue the triumph, and partake the gale? POPE.

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*LONDON:*
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN, FOR CHARLES DILLY,
IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCLXXXV.

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The Diſtreſſes and Eſcape of the Grandson of King James II. in the Year 1746.

*THE SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.*

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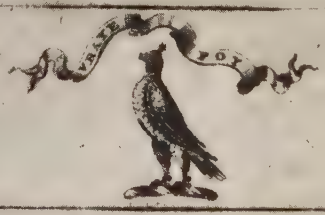
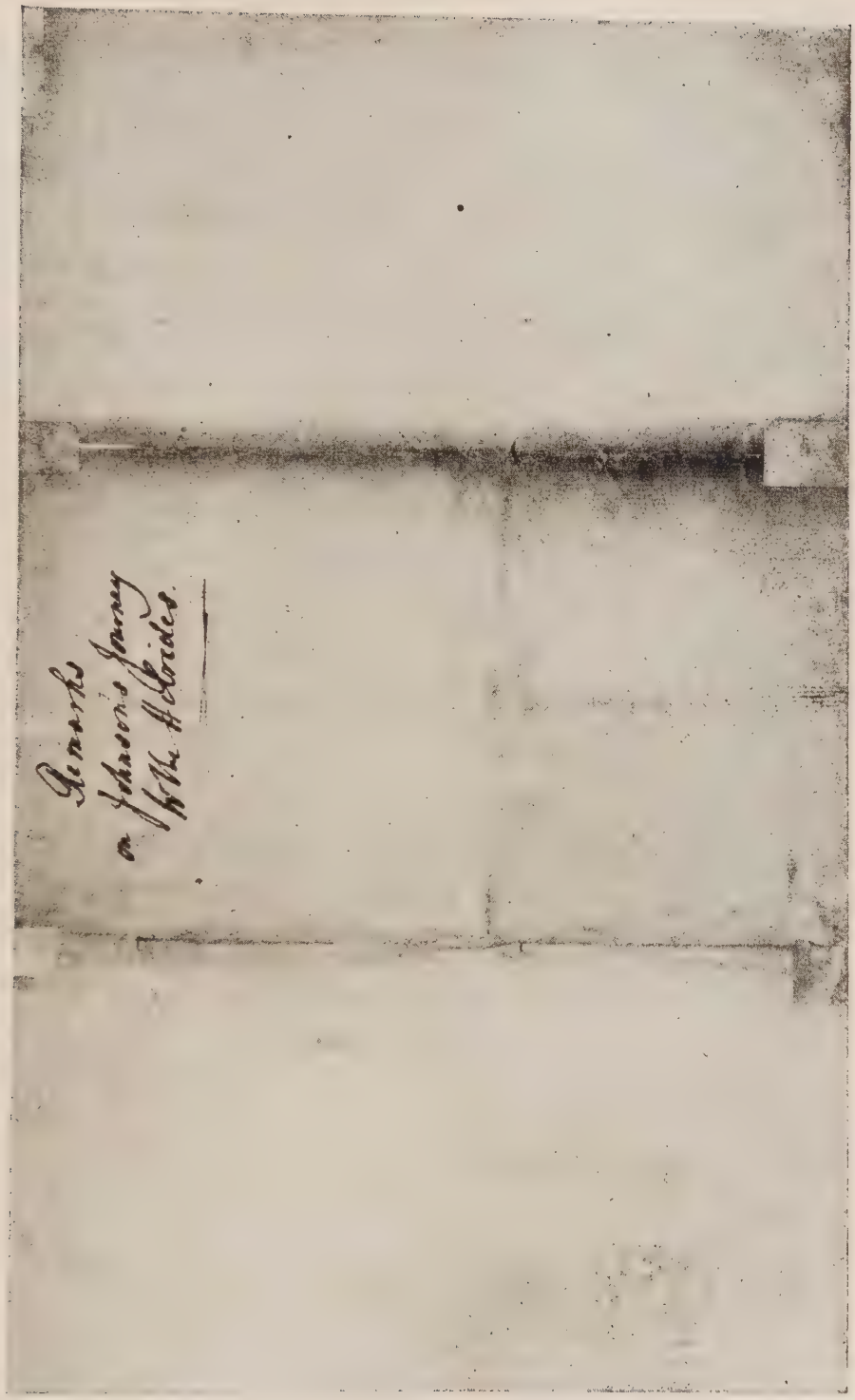
Say, ſhall my little bark attendant ſail,
Purſue the triumph, and partake the gale? Pope.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY HENRY BALDWIN,
FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCCLXXXV.




Remarks by James Boswell on Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*
Above is handwriting of Edmond Malone.

## Remarks

On the Journey to the western islands of Scotland

P. 1. I thank you for the very handsome manner in which you are pleased to speak of me.

P. 3 l. 4. from the bottom Reg. My Journal has it Rx.

P. 3 l. penult. the whole island as you have been ordering of the island of Keith, would it not be clearer to say the whole island of Britain. a moments recollection indeed obviates any mistake. But on the first reading it struck me as if Inchkeith had one belonged to two Kings. This may be too much enough.

St Andrews excellent.

P. 17. l. 2. Colonel Nairne when he said there were but two trees in the County of Fife must have been jocular or very ignorant. At several seats there are old trees. I am assured there are some very fine ones at Leslie the seat of the family of Rothes. Langlons Lady or Counsellor Pipy's sister in law will inform you.

P. 17. At the bottom. your doubt goes too far. as you travelled along the coast, you saw no trees between Edinburgh and England. But several were set before the Union which are now very stately. I allow that few were set. At Inverary and Auchenleck you saw some large old trees which were set. But indeed they are not between Edinburgh & England. I am glad that the west of Scotland has not been so severely handled by you; though I will fairly give you an anecdote which I had the other day from Mr Hay Campbell an Advocate here, About the beginning of this century his Grandfather planted some trees within four miles of Glasgow He was then laird with a gentle revenue; and the Prospect

in the neighbourhood said that her blindness has affected her Judgement, so as to make her imagine that trees would grow there. your observations on the nakedness of Scotland are just, and if they had not been so precisely pointed no man could have controverted them.

Aberbrothick &c excellent

P 23. l 6. Do you call it the afternoone before dinner? Lord Monboddo treated perhaps more genteelly than he deserves from you upon the whole. However he was very agreeable to you that day. But in strict order of time it was not his magnetism that drew you, for you did not converse much from what you had formerly seen of him.

P 26. al lop. Old & new aberdeen are not governed by the same Magistrates. The new town is a royal Borough. The old is only a Borough of Barony. Mr Boyd Lord Errol's brother was Provost of it.

P 32. al lop. Should it not be "the course of Education in Scotland" for as the paragraph now stands it seems to refer only to aberdeen, though you mean our education in general. I am the more anxious as to this, because you mention the Advocates — and you must know that the attornies of aberdeen set up a claim to that title, because James VI by mistake addressed a letter to one of them as Advocate in aberdeen

Aberdeen excellent. your observations on degrees should satisfy every body.

P 35. I do not think we proceeded over the buried Estate. If I recolect right we were told of it at Mr Frazers. A calamity of the same kind happened

happened to an estate in the county of Moray.

The Buller of Buchan Great painting.

P 40. l 11. Is gone backward to a depth mght. I not a depth mean Southwards?

P 41 l 13 Should it not be Ladies & Gentlemen? Ladies can not come alone to the Buller.

P 42 l 2 for Streichton r Strichen

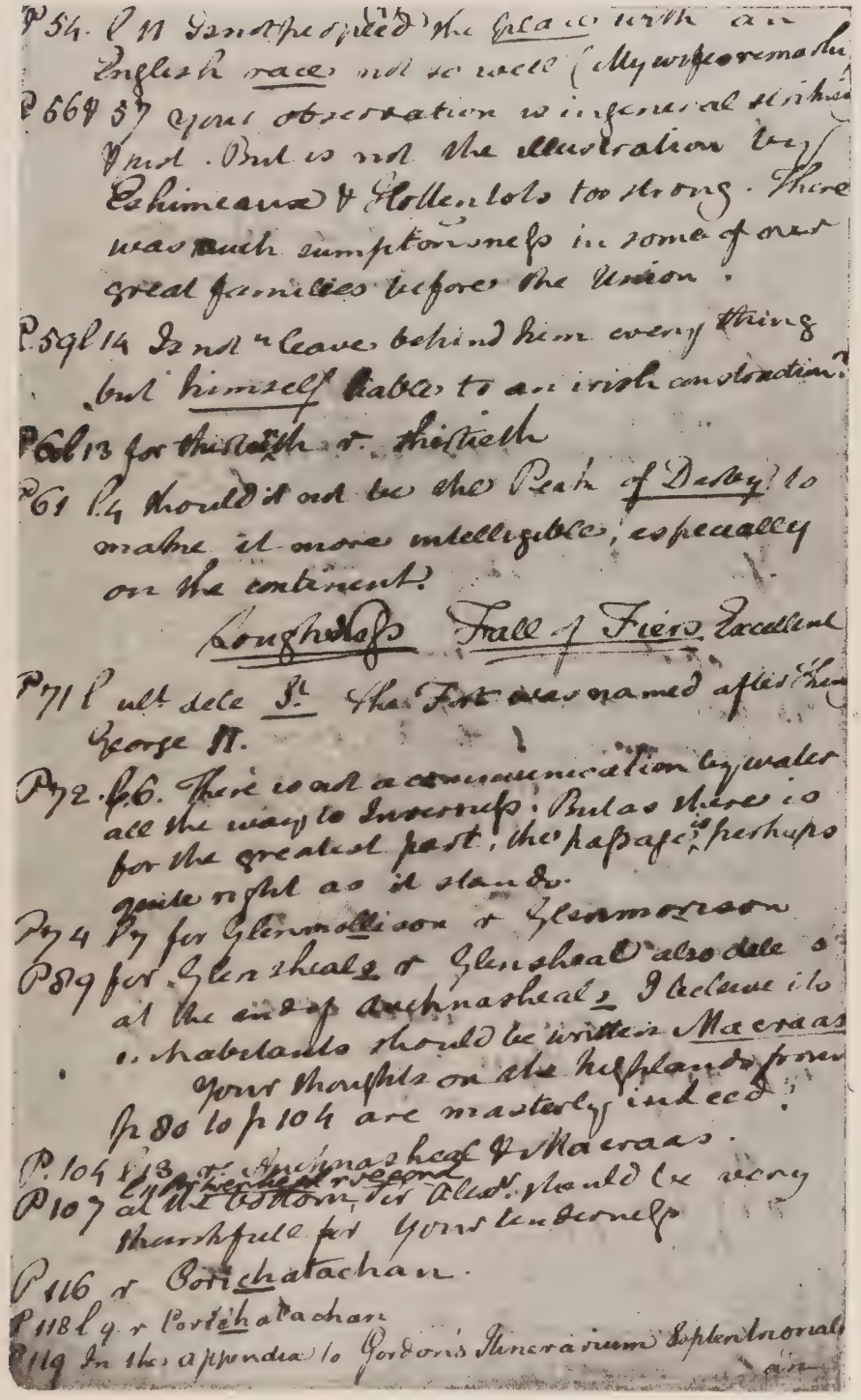
P 42 l 8 Earl Fife has a magnificent house near Banff ought you not have shewn that you did not mean to disregard it, by mentioning that you did not come to Scotland to look at fine places. Perhaps there is no occasion for this. Earl Fife has been very civil & I have had many a hue Guineas which probably gave rise to these remarks.

P 43. You are certainly mistaken as to the windows in Scotland seldom having weights and pullies almost all the houses in Edr and all the good houses that I can recollect have them. Indeed I never paid much attention to this till I read your Journey. Might not the observation be expressed? The mistake if it is one, has produced valuable reflections.

In pp 44 & 45 Hogan excellent Paul I shall henceforth not to subscribe your will, reflections & my applause.

P 50 l 3 from the bottom Tobermory is between Aulen & Tegan.

P 52. Sir Eyre Coote is not Governor of St George He commanded, because his Regt then lay there.



P 54. l 11 Tenth spelled the Celtic with an
English race not so well (My wife observes that
P 66 l 37 your observation is in general Irish
Prud. But is not the illustration by
Echineadus & Hollenlolo too strong. There
was much sumptuousness in some of our
great families before the Union.
P. 59 l 14 Do not "leave behind him every thing
but himself liable to an irish contribution"
P 61 l 13 for thirtieth r. thirtieth
P 61 l 4 should it not be the Peak of Derby to
make it more intelligible, especially
on the continent.
Loughness Fall of Fiers Excellent
P 71 l ult dele St. The Fort was named after Fort
George II.
P 72. l 6. There is at a communication by water
all the way to Inverness. But as there is
for the greatest part the passage perhaps
quite right as it stands.
P 74 l 7 for Glenmollison r Glenmorrison
P 89 for Glenshealz r Glensheal & also dele s
at the end of Auchnasheal. I believe it to
be Shabelands should be written Macraas
your thoughts on the Highlands former
P 80 to P 104 are masterly indeed.
P. 104 l 3 r Auchnasheal & Macraas.
P 107 at the bottom for Aluid should be very
thankfully for your tenderness
P 116 r Portchatachan.
P 118 l 9 r Portchatachan
P 119 In the appendix to Gordon's Itinerarium Septentrionale

*Boswell's handwriting.

an account is given of Cairns & piling & cremation being
united among the Northern nations.

P123 l 8. Did not you see the women at their meals as well
as the men? I take their diet to be the same, strong
liquor excellent?

P124 l 3 from the bottom I do not think it is cheshire
cheese. They make cheese enough of their own.

Raasay very fine. But is there not some inconsistency between what is said on p. 134 that "it affords and much ground notwithstanding its ordinal for pasture" and what is said on page 240 "of black cattle the number I suppose is very great" must not notwithstanding in the first passage be changed to "in proportion to"

My wife was delighted with the conclusion of Raasay on page 149. But it has occurred to one that "if I could have found an Ulysses" may be construed as not altogether delicate to the Lairds.

P149 l ult. I do not think Port Re is narrow

P150 l 10 the only inn of the island - does not agree with
p 120. l 18 "one inn at Sconser (it should be Scouser)
Might not some sharp rogues lay hold of this in
a Traveller so rigidly exact as you are. I believe
the largest Inn of Sky is at Dunvegan that & the
two which you have mentioned are the only Inns
properly so called. There are many huts where
whisky is sold.

P143 - They are content with their country & faithfull to
their chiefs (dele &) and yet uninfected with the
fever of emigration. To yet a good word here. Would
it not be better or some other expression. Content
and faithfull yet uninfected &c. No wonder they
are uninfected when content & faithfull. This may
occur to a heedless reader from one sense of the word
yet. (A remark by my wife) would as yet be clearer.

Page 167 l^t^ penult^t^ There is a little anachronism. It was not Ulinish's boatmen, but those who rowed us from Sconiser on Saturday 25 sept^r^ who asked about your genealogy. This however is immaterial.

P. 130 al top. I neglected to remark that you are mistaken in saying the water was calm. The sea was pretty rough; and you may remember your spurs were lost.

P. 173. l 3 from the bottom r Corrichatachan.

Your allusion to the Gothic & Roman ears in pp. 174 & pp. 175 is admirable.

P 178 l 8. r Corrichatachan.

P 175 at the bottom Mr M^c^Pherson is minister of Slate and Lochsman of Orlig.

P 184 l 12 Is the description of Shelf accurate? Is not shelf the sea weed after it is calcined? are not its ashes only ingredients in the composition of glass? as in the composition of Soap &c &c &c & some other substances? upon recollection I find that shelf is in common language used for the weed in its original state. They talk of cutting shelf.

P 192 l 4 I do not find the word crate in my dictionary.

P 193 at the top Does not a like a citizen at a lustle feast seem to represent him as an image of longevity? as like an eagle. If a citizen should eat lustle as constantly as a cottager eats oat cakes would he live as long?

From pp 195 to pp 230 you are capital. I am persuaded the thing must have fell his knowledge enlarged and his feelings roused.

P 240. Catch word at the bottom for I heard r Hearing.

P 241 l 15. Should there not be a point of interrogation after husband?

From pp 241 to pp 245 your observation on religion should

do good.

P245. You have touched the political levels of the islanders with a very apt address.

P248. I am ready to see how your great powers of mind can expand and illustrate a subject. The second sight will henceforth be at least treated with attention by thinking & unprejudiced men.

P252 l 16. I believe all the ministers in Sky are natives (Mr Macpherson who told you he was resolved not to believe) was born at Osig — so he did not come to Sky resolved — I am wrong. He was born in the island of Barra.

P256 at the bottom. Is it right to change the tense? is labouring — are so.

Your reflections on Highland learning on the Bards and on Ossian amount to demonstration only on page 274 if any can be found might have been omitted; for I take it to be certain that some wandering Ballads are inserted in Fingal. But on page 275 you are mistaken in saying "it was never said that any of them could recite six lines" some of them do actually recite many more.

P277 l 13 strikking inaccuracy. We did not leave Sky in about that was taking us help. It was a boat from Sky in which a Gentleman had come in quest of an emigrant who owed him money. But before he came the emigrant was sailed. On the same page you treat the storm too lightly Col and all the islanders thought we were really in danger.

I observe you sometimes write Erse and sometimes Earse one or other only must be right

P286 l 8. for Breccaig r Breacachach.

Page 296

P 296. (erroneously printed 226) This page I believe will make two apt go to the Hebride Islands But I must have instructions from you in writing.

P 301 l 11 for twentieth r second?

P 165 Pennull Are you sure it was Macleod who told the caller? was he one of the conspirators?

are pages 266 & 308 perfectly consistent as to the suppression of pompous funerals. Does not the one passage or the other require some modification?

P 308 l 4 for Bronach r Bowach, & for Finla r Finvola

P 318 l 15 for more r more or more the more for More.

Mull very instructive. acti labores sunt jucundi v. tabula. I read your account.

P 329 l 13 Another little inaccuracy. The master was not on board that night. He was sitting quietly with Macquharries & sailors were our kind deliverers.

Macquharrie is spelt as I have written it, having the same compound of letters as Colquhoun. We have several names in Scotland where that spelling is found.

Srathbrennoth as beautiful as any thing in fiction. Yet all exactly true, except the unpardonable circumstance that we were met by Sir Allan when

we

we landed. we found him in the house
at Inch. Also however is nothing. I require
to myself how many amiable readers will
envy us at Inchkenneth.

P 335. l 3. silent, still & delicate. the same phrase
is used p 297 l ult. for the lakes of the Hebrides
of Sky. would it be better to vary it as to one
of them. If you think so, I insist that
Mr Allan shall retain it.

P 339. At the death of my wife wept much
I was deeply affected, though I shed no tears.
As Tacitus says. Feminis luget hominem est
mos reminisci

P 348. The evening tail very fine.

P 346 [redacted] are now treading that classic ground
isle of Iona. I cannot express the grandeur
of soul which this passage inspires. I
should think our readers would visit Iona
to feel it fully.

P 349 l 17. for Stones r Stone.

P 350. at the top might not a better word than
blackest be found for the infamy of violating
an oath on the black Stone.

P 350 l 7 for Stones r Stone.

P 359. your observations on the Castles in the
Hebrides excellent.

P 369. I am not conscious of the truth of your
observation that the Scots represent every
thing as dearer than it is. I do not recollect
instances.

P 370. I am glad to find the Grand Nightpiece
preserved. I remembered it imperfectly.

Sky

My Journal stops at Lochlings, I know not how. But I am continuing it, and you shall read it when we meet.

P. 376. Your account of Education in Scotland is just. I repeated it to Lord Monboddo. He is right, said he.

P 377 l 4 What places remarkable & already described did you find between Glasgow & Auchinleck? I expected to have found something said of the Royal Castle of Dundonald. Where you made me laugh so much with your Jokes on King Bob.

P 377 l 10. for sister r sister in law. Mr Langlands and I are married to two sisters.

P 377 l 13 Auchinleck has no particular claim to the denomination of a Stonyfield by which is meant a field much covered with loose pebbles such as we frequently see. But Auchinleck is a Stonyfield & Auchinleck acquires a field of flagstones. Now the red rocks there are generally composed of thin strata or flags.

You have done Auchinleck much honour and I hope have overcome my father who has never forgiven your warmth for monarchy & Episcopacy ~~[illegible]~~. I am curious to see how your Image were operated upon him.

P. 379 last line. Why do you call yourself Rickard?

P. 380 Braidwood deserved attention and

you have endured with fortitude.

But your concluding paragraph rather too modest:

"The more I read your Journey the more satisfaction I receive. That the Canvas should glow with so rich store of colours, was to be expected" But it is wonderfull to consider the number & variety of minute objects which you have exactly delineated. There is in general much entertainment. But, I can hardly conceive how in so short a time you acquired the knowledge of so many particulars.

BOSWELL'S CREST AND MOTTO

*The first of the family of Boswell or Bosville, is said to have been a Norman, and to have come to Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III. Of them is descended Boswell of Balmuto in Fife, the chief of the name who got these lands by marrying the heiress of Glen of Balmuto.*

*David Boswell of Balmuto, 11th of the descent of that ancient family, married secondly the Lady Margaret Sinclair, daughter of William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, by whom his eldest son Thomas was in great favor with James IV from whom he obtained a grant of the Barony of Auchinleck then in the crown by recognition.*

*ARMS QUARTERLY.*

*1. Argent, on a fess sable. Three cinquefoils of the field for Boswell of Balmuto; and for distinction in a dexter colour azure; a ship at anchor, her sails furled and oars erected in saltire within a double treasure* or, *on account of the descent of the family from William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness.*

*2. Or, a saltire and chief gules: and in a dexter colour argent, a lion rampant azure, as descended from Alexander, 2nd Earl of Kincardine.*

*3. Or, a lion rampant gules surmounted of a ribband sable for Abernethy.*

*4. As the first. Over all, dividing the quarters a cross engrailed sable for Sinclair and in surtout an escutcheon argent charged with three bars sable.*

*CREST, a Falcon proper hooded gules, fessed and belled Or, standing on a block argent.*

*MOTTO. Vraye Foy.*

*SUPPORTERS, Two grey hounds proper, each having a collar sable, charged with three cinquefoils argent, with a chain thereto affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back, Or.*

## "The Tour" (continued).

The Second Edition, 1785. Octavo, pp. [i]-vii half-title, title, dedication to Edmond Malone; p. [viii] advertisement, dated London, 20th Dec. 1785; pp. [ix]-xx contents; p. [xxi] blank; [p. xxii] quotation; pp. [1]-528; pp. [529]-534 appendix; p. [535] advertisement of forth-coming Life.

In boards, leather back and corners. The leaves measure $8\frac{7}{16}$x5.

For changes made in the second edition see R. W. Chapman's *Tour*, p. xvii.

The Third Edition, 1786. Octavo, pp. [i]-iii dedication; pp. [iv]-v advertisement, dated London, 15th Aug. 1786; [v]-xv contents; [xvi] quotation; pp. [1]-436; pp. [437]-442 appendix; p. [443] advertisement of Life.

With p. v of Boswell's advertisement as changed after cancel.

Another Copy, uncut leaves except top, with the insertion throughout of the Rowlandson caricatures.

Page v of Boswell's advertisement is in the original state before cancellation.

Another Copy with the 1791 Map.

THE FOURTH EDITION, 1807. This edition, octavo, has a frontispiece portrait of Boswell, an index and a few additional notes, presumably by Edmond Malone.

Uncut copy, in boards, leaves measuring 9x5½ inches.

THE FIFTH EDITION, 1812. Twelvemo, printed as a small size edition by C. Baldwin, Printer, for T. Cadell and W. Davies, London.

THE SIXTH EDITION, 1813. Octavo, a reprint of the fourth edition.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, 1810. Octavo, on title-page, "From the London edition, revised and corrected by the Author." Philadelphia: / published by John F. Watson, / No. 98, South Second Street. / 1810.

Advertisement pp. [vi]-viii dated Philadelphia, May, 1810.

DENT'S EDITION. Twelvemo. No. 387 of Everyman's Library. London & Toronto / J. M. Dent & Sons / Ltd. New York / E. P. Dutton & Co. First issue, 1909. Reprinted 1910, 1914, 1920. Introduction by E. R. 1909.

☞ For other editions of Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides see under the editions of the LIFE.

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THESIS IN CIVIL LAW. Disputatio Juridica, / Ad Tit. X. Lib. XXXIII. Pand. / De Supellectile Legata: / Quam / Favente Numine, / Ex Auctoritate Clarissimi ac Consultissimi Viri, / D. Alexandri Lockhart / De Craig-house, / Inclytae Facultatis Juridicae Decani; / nec non / Ex ejusdem Facultatis consensu et decreto, / pro Advocati munere consequendo, / publicae disquisitioni subjicit / Jacobus Boswell, Auct. & Resp. / Ad Diem 26. Julii, Hora Locoque Solitis. /

Edinburgi: / Apud Alexandrum Kincaid Typographum Regium. / MDCCLXVI.

Quarto, in parchment covers.

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DORANDO, / A SPANISH TALE. / (Quotation in French from Cochin) /

London, / Printed for J. Wilkie at the Bible in St. Paul's / Churchyard. Sold also by J. Dodsley in / Pall-Mall, T. Davies in Russell-Street / Covent-Garden, / And by the Booksellers of Scotland. / M.DCC.LXVII.

Quarto, with half-title, 50 pages. A large paper copy.

---

THE / ESSENCE / OF THE / DOUGLAS CAUSE. / To which is subjoined, / Some observations / on a / Pamphlet lately published, / intitled, / Considerations / on the / Douglas Cause. /

London: / Printed for J. Wilkie, in St. Paul's Church Yard. / MDCCLXVII. / [Price Two Shillings.]

Octavo pamphlet. (Without *Observations.*)

---

AN / ACCOUNT / OF / CORSICA, / The Journal of a Tour / to that Island; / and Memoirs of / Pascal Paoli. / By James Boswell, Esq; / Illustrated with a New and Accurate Map of Corsica. / (Latin quotation) / (Vignette) /

Glasgow, / Printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis for / Edward and Charles Dilly in the Poultry, London; / MDCCLXVIII.

THE THIRD EDITION corrected, 1769.

# DORANDO.

A

# SPANISH TALE.

——Lydorum quidquid Etruſcos
Incoluit fines, nemo generoſior eſt te;

HOR.

Half-title.

Soon after this, the prince Carlos Dorando died, and was carried in great funeral pomp to the tomb of his anceſtors.

The family of Arvidoſo would not yet give over their deſigns upon the wealth of Dorando. Its prince was then in minority, and he had ſeveral guardians of high rank and character, but ſo extravagantly keen to aggrandize their pupil, that they graſped at a tempting appearance, without perceiving that it was only a bubble raiſed by the breath of malignity.——They fondly wiſhed to commence a proceſs of *Partus Suppoſitio*, againſt Don Ferdinand; and to make enquiries for it, they ſent privately to Paris Don Pedro Stivalbo, a lawyer, who lay under great obligations to the family of Arvidoſo, and was pre-



Correction in handwriting of Boswell.

British Essays / in Favour of the / Brave Corsicans: / by / several hands. / Collected and Published / By James Boswell, Esq:
London, 1769.

Boswell's Correspondence with the Honourable Andrew Erskine and his Journal of a Tour to Corsica. Edited by Dr. G. B. Hill. London, 1879.

The Journal of a Tour to Corsica; and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli, by James Boswell, Esq. edited with an Introduction by S. C. Roberts. Cambridge, 1923.

---

The / Decision / of the / Court of Session, / Upon the Question of / Literary Property; / in the cause / John Hinton of London, Bookseller, Pursuer; / against / Alexander Donaldson and / John Wood, Booksellers in Edinburgh, and James Meurose, / Bookseller in Kilmarnock, Defenders. / Published by / James Boswell, Esq; Advocate, / One of the Counsel in the Cause. /
Edinburgh: / Printed by James Donaldson, / for Alexander Donaldson, and sold at / his Shops, No. 48 St. Paul's Church-yard, London, and Edinburgh; / and by all the Booksellers in Scotland. / M.DCC.LXXIV.
Quarto pamphlet.

---

A / Letter / to / Robert Macqueen / Lord Braxfield, / on his promotion / to be one of the Judges / of the / High Court of Justiciary. /
Edinburgh: / Printed in the Year M,DCC,LXXX. /
Sold by all the Booksellers.
Octavo pamphlet in fours, with half-title, pp. [5]-39.

---

Croker's Boswell / and / Boswell. / Studies in the "Life of Johnson." By / Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. / (Quotation) /
London . . . 1880.

---

Life of / James Boswell / (of Auchinleck) / with an account of / his sayings, doings, and writings / by / Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. / Author of "The Life of Garrick," "Fatal Zero," Etc. / with four portraits. / In two Volumes. —Vol. I. (II.) /
New York / D. Appleton & Company / 1891.

---

A / Critical Examination / of / Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill's / "Johnsonian" Editions / issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford / By Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. / Author of the "Life of James Boswell"; Editor, "Boswell's Johnson". /
London - - - - MDCCCXCVIII.

Boswell's / Autobiography / By / Percy Fitzgerald, M. A., F. S. A. / Author of "The Life of James Boswell," Etc. / (Printer's device) /

London: Chatto & Windus / mdccccxii.

---

Boswell's Life of Johnson in one large volume. Edited by Percy Fitzgerald. London, 1897.

---

Boswell / the Biographer / by / George Mallory / with a portrait by George Dance, R. A. /

London / Smith, Elder & Co., 15 Waterloo Place / 1912.

Octavo, one volume.

---

James Boswell by W. Keith Leask. Published by Oliphant Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh and London, 1896.

---

A / Poetical and Congratulatory / Epistle / to James Boswell, Esq. / on his / Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. / With the celebrated / Dr. Johnson. / By Peter Pindar, Esq. / (Quotation from Homer) /

London: / Printed for G. Kearsley, at Johnson's Head, No. 46, Fleet Street. / mdcclxxxvi.

Quarto, 22 pages. With half-title. Also Third Edition. 1786.

---

A Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D., by John Courtenay, London, 1786.

---

Anecdotes of the Learned Pig, 1786.

---

Bozzy and Piozzi, or, the British Biographers, 1786.

---

A Poetical Epistle from the Ghost of Dr. Johnson to his four friends—1786.

---

Epistle to James Boswell, Esq. occasioned by his long-expected, and now speedily-to-be-published Life of Dr. Johnson, 1790.

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Boswell's Ode—

Ode / by / Dr. Samuel Johnson / to / Mrs. Thrale, / upon their supposed approaching nuptials. / (Quotation from Horace) /

London: / Printed for R. Faulder, New-Bond-Street. / mdcclxxxiv.

Quarto, 16 pages, with half-title.

*A Scurvy Thing.* Authorship of Ode imputed to Boswell, and of preface to Wilkes.

MISCELLANEA NOVA; / containing, / amidst a variety of other matters / curious and interesting, / Remarks on Boswell's Johnson; / with considerable additions, / and some new anecdotes of that extraordinary / character: / A Critique on Bürger's Leonora; / etc. / By S. Whyte and his son, E.-A. White. /

Dublin: - - - - 1801.

Octavo, one volume.

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BOSWELLIANA. /

Octavo, 27 pages, paper covers. (Editor, Lord Houghton.)

BOSWELLIANA / The Commonplace Book / of James Boswell / With a memoir and annotations / by the / Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. / Historiographer of the Royal Historical Society, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Corresponding Member of / the Historical Society of New England. / And introductory remarks by the Right Honorable Lord Houghton. /

London / Printed for the Grampian Club. / 1874.

ANOTHER COPY with some additions to title-page only, 1876.

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JOHNSON'S LAUREL: / or, / Contest / of the / Poets. / A / Poem. /

London: / Printed for S. Hooper, No. 212, High Holborn, facing / Southampton-Street, Bloomsbury-Square. / M DCC LXXXV. / [Price one shilling.]

Quarto pamphlet, 10 pages.

---

TWO / DIALOGUES; / containing / a comparative view / of the / Lives, Characters, and Writings, / of / Philip, / the late Earl of Chesterfield, / and / Dr. Samuel Johnson. /

London: / Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand. / M.DCC.LXXXVII.

Octavo, in original boards. By William Hayley. (A cheap dog.)

---

MORE LAST WORDS / of / Dr. Johnson. / Etc. / By Francis Barber. / (Third Edition) / London: / - - M.DCC.LXXXVII.

---

THE WITTICISMS, ANECDOTES, / JESTS, AND SAYINGS, / of / Dr. Samuel Johnson, / during / the whole course of his life. / Collected / from Boswell, Piozzi, Hawkins, Baretti, Beauclerk, / Sir Joshua Reynolds, / and other Gentlemen in the Habits of Intimacy with the Doctor. / And / a full account / of / Dr. Johnson's Conversation with the King. / To which is added, / A great Number of Jests, / In which the most distinguished Wits of the present Century bore a Part. / By J. Merry, Esq. of Pembroke College. / (Quotation) / The second edition, greatly improved. / London, - - - - 1793.

LETTERS / BETWEEN / THE HONOURABLE / ANDREW ERSKINE, / AND JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ: /

London: / Printed for Samuel Chandler; / For W. Flexney, near Gray's-Inn-Gate, Holborn. / MDCCLXIII.

Octavo, one volume.

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LETTERS / OF / JAMES BOSWELL, / addressed to the Rev. W. J. Temple. / Now first published from the original mss. / With an introduction and notes. /

London: / Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty. / 1857.

Octavo, one volume.

LETTERS OF / JAMES BOSWELL / to the Rev. W. J. Temple / with an introduction by / Thomas Seccombe / (Printer's device) /

London / Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd. / 3 Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C. / 1908.

Octavo, one volume.

LETTERS / OF / JAMES BOSWELL / Collected and edited / By Chauncey Brewster Tinker / Sterling Professor of English Literature / in Yale University. /

*Put my letters in a book neatly.*

BOSWELL TO TEMPLE

In two Volumes: Volume I / 29 July 1758—29 November 1777 / (Volume II / 8 January 1778—19 May 1795) /

Oxford / at the Clarendon Press / M DCCCC XXIV.

Octavo, two volumes.

YOUNG BOSWELL / Chapters on / James Boswell the Biographer / based largely on new material / By / Chauncey Brewster Tinker / (Printer's device) / with many illustrations /

The Atlantic Monthly Press / Boston (1922)

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ONE OF SEVERAL NOTES WRITTEN BY BOSWELL ON THE FLY-LEAVES OF THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, Edinburgh, 1784—

*12 July 1784 travelled from London to Coventry with Mr. John Hillday an eminent hatter at Atherston Warwickshire—Has sold 13000 of them in a year.*

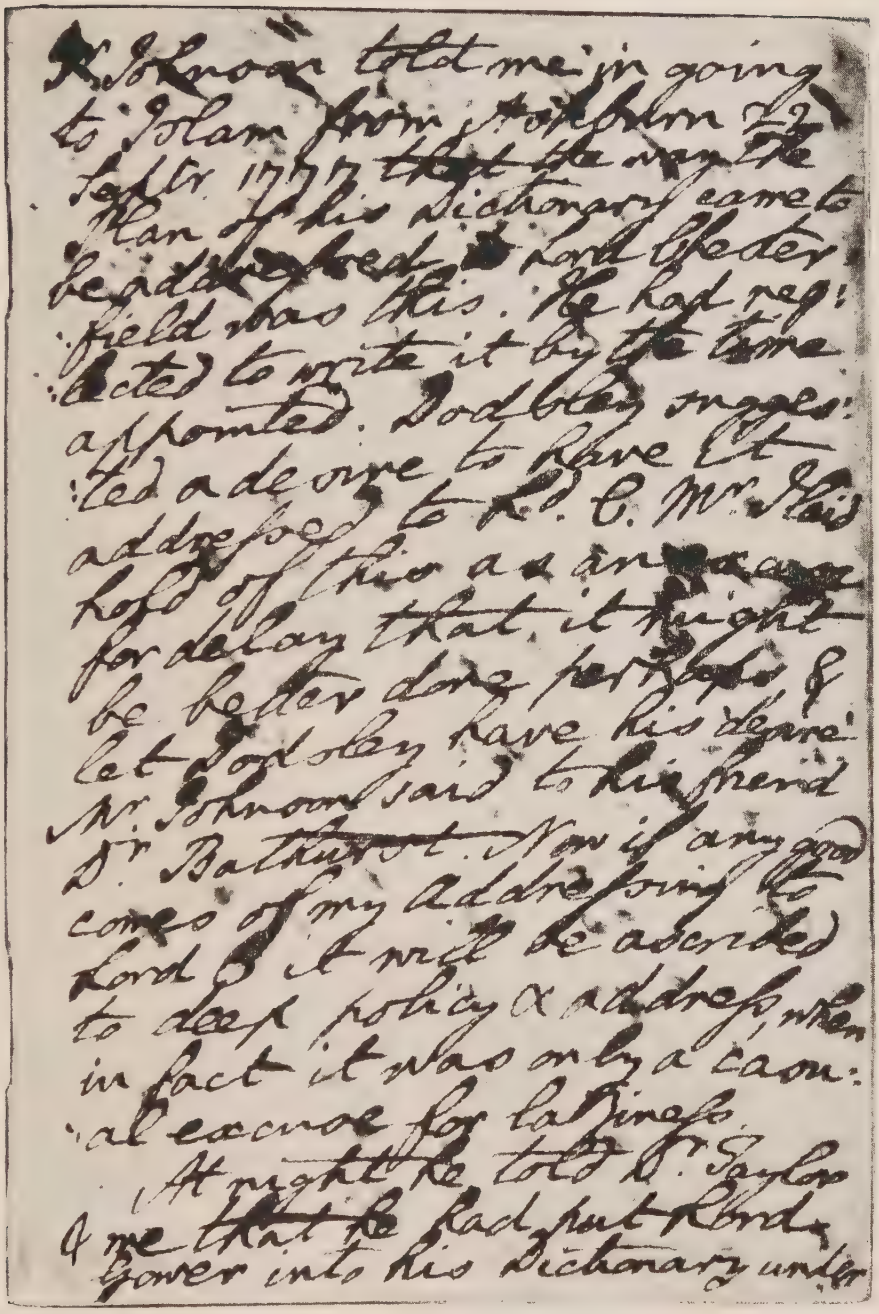
*Points of similarity which he said a Man might travel all his life & not find.*

*Wife Montgomerie.*

*Her family consumptive though she not.*

*Five children.*

*A Governess Miss Crossley from Mrs. Stevenson's London—well looked—fine bosom—elegant in dress—uses many perfumes—fond of admiration—writes many letters—teaches french & musick—is a little harsh to his daughters. A pretty maid who opens the window shutters every morning.*



the word Renegade (alluding to
his having deserted the old Ja-
cobite interest, I durst not (if
had mentioned sometimes they
say a lyar. It was ever sent
to the press. But said he the
printer had more sense than
I had, & put it out.

He told me in the forenoon
that he had six amanuenses
when he composed his dictiona-
ry. That lightly paperbooks
of two quires each the quire
were first used. And as they
were written on both sides, it
afterwards cost him many
pounds for paper to have them
transcribed to be written only on
one page. X (This must be a right sense, were it [illegible] a quire
I said I am sorry you
did not get more for your pains
he said I am sorry too. However
it was very well. He said the
scholiasts were generous,

liberal-minded men. He said
it was remarkable that when
he revised & improved the last
edition of his Dictionary the printer
was never heard writing

Mr. Johnson told Mrs
Porter that when he
was a child in petti-
coats she one morning
put the prayer book
into his hand & pointed
to the [redacted] for the
day, & said Sam you
must get this by
heart. She went up
stairs leaving him
to get it. But by
the time she had got
reached the second flight
she heard him following
her. What's the matter
said she? I can say
it Miss Sam; and
repeated it distinctly
when he could not
have read it over
above twice. This Mrs
Porter told me in my
presence at Lichfield
Monday 25. March 1776,
at the same time she
told me that Dr. Johnson
told her that when

he was in petticoats he was
walking by his fathers side
& carelessly trode upon a
duck & killed it. for this
duck it was said to him
must be buried & he must
make an epitaph for it.
upon which he made these
lines.

Under this stone lyes Mr Duck
Whom Samuel Johnson trode on
He might have lived if he had luck.
But then he'd been an odd one.

Dr. Johnson said that his
Father made one half
of this epitaph that
he was a foolish old man
that is to say was foolish
in talking of his children
But I went to his
mothers relation of what
happened in his childhood
rather than to his own
recollection; and this
Letter assured him
in my presence upon
his mothers authority

But he assures me 21 Sept. 1777 that he remembers his Father's making it. I am convinced.

that he had made this epitaph himself. Mr Hector Surgeon at Birmingham who was at school with him & used to buy tarts with him of Dame Reid told me that he had the same extraordinary superiority over the boys of the same age with himself that he had now over men. That he seemed to learn by intuition the contents of any book. That he was admitted to him & paid him great respect. Three of them of whom Hector was one, sometimes one used to carry him to school & set him down for

x she knew her son's value.

Mr Hector told me he had many of Mr Johnson's Juvenilia & the things written when he was very young & had copied them fairly for preservation.

his back; and one on each side bore him up. That he used to have oatmeal porridge for breakfast. That his Father was a very sensible man & very successful as a Bookseller & Stationer. used to open a shop once a week at Birmingham; but was a loser by a manufactory of parchment which he set up. That his Mother was a very remarkable woman for good understanding. I asked if she was not vain of her son. Mr Hector said she had too much good sense to be vain; but,

When he came to
Oxford he had for
Tutor Mr. Jorden
a fellow of Pemb:
coll: a very worthy
man but a heavy
man, & he did
not profit much
by his instruction
Indeed he did
not attend him
much. The first
day after he came
to college, he
attended him and
then staid away
four. On the fifth sixth
Mr Jorden asked
him why he had
not attended.
Said Mr I know
I have been
sliding upon
the ice in Christ
Church Meadow
And this I said

with all the
nonchalance a
I am now talking
to you (at Oxford 1776) I had no
notion that I was
wrong or irreverent
to my Tutor. When
I said I That in a
great fortitude
of mind. — No Sir
that he was lodged
in the room up
two pair of stairs
over the gate of
Pembroke. One
day while he was
sitting in his room
Dr Panting the then
Master of the College
overheard him mak-
ing this Soliloquy
with his strong voice
— Well I have a
mind to see

"a true Jacobite
fellow" Dr Johns.
21 Septr 1777

for they go a
what is done in
other places of
learning. I'll prove
the Universities
in France & Italy
I'll go to Padua
and I'll grind my
Brogues — For an
Athenian Blockhead
is the worst of all
Blockheads. † Dr.
Adams some time
Rector of St. Chads
Shrewsbury and
afterwards Master
of Pembroke told
me (Oxford 20 March
1776) I was his
Nominal Tutor
some time But
he was above my
mark. X That day
he & I? I took
a walked in
the Master's Gar-
den, & went into
the Common room

* This was after Mr Jowden went away

† Johnson in his Life of Cowley has the same thought. Sure of all Blockheads Scholars are the worst. It has probably been an imitation or rather a plagiarism or an adoption for I know not if there can be plagiarism when there has not been a publication of what is borrowed

in it where said
D. Johnson Incited
to play at draughts
with Phil Jones
and Hudyer. Jones
loved beer & did
not get much forward
in the Church. Hud-
yer turned out a
Scoundrel, a Whig
and said he was
ashamed of having
been bred at Oxford.
He had a living at
Putney and got under
the eye of some
relations to the
Court at that
time & so was a
violent Whig. But
he had been a
scoundrel at Oxford
to be sure. I don't
if he was a scoundrel

in any other way
than a jobbing
scoundrel. Both
he cheat at draughts
-: We never played
for money: Jones
& he are now
both dead (extord
20 March 1795) Mr
Hector told me
that the master
of Pembroke used
to see him idling
away his time in
the quadrangle
& that he set
him a task to
turn Pope's Messiah
into Latin upon
which Mr Johnson
produced his admi-
rable version
of that poem
It was first
published in a Mis-
cellany at Oxford
by one Dunbar

wrong He was
asked by Jordan
to do it

After leaving Oxford
Mr. Johnson lived
at home. Then
as Miss Porter informed
me he got the school
of Bosworth. He was
very unhappy there
with Sir Wodlota
Dixey an abandoned
brutal rascal. Dr
Taylor told me this
& said Mr. Johnson did
not like to recollect
that disagreeable
period of his life. That
he said to him it was
uneasy to him to see
that side of the town
(I suppose of Lichfield) which
leads to Bosworth. That
he could not bear the
horrid disgrace of that
state, & threw up the
school. He then was

Tutor to the son of Mr.
Whitby of
shire. His pupil did
not live to inherit
the estate. I am
not sure whether he
was before he went
to live at Birming-
ham. I think it was
as he married there.
He went to Birming-
ham to be with his
old schoolfellow Mr.
Hector. They lodged
at one Barbe. There
was then at Birming-
ham a very intelligent
Bookseller Mr. Warren
Mr. Johnson read among
his books Lobo's
History of Abyssinia
He doted them of a
translation of it
into English made

not be a valeable
Book. said it would
but who would translate
it? Mr. Johnson said
he would. He accordingly
did so. & the Book was
published. Miss Porter
told me the Birmingham
people could not bear
Mr. Johnson. She did
not say why. I suppose
from envy of his parts,
though I do not see
how traders could envy
such qualities. He was
then by no means a
pleasing figure. He
had his own hair cut
& powdered behind. When
he was first introduced
to her mother to drink
tea her mother said
after he was gone

This is the most generille man that ever I saw in my life. Mrs Porter said that People were surprised at the marriage between her mother & him. Mrs Porter was a good deal older than him. They were married at Derby. He then opened an Academy at Edgehill near Lichfield ~~decreased~~

~~[illegible] Mr. Jago.~~

He had as Pupils Mr Garrick David & George Garrick. He left this int about the year & a half. Mrs Porter then lived in family with him & her mother. She told me that Mr Walmsley recommended him to

Mr Lintot his Bookseller
who employed him
to write. Perhaps this
is a mistake. Prot
I wish I knew what
he then wrote. I think
he has told me that
Mr Edward Cave was
the first Bookseller
with whom he had
a connection as an
Author. Peter Garrick
told me, that Mr Johns-
on went first to
London to see what
could be made of his
Tragedy of Irene that
he remembers his com-
ing to the Bookseller
(I think Peter said to
him) in order to take
the story of his Play at
first. That he & Mr
Johnson went to the
Fountain tavern by

by themselves, & Mr Johnson
read it to him — This Mr
Peter Garrick told me at
Lichfield Sunday 24 March
1776. Mr Porter son to Mrs
Johnson was by, and
objected that the Journ:
was a notorious
Bawdy house. Peter said
it might be so, but the
people might be decent
there as well as any
where else. That he
belonged to a Westindia
ship and kept there at
which a dozen of
Madeira used to be
set before the fire
to roast, & that
they never had women
with them. He said
he spoke to Fleetwood
the Manager at
Goodmans Fields
to receive Irene.
But Fleetwood

would not read it; as it
was not recommended by
some great Patron; and
it was not brought out
till David Garrick was
Manager at Drury Lane.
Dr. Percy told me that
when he was at school
he was so blind that he
used to get upon all
fours to find his way
across the Lane of
Thatched houses before him
when he was a child to
take care he should get
no harm, & he would
turn round & rich[ard]son.*
an early proof of his irritable
& violent temper. Beauclerc
told me April 1776 that
Dr. Johnson was for some
time much with Tom Hervey
a writer. Tom had origin[ally]
bad health that he could
hardly see any body, & be
quite to dejected & grieved
Johnson a legacy of fifty
pounds, & may live as long
as he & he may never
know my intentions or have

* Percy's Memoirs. [illegible]

+ The Dr. gave me a more accurate edition of this story [illegible] 1775. He [illegible] an [illegible] gone from school by himself for the first time & they had resolved to put him in mind of his [illegible] followed for his money [illegible] turning the

any good by this legacy,
I wish you would carry the
money to him. That proposed
said Beauclerc; for I did
not know but he might
put the note in his pocket
& knock me down for bring-
ing the note a gain if in
his pocket afterwards. But
if Harvey would write a
letter to Johnson & enclose
the note I would carry it.
Hervey wrote a very hand-
some letter, to which
he added Postscript
I am going to part with
my Wife. Johnson took
the money, wrote to Hervey
without taking the least
notice of it, but laid
hold of the Postscript
& advised him against
parting with his wife
& this produced a letter
from Hervey to him on that
subject which is printed.
Beauclerc censured Mr
Johnson's want of gratitude
for the favour. I thanked

that there was a dignity
in receiving the present
as a tribute to superior
excellence. But Beauclerk
arraigned him severely
on account of a story
which he had from Hervey
a storr's sister who was
present. Johnson had been
very intimate with Hervey
Storr & treated by him with
much kindness, so as even
to have been relieved from
a distressing hoax by him
one day when Johnson was
dining with him Storr
himself was seized for
debt & carried to prison
Johnson sat still undis-
:turbed & eat his dinner
Storr's sister could not
suppress her indignation
What Sir said she are
you sitting thus, without
offering to go rear my
brother in his distress
you who have been so
much obliged to him
[illegible] I can not

*and forcibly commons as to get his temper for the time & make him contradict her, thinking his heart was warm at bottom & he might be determined after so & might part with Boswell & the rest of his friends & adhere to me

obliged to him Madam said Johnson. What he did for me he would have done for a dog

Dr. Barnard was maintaining in London 1777 that a man never improves after five & forty. Johnson very prettily took the opposite side Why should not a man improve then said he if he has the means of improvement. The Dean persisted in his error. Johnson angrily said I do not say but there are some exceptions Pray Sir how old are you? The dean was much hurt came over it again & again at the time; and afterwards wrote the verses in which he introduces Johnson's [illegible]

*next page

But the dean told me at the dinner of the Royal Academicians 23 April 1776 that he had a very great respect for Johnson. I love him said he, but he does not love me & he complained of his rough harsh manners saying that when he smiled he showed the teeth at the corner of his mouth like a dog who is going to bite. He said Johnson is right twenty nine times in a hundred. I think with him but — you do not keep with him said I. "No, said the Dean. "In short he is not a gentleman." The Dean told me he thought of answering by a note & would be glad to talk with Johnson of it. When I came to Bath, Johnson

* very intimate with me & used to dine with me often. But he was angry with me for having spoken of him as he did in the Life of Pope.

X That Dr. Johnson had been severe, had been an Aristocrat & loved monarchy more than liberty, never knew that he was angry with me.

said the Dean was mistaken
He loved him very well though
he disapproved of his
being out of place, by
living so much among wits
& being member of a
Night Club — that
was first — He was pleased
with his design of answer-
ing Lyttleton & said he
would talk with him. I
said the Dean appeared
to me to be in earnest. Dr
Johnson said he thought
so too. I was happy in
thinking that I could
contribute to the recon-
ciliation of two Christians.

Ashbourne 20 Sept. 1777

Dr. Johnson told me that he
had been always idle.
that his most determined
application had been with-
these ten years in reading
Greek — that the reading
which he had loved most

* and Spinosa. Percy was on
the other side. Goldsmith
was there not having
come with Percy.

was naturally very rich; but he had not read much even in that way. That he very early loved to read poetry but hardly ever read any poem to an end — That he read in Shakespeare at a very early time of life, so early, that he remembers being afraid to read the speech of the Ghost in Hamlet when alone, — That Florian's Fables have been the compositions in which he has taken most delight. That it was long before he liked to read his Epistles & Satires. — That he imagined his brother had hid some apples in his Father's shop, & in running up to look for them

he had found Petrarch in which
he read keenly, having never
seen his works before, & having
a strong desire to see them from having
read in the Preface to trans:
Latin I that he was the
restorer of Poetry. That what
made him first think of fav:
:ring his style as we find it
was reading Sir William Temple
& about the same time Dryden
:ber of a Proposal for his
dictionary. That sunday
was a heavy day to him
when he was young. His
mother made him read the
whole Duty of Man on
that day. & when for
instance the Chapter on
theft he was so more convin.
:ced that theft was wrong
than before, so there was no
acception of ideas. He
said that a boy should be

introduced to such Books by being directed to the Arrangement to the style to other excellencies; he would of course attend to the doctrine that the mind would not weary if directed to various objects. He said that he was early inattentive or indifferent about Religion For the Church at Lichfield wanted reparation so he was to go & find a seat in other Churches & having bad eyes & being awkward about this, he used to go & read in the fields or Sundays this was from about the 9th to the 14th year of his age, & he came to be a sore

of Law Father, rather against
Religion in his conversation
though he did not mind think
against it. This lasted till
he went to Oxford, where
it would not be suffered. While
at Oxford, he took up Law's
Call to the Unconverted, not
with any serious intention
but collecting ~~it~~ to find
a dull book as such books
generally are & perhaps
to laugh at it. But he
found Law's gate an Over-
match for him, & this was
the first occasion of
his thinking seriously of
Religion, after he became
capable of rational inquiry.
He said Lord Bacon was
a favorite Author with him.
But he had never read him
till he was writing the dictionary

and I would see him very often quoted there. He said it was liberal & noble in Dr. Adams to say he was above his mark, & that the Dr had told him he was the best Scholar he ever knew come to Oxford. I mentioned the "doom of man. Undone: ~~Undone~~, in his Vanity of human Nicities; but where that thing were done upon the supposition of Happiness. Grand houses were built, fine gardens made. He said these were all Struggles for Happiness. He said the first view of Ranelagh gave an expansion and gay veneration to his mind

3 M

that nothing else had done,
but Xerxes went to
think that none of his great
army would be alive a year
after, he thought that there
was not one in the brilliant
crowd at Ranelagh that
was not afraid to go home
and think. The thoughts of
each individual there
would be disagreeing when
alone. I say that being
in love or having some
fine project for next
day might preserve [illegible]
He admitted there might
be such instances. But in
general his conclusion was
not. I myself have never
been more miserable than
after Ranelagh, when
unoccupied & alone in my lodging

and I suppose almost all the beautiful ladies whom I have admired there have suffered then as I did. He said he did not imagine that all would be made clear to us immediately after death, but that the ways of Providence would be explained very gradually. He said he did not know if Angels were quite in a state of security. For we know that some of them once fell; but perhaps they were kept in a state of rectitude by having continually before them the miserableness of those who deviated, which was the reason for the wicked being eternally damned (if it was so)

as to Mardin. I said it was not wrong to hope that it might not be so. He said it was not. We might hope that by some other means, a fall from rectitude might be prevented. I said the words as to everlasting punishment were strong. He said they were strong, but he seemed inclined to mitigate their interpretation. I was much pleased with this in one so. He told me in the afternoon when I said I must meet every year if you do not quarrel (or some such word) with me, Sir said he, I am much obliged to you I never will with you. You are more likely to fall with me. My regard for you is greater than I can almost find words to express, but I do not chuse to be always repeating it. Write it down on the first leaf of your pocket-book

Mr. Langton told me an instance
of the pleasing ardency of Dr. Johnson's
Genius's verses.

Smith They are very well.

Johns. Yes Sir they are
very well but they are
well in the mouth of
a man of a strong
mind but not accustomed
to write verses for there
is some uncouthness in the
expression

* and his mother in

* particular instance &
certainly not to his dend.
: refs to him. That if a
profuse man who does
not value his money &
gives a large sum to
a whore, gives half as
much or do much to
relieve a friend, this
cannot be esteemed
as virtue. This was
all that he ever can
say relative to Harpe;
& all he ever did for him
was said at table he agreed to
generosity; & that he
would have gone to the
world's end to relieve
him. Never refused to
do any thing he desired him
Hazl about the Hogs very
like a Jolly one would
make in painting a man
kind.

† Story was said after his death,

Boswell's / Note Book / 1776-1777 / Recording particulars of / Johnson's early life / communicated by him and others / in those years / Now first published from the unique / original in the collection of / R. B. Adam (2nd) / with the corresponding passages from the / first edition of the Life printed / on opposite pages. /

London / Humphrey Milford / M DCCCC XXV.

With Preface by the editor, R. W. Chapman of Oxford.

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## BOOKS OWNED BY JAMES BOSWELL.

Two of Edmund Burke's speeches, published in pamphlet form, with inscription in Burke's hand, *"To Mr. Boswell from Mr. Burke."*

A / Discourse / Delivered to the Students / of the / Royal Academy / on the / Distribution of the Prizes, December 11, 1786, / by the / President.

London: / Printed by Thomas Cadell, Printer to the Royal Academy / M.DCC.LXXXVI.

The 13th Discourse.

Quarto, 30 pages. By Sir Joshua Reynolds. Upon the half-title in Sir Joshua's hand, *"From the Author."*

The 14th Discourse, Dec. 10th, 1788. Upon the half-title, written by Sir Joshua, *"Mr. Boswell from the Author."*

Quarto, 26 pages. M.D.CC.LXXXIX.

The 15th and Last Discourse, Dec. 10, 1790. Upon the half-title, in Sir Joshua's hand, *"from the Author."*

Quarto, 31 pages. M.DCC.XCI.

A Discourse, Etc. Inscribed by Permission to his Majesty. Prefixed, the speech of the President (Benjamin West) 24th of March, 1792.

Quarto, Dedicatory Preface "To the Members of the Royal Academy," pp. v-viii; speech pp. i-vi; Discourse pp. 1-36.

Upon the half-title written in West's handwriting, *James Boswell Esqr. Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.*

De Legione Manliana / Quaestio / Ex Livio Desumpta. / *Etc.* / Ex Auctore Gulielmo Vincent. / MDCCXCIII.

Quarto, 36 pages. Inscribed in Boswell's hand, *James Boswell, London,* 1793. *A present from the respectable Author, The Reverend Dr. Vincent, Head Master of Westminster School.*

Novum Testamentum Graecum. Plantiniana, 1591. Inscribed, *James Boswell, London* 1787.

Memoirs de la Corse, par M. Jaussin, 1758. Inscribed "To James Boswell Esqr. Presented as a small, but sincere token of Love and Esteem by W. W., June 1766." In Boswell's hand—*From Mr. William Wallace, Professour of Scots Law.*

The Fire of the Altar, by Anthony Horneck, D. D. London, 1718. Inscribed, *James Boswell Oxford,* 1776. *This pious Treatise used to be read by my excellent Mother. I was glad to buy a copy of it, at Oxford.*

The Government of the Tongue. By the Author of The Whole Duty of Man. Oxford, 1693.

Inscribed by Boswell—*James Boswell, London* 1779. *Presented to me by my worthy friend Bennet Langton Esq: of London, as a Book by which I might be much improved, viz. by The Government of the Tongue. He gave me the Book and hoped I would read that treatise; but said no more. I have expressed in words what I believe was his meaning. It was a delicate admonition.*

The Day of Judgment by John Ogilvie. London, 1759. "From the Author," inscribed by Boswell—*James Boswell,* 1759.

Account of the Martyrs, at Smyrna and Lyons, in the Second Century. With explanatory notes (in Boswell's hand, *"By Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes"*) Edinburgh, 1776. On fly-leaf *James Boswell,* 1777.

The Motion of Fluids by M. Clare. London, 1747. Inscribed, *Jas. Boswel,* 1758.

Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful. London, 1773. Inscribed, *James Boswell, London,* 1779.

Sermons and Tracts Upon Religious Subjects. By William Adams. Shrewsbury, 1777. Inscribed, *James Boswell, Oxford,* 1784.

A Revisal of Shakespear's Text. London, 1765. Inscribed, *James Boswell, London* 1779.

MEDICINA GYMNASTICA. By Francis Fuller. London, 1707. Inscribed, *James Boswell. Bought at Lichfield 23 March* 1776—1/6.

THE DUTCH HUDIBRAS. London, 1674. Inscribed, *James Boswell.*

ALCIPHRON: Or the Minute Philosopher. By Bishop Berkeley, Dublin, 1755. Inscribed, *James Boswell, Edinburgh,* 1777.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF THE LATE PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield. Two volumes, quarto, London, 1778. Inscribed by Boswell—*James Boswell,* 1777.

THE ANALOGY OF RELIGION. By Joseph Butler. London, 1736. Quarto, first edition. Inscribed, *James Boswell, Edinburgh,* 1770.

MEMOIRS OF SIENA in manuscript. (See illustration.)

LOUISA, A Poetical Novel. By Miss Seward. Lichfield, 1784. Inscribed, *To Mr. Boswell from the Author.*

In a volume from Boswell's Library, with his crest, printed in gold on red leather, pasted on the outside of front board cover, the following—

A / LETTER / TO THE / PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND. / On the Present State of the Nation. / By / James Boswell, Esq. / (Quotation from Goldsmith) /

Edinburgh, Printed: / London Re-printed, for Charles Dilly, in the Poultry. / M,DCC,LXXXIV.

Octavo, 40 pages. Second edition.

A / LETTER / TO THE / PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND, / on the alarming attempt / to infringe the / Articles of the Union, / and introduce a / most pernicious innovation, / by diminishing the number of the / Lords of Session. / By James Boswell, Esq. / (Quotation from Addison) /

London: / Printed for Charles Dilly, in the Poultry, / MDCCLXXXV.

Octavo, with half-title.

ANOTHER COPY. Inscribed by Boswell on the reverse of the half-title. (See illustration.)

A / BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH / OF / DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON. / By Thomas Tyers, Esq. (From Gentleman's Magazine.)

Octavo, 27 pages. Page 26 was "Additions that came too late to be inserted in their proper places. At bottom of p. 27, one line erratum." There are additions and corrections by the pen of Tyers. (See illustration with *Inscription.*)

ENTERED IN THE HALL-BOOK
OF THE
Company of Stationers.

The Right Honourable
Henry Dundas
from the Authour.

Vale, Amicus Socrates, sed magis Amica Veritas.

A

# LETTER

TO THE

## PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND,

ON THE

## ALARMING ATTEMPT

TO INFRINGE THE

## ARTICLES OF THE UNION,

AND INTRODUCE A

## MOST PERNICIOUS INNOVATION,

BY DIMINISHING THE NUMBER OF THE

## LORDS OF SESSION.

By *JAMES BOSWELL*, Esq.

Remember, O my friends! the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered down,
From age to age, by your renowned forefathers!
So dearly bought, the price of your blood,
Purchased by numbers ills to your children!

Addison.

LONDON,
PRINTED FOR CHARLES DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.
MDCC.

# Memorie
## Di Siena
## Scritte
## Dal P.re Gio: Angelo Luigi
# Talenti
## 1751

These Memoirs I had in a Present from the Collector of them, a Dominican Father at Siena, a man of a noble Italian Family, of great worth, and of very agreeable manners. He contracted a friendship with me by being both entertained in London by Sir Hans Sloane.

James Boswell.

For

James Boswell Esqre.

from Mr Iyers. Jan. 27, 1786.

Pray Mr Boswell don't lend, lose, nor give away this
biographical morsel — 1785.

Tiresias† is only a lute; but Boswell is a lute, and a trumpet
1786.

† I used to play on the name Tyers, and call him Tiresias

PAMPHLETS

PAPERS

ETCETERAS

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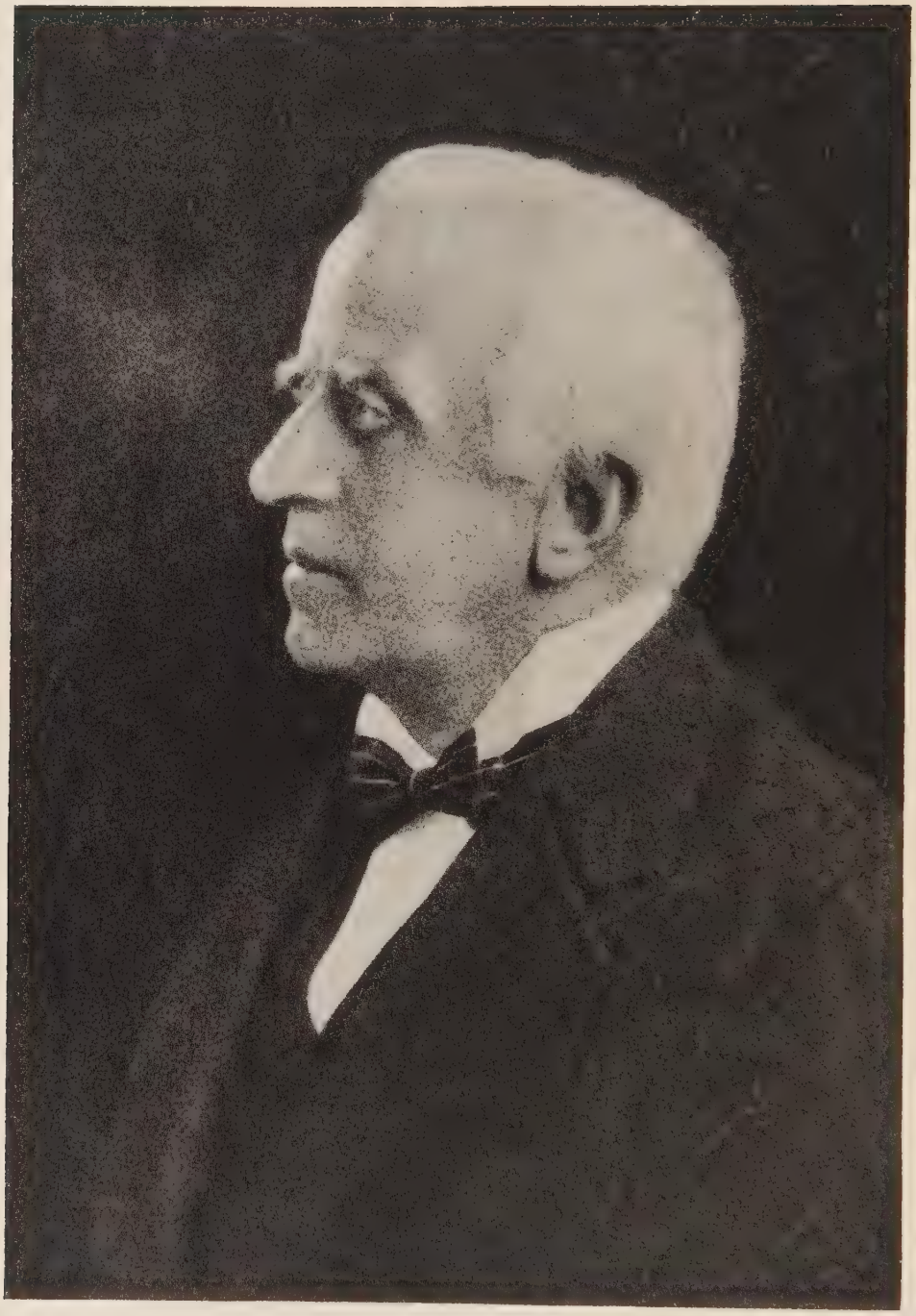
PORTRAITS



THE HON. SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, BART., K. C. V. O.
1863-1928.

## PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS.

The Forty Years of the Johnson Club. 1884-1924. By George Whale. A Member and former Prior of the Club. Privately Printed. London, 1925. A Paper by George Whale (Member and former Prior) read at a Meeting of the Club on 13th December, 1924, in the "Upper Room," Johnson House, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London. Printed with additions, 1925.

Johnson Club Papers / By Various Hands /
New York / Charles Scribner's Sons / 153-157 Fifth Avenue / MDCCCXCIX.
Containing—

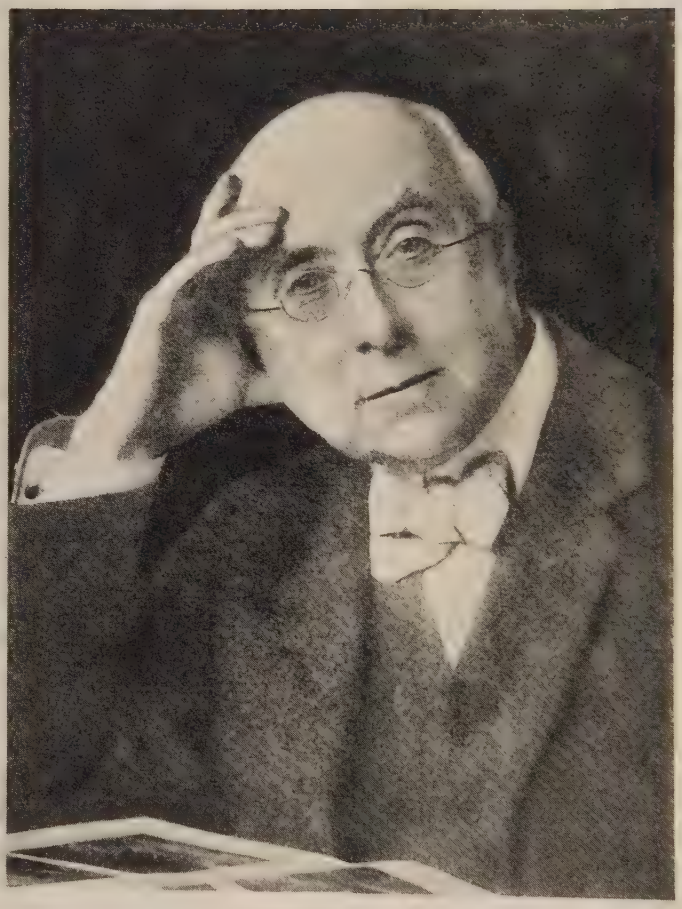
Verses addressed to the Editors, by George H. Radford.
The Transmission of Dr. Johnson's Personality, by Augustine Birrell.
Dr. Johnson as a Grecian, by J. Gennadius.
Boswell's Proof Sheets, by G. B. Hill.
The Boswell Centenary, by G. B. Hill.
Dr. Johnson and the "Gentleman's Magazine," by A. W. Hutton.
Dr. Johnson's Library, by A. W. Hutton.
Some Johnson Characteristics, by H. W. Massingham.
Dr. Johnson and Lichfield, by George H. Radford.
Dr. Johnson and Music, by J. Sergeaunt.
Dr. Johnson's Politics, by J. Sergeaunt.
Dr. Johnson's Associations with the Law, by A. H. Spokes.
Dr. Johnson as a Correspondent, by A. West.
Round the Town with Dr. Johnson, by George Whale.
Dr. Johnson as a Traveler, by George Whale.
At the "Cheshire Cheese," by Lionel Johnson.

Johnson Club / Papers / by / Various Hands /
London / T. Fisher Unwin / 1920.
Containing—

Dr. Johnson and Dr. Dodd, by Sir Chartres Biron.
Dr. Johnson and Lord Monboddo, by Edward Clodd.
Dr. Johnson on Liberty, by E. S. P. Haynes.
Dr. Johnson's Expletives, by the late Spencer Leigh Hughes.
Dr. Johnson and Ireland, by John O'Connor.
Johnson's Dictionary, by the late Sir George Radford.
Dr. Johnson and Law, by E. S. Roscoe.
Dr. Johnson and the Catholic Church, by the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart.
Johnson's Character as shown in his Writings, by Harold Spencer Scott.
Sir Joshua Reynolds, by L. C. Thomas.
Johnson and the Theatre, by A. B. Walkley.
Johnson's Monument and Parr's Epitaph on Johnson, by the late Henry B. Wheatley.

Dr. Johnson as a Grecian. A Paper read before The Johnson Club on June 28, 1898, by J. Gennadius.

Address delivered at St. Clement Danes on 13th December, 1926, by R. W. Chapman, M. A., F. R. S. L. London, 1927.



GEORGE WHALE
January, 1925

1849-1925.

COMMANDER LOCKER LAMPSON, M. P. RT. HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, K. C.

ARUNDELL ESDAILE.

THE REALITY OF RELIGION. An Address delivered at the second annual service at St. Clement Danes Church to commemorate the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the death of Dr. Johnson, 14th December, 1925. By Arundell Esdaile (Prior of The Johnson Club, and President of The Johnson Society of Lichfield). Reprinted from *The Contemporary Review* of December, 1926. London, 1926.

JOHNSON THE JACOBITE. By the Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart. Published in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, February, 1922.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, GOUGH SQUARE. By Cecil Harmsworth. With a Poem by Claudine Currey and Illustrations by Helen Reid Cross and Daphne Harmsworth. One Shilling. 1924.

DR. JOHNSON. An Address delivered at the Johnson Bicentenary Celebration, at Lichfield, September 15, 1909. By Lord Roseberry. Authorized Edition. London, 1909. Price Sixpence.

SAMUEL JOHNSON ON SHAKESPEARE: ONE ASPECT. By Karl Young, of Yale University. Reprinted from *University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, Number 18 (1924).

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DR. JOHNSON AND HOMER. A Paper by Joannes Gennadius, G. C. V. O., D. C. L., LL. D. Honorary Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Greece. Read before The Johnson Club on Wednesday, October 15th, 1924. Printed for Private Circulation. London, 1924.

BOSWELL AS AN ADVOCATE. By T. B. Simpson. Published in *The Juridical Review*, Edinburgh, September, 1922.

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Dr. Johnson: / his religious life / and / his death. / (by J. T. Hewlett) /
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Contemporary / Criticisms / of / Dr. Samuel Johnson / his Works, and his biographers / collected and edited / by John Ker Spittal /
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Johnson: / His / Characteristics and Aphorisms. / by / James Hay, / Minister of the Parish of Kirn. / Fourth edition. /
London, 1895.

Dr. Johnson / his Friends and his Critics / by / George Birkbeck Hill, D. C. L. / Pembroke College, Oxford /
London, 1878.

Samuel Johnson / his words and his ways / what he said, what he did, and what / men thought and spoke / concerning him / Edited by / E. T. Mason /
New York, 1879.

Samuel Johnson / by / Leslie Stephen /
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Life / of / Samuel Johnson / by / Lieut-Col. F. Grant /
London, 1887.

Samuel Johnson: / Writer / A selection edited, with an Introduction / by / S. C. Roberts /
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Oliver Goldsmith. By Geo. Makepiece Towle. Published in *Harper's Monthly Magazine,* April, 1874.

Oliver Goldsmith. By Professor T. W. Hunt, Ph. D., Litt. D., Princeton University. Published in *The Treasury,* October, 1896.

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A Sporting Man of the Eighteenth Century (Sir John Lade). By W. P. Courtney. Published in the *Temple Bar Magazine,* February, 1902.

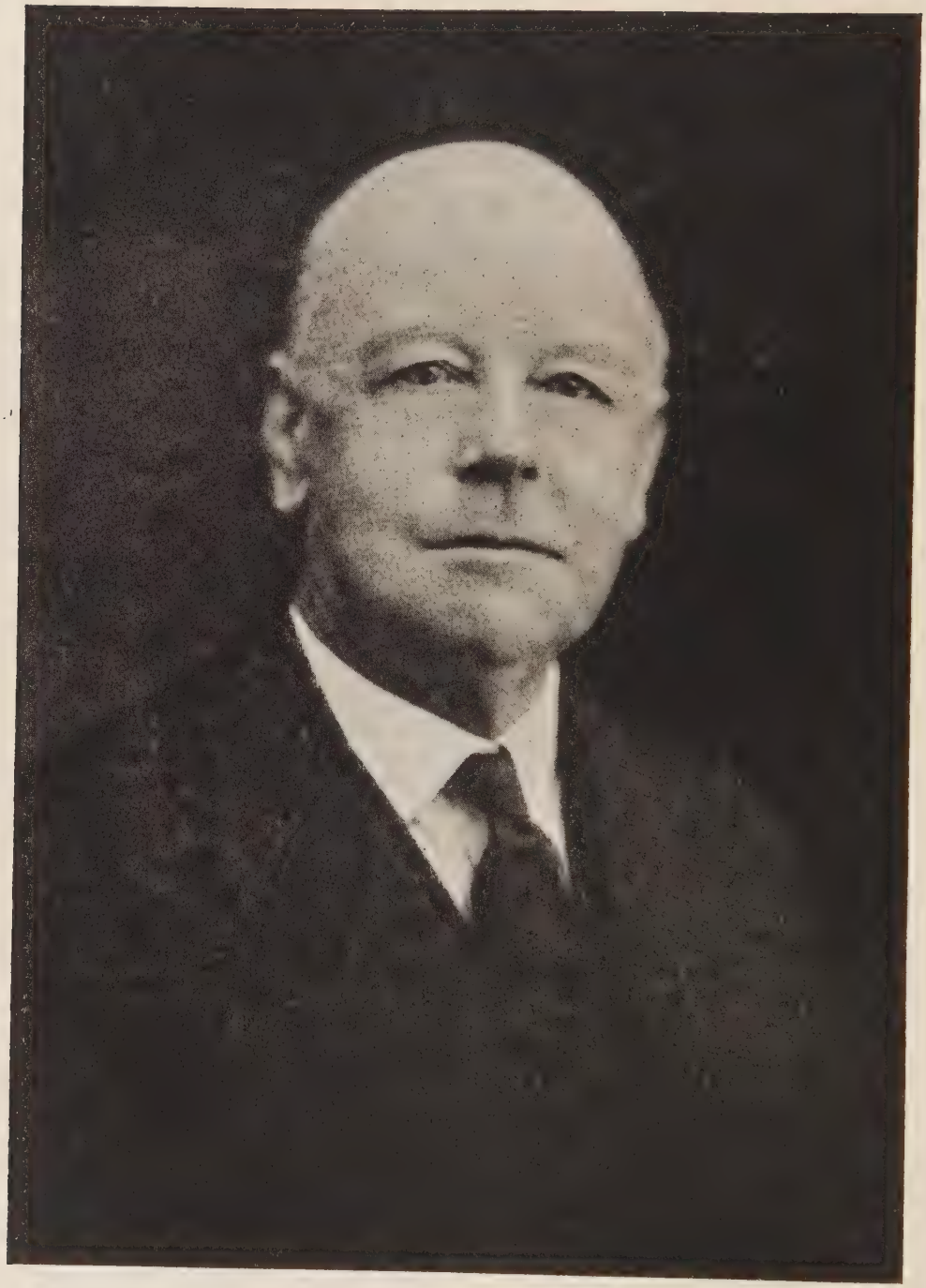
Some Medical Words in Johnson's Dictionary. By Charles W. Burr, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa. Reprinted from Volume IX, Number 2, pp. 183-189, *Annals of Medical History,* Published by Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., New York, 1927.

Samuel Johnson and His London. An Appeal to Young People to come and conquer this City. A Lecture by the Rev. F. W. Norwood, D. D. Delivered before the City Temple Literary Society on Thursday, 29 September, 1927. With two illustrations.

An Eighteenth Century Gentleman: The Honorable Topham Beauclerk. By Frederick M. Smith, Assistant Professor of English at Cornell University. Reprinted from the April number of *The Sewanee Review,* 1926.

"Dr. Johnson as a Radical." To the Editor of *The Scots Observer.* By M. E. W. Published in *The Scots Observer,* July 6, 1889. A Letter to the Editor in answer to Dr. Birkbeck Hill's article in *The Contemporary Review* on "Dr. Johnson as a Radical."

A Day with Dr. Johnson at the Turks Head. By Richard Le Gallienne. Published in *The Literary Digest International Book Review,* July, 1923.



J. FREDK. GREEN.

## THE JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LICHFIELD, ENGLAND.

210TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF DOCTOR SAMUEL JOHNSON, at Lichfield (England), 18th September, 1919. Reprinted from the "Lichfield Mercury."

Lord Charnwood presided at the annual meeting. Report presented by Councillor W. A. Wood (Hon. Secretary of the Johnson Society). Statement of accounts read by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. Russell.

Sir Sidney Lee elected President of the Society for the ensuing year. His Presidential Address entitled "DR. JOHNSON AND CURRENT AFFAIRS."

VISIT TO STOURBRIDGE, INCLUDING OLDWINFORD PARISH CHURCH AND KING EDWARD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Wednesday, 23rd June, 1920. Compiled from Reports in "The Lichfield Mercury"; and "The County Express for Worcestershire and Staffordshire," Stourbridge.

"The Deputy Mayor (Alderman Lieut.-Col. A. H. Moody) handed over the chair to Mr. Ralph Straus, London, who called upon Councillor W. A. Wood to read a paper by Mr. Aleyn Lyell Reade entitled "Dr. Johnson and Stourbridge."

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON'S 211TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, at Lichfield, 18th September, 1920.

Lord Charnwood presiding. Hon. Secretary's Report by Councillor Wood. Hon. Treasurer's Report by Mr. W. Brocksom.

Sir Norman Moore (President of the Royal College of Physicians of London) elected as President of the Society for the ensuing year in succession to Sir Sidney Lee. Full text of the Address of Sir Norman Moore.

THE 212TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, at Lichfield, 17th and 18th September, 1921.

Lady Charnwood presided at the annual meeting. Reports were read by Councillor Wood (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. W. Brocksom (Hon. Treasurer).

Mr. J. F. Green, M. P. (London) was elected President of the Society for the ensuing year in succession to Sir Norman Moore. Mr. Green's Address as President followed.

The annual supper was held in the Guildhall, the Mayor presiding. Mr. J. F. Green proposed the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Samuel Johnson." Mr. E. S. Roscoe, Prior of the Johnson Club, London, proposed the toast of "The Johnson Society of Lichfield." The toast of "The Johnson Birthplace" Committee was proposed by the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, who at the Lichfield Cathedral service, on Sunday following, preached a sermon on "Dr. Johnson's Religious Faith."

VISIT TO CHATSWORTH, OKEOVER AND MATLOCK, May 17th, 1922. Speech by Mr. Ralph Straus. Reprinted from "The Lichfield Mercury."

Dr. Samuel Johnson's 213th Birthday Celebration, at Lichfield, 16th September, 1922. Address by Sir Chartres Biron of London (President-elect).

Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter. 18th September, 1922.

Visit to Curdworth, Packwood and Stratford-on-Avon, May 30th, 1923. Address on "The Connection of Lichfield and Stratford-on-Avon," by Mr. F. C. Wellstood, M. A., F. S. A., F. R. Hist. S., Secretary and Librarian to the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace. Reprinted from "The Lichfield Mercury."

The 214th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Samuel Johnson, at Lichfield, 15th September, 1923. Address by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, London (President-elect).

Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 18th September, 1923.

Visit to Appleby Magna, Market Bosworth, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21st May, 1924. Address by Mr. Ralph Straus (London), and Account of Appleby Magna School by Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman (Walsall).

The 215th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Samuel Johnson, at Lichfield, 20th September, 1924. Address by the President-elect, Mr. Percy E. Mathewson, Fellow and Senior Tutor of New College, Oxford. Subject of Address, "Johnson as Traveller."

Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 18th September, 1924.

The 216th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Samuel Johnson, in Lichfield, 19th September, 1925. Address by the President-elect, The Hon. Sir Charles Russell, Bart. Title of Address, "Echoes of Johnson."

Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 18th September, 1925.

The 217th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Samuel Johnson, in Lichfield, 18th September, 1926. Address by the President-elect, Mr. Arundell Esdaile, M. A., Title of Address, "Johnson the English Scholar."

"After tea there was an interesting ceremony at St. Michael's Church, when a tablet pointing out the position of the tomb of Michael, Sarah, and Nathaniel, Dr. Johnson's father, mother and brother, was presented to the Rector (the Rev. Percival Howard) by Mrs. Esdaile.

Observance of the Birthday at Uttoxeter, 17th September, 1926.

The 218th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Samuel Johnson, in Lichfield, 17th and 18th September, 1927. Address by the President-elect, Mr. Alfred Noyes, C. B. E., Litt. D.

Sermon by the Right Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ely.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON.

The 219th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Samuel Johnson, in Lichfield, September 22nd, 1928. Address by Mr. R. W. Chapman, M. A., Hon. D. Litt., F. R. S. L., President of the Society.

Commemoration of the "Penance," at Uttoxeter.

---

Dr. Samuel Johnson and his Birthplace: A Retrospect and Guide. Compiled by the Johnson House Committee. (Entered at Stationer's Hall.) London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Limited, 32, Paternoster Row, E. C. Lichfield: A. C. Lomax's Successors, The "Johnson's Head." 1915.

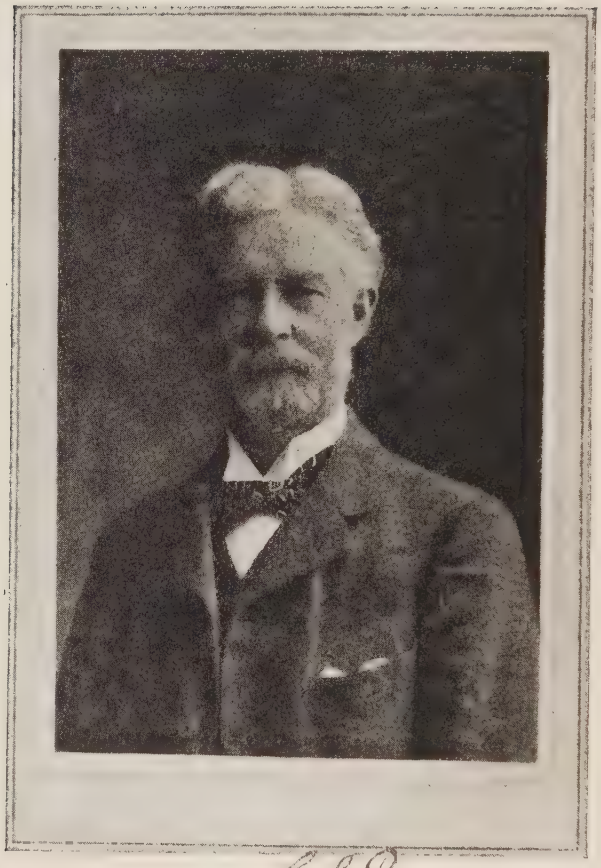
Bicentenary of the Birth of Samuel Johnson, Commemoration Festival at Lichfield, September 15th to 19th, 1909. Reports reprinted from "The Staffordshire Advertiser." Edited by J. T. Raby, T. P.

Catalogue of an Exhibition, commemorative of the Bicentenary of the Birth of Samuel Johnson (1709-1909). Held at The Grolier Club, New York, from November 11 until December 11, 1909.

Catalogue of an Exhibition of Manuscripts, First Editions, Early Engravings and Various Literature Relating to Samuel Johnson, 1709-1784. Arranged by Chauncey Brewster Tinker. Held at Yale University Library, November 1-6, 1909.

Wm. A. Wood,

Chairman Johnson
Birthplace Committee
Lichfield



E. S. Rozee

PAMPHLETS—(Continued).

Dr. Johnson in the Country. By E. S. Roscoe. Published in *The National Review,* January, 1928.

Dr. Samuel Johnson and the American Colonies. By Charles McCamic. Cleveland, The Rowfant Club, 1925.

Bath in Art and Literature. By Arundell Esdaile, M. A. An Address delivered at the Opening of the Exhibition of the City's Art and Literary Treasures at the Guildhall, January 18, 1927.

Johnson and his Circle, with some notices of Recent Johnsonian Literature. By James William Hoste, A. M.

Johnson's Books. By S. C. Roberts. *London Mercury,* October, 1927.

Augustine Birrell on Samuel Johnson. Published in *The Outlook,* November 4th, 1899.

An Essay on Boswell and His Famous "Life of Johnson." By Charles J. Finger. Published in *Life and Letters,* Girard, Kansas, October, 1923.

The Prince of Biographers. By P. A. Sillard. Published in *The Atlantic Monthly,* August, 1901.

Boswell's Dutch Flirtation. By Francis Gribble. Published in *The Nineteenth Century,* November, 1912.

Croker's Boswell. By W. B. O. Peabody. Published in *The North American Review,* January, 1832.

Boswell, Young and Old. By Arnold Mulder. Published in *The Outlook,* September 13, 1922.

"Evelina" and its Author. By Mrs. Belle T. Speed. Published in *The National Repository,* November, 1880.

Frances Burney's Court and Married Life. By Mrs. Belle T. Speed. Published in *The National Repository,* December, 1880.

Mrs. Hannah More. By the Author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family. Published in *Good Words,* Volume 15, 1874.

Original Memorials of Mrs. Piozzi. By C. E. Norton. Published in *The Atlantic Monthly,* May, 1861.

Recollections of Hannah More. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. Published in *Hours at Home,* September, 1866.

"The Muse in Livery." A short sketch of Robert Dodsley. Published in *Household Words,* April 29, 1855.

David Garrick. By Henry M. Alden. Published in *Harper's Magazine,* July, 1868.

An Eighteenth Century Publisher (Robert Dodsley). By Edward Fuller. Published in *The Bookman,* July, 1910.

Mrs. Piozzi's Annotations to Boswell. By Minna Steele Smith. Published in *The London Mercury,* January, 1922.

Oliver Goldsmith: The Centennial Anniversary of his Death. By George M. Towle, Published in *Appleton's Journal,* April 11, 1874.

Oliver Goldsmith. By a Collegian. Published in *The Ladies' Repository,* October, 1862.

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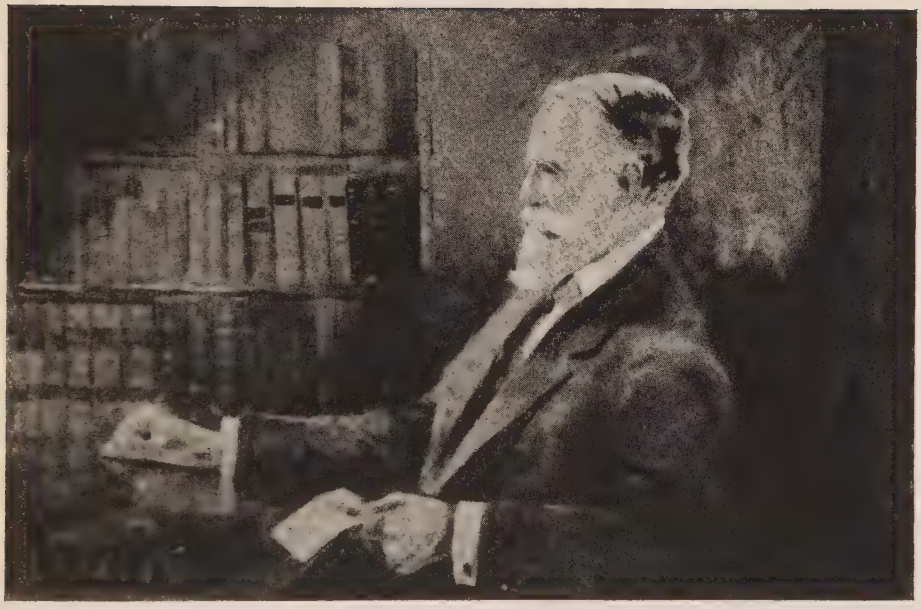
Goldsmith and Pinchbeck. By Sir James Yoxall, M. P. Published in *The Cornhill Magazine,* March, 1913.

Goldsmith: His Fortune and His Friends. Published in *The National Magazine,* September and November, 1856.



T. FISHER UNWIN.

Goldsmith. Review of The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith. By John Forster. Second Edition. London, 1854; and The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. Edited by Peter Cunningham, London, 1854. Published in *The London Quarterly Review*, October, 1854.

Oliver Goldsmith as a Medical Man. By Ernest Clarke. Published in *The Nineteenth Century*, April, 1914.

Boswell's Proof-Sheets—I. By R. W. Chapman. Published in *The London Mercury*, November, 1926. Part II in December, 1926.

A Popular Sketch of Dr. Johnson's Life and Works. By The Very Rev. H. M. Luckock, D. D., Dean of Lichfield, London, 1902.

Review of James Prior's Life and Works of Oliver Goldsmith. Published in *The London Quarterly Review* for December, 1836.

Johnson and Wordsworth in the Highlands. A Paper read by E. S. Roscoe before The Johnson Club, 1920.

Dr. Johnson's Politics. By John Sargeaunt. Published in *The Bookman*, January, 1898.

Dr. Johnson's Personality. By T. M. Parrott, Princeton University.
King Samuel and King Ben. By W. L. Phelps, Yale University.
The Moral Greatness of Johnson. By Julian Hawthorne.
Above papers published in *The Booklovers' Magazine*, April, 1903.

Samuel Johnson. By Professor T. W. Hunt, Ph. D., Litt. D., Princeton University. "Literary Life Sketches," from *The Treasury*, February, 1896.

Dr. Johnson and John Wesley. By Dr. Edwin Mims. Published in *The Methodist Review*, July, 1903.

Sam Johnson's Boyhood. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Published in *Harper's Young People*, November, 1890.

Dr. Johnson and his Times. By Lucy C. Lillie. "The Story of English Literature for Young People." Published in *Wide Awake* for May, June, October, November, 1879.

A Desultory Denunciation of English Dictionaries. By Richard Grant White. Published in *The Galaxy,* May, 1869.

Dr. Johnson's Reputation. Published in *The Living Age,* October 8, 1921, from *The London Times Literary Supplement,* September 1.

Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale. By Lyndon Orr. Published in *Munsey's Magazine,* May, 1912. "Famous Affinities of History."

The Johnson Club. Published in *The Living Age,* November 28, 1868.

Good Things from Dr. Johnson. By S. H. M. Byers. St. Gall, Switzerland. Published in *The Magazine of American History,* October, 1891.

The Last Days of Dr. Johnson. Published in *The Eclectic Magazine,* from The Leisure Hour, June, 1864.

Uttoxeter. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Published in *Harper's Magazine,* April, 1857.

Over Johnson's Grave: A Causerie. By Walter Besant. Published in *Harper's Magazine,* May, 1891.

Dr. Johnson. A Great Englishman. By Cecil Harmsworth. An Address To The Johnson Society, delivered at Lichfield, 15th September, 1923.

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Dr. Johnson on the Art of Living. By E. S. Roscoe. Published in *The National Review,* London, December, 1922.

HON. SIR FRANK MACKINNON.

Samuel Johnson, Undergraduate. By the Hon. Mr. Justice MacKinnon. Published in *The Cornhill Magazine,* London, October, 1926. "A Paper read to The Johnson Club in 1920 and now printed with a few alterations."

Dr. Johnson: Lexicographer, Scholar, Man of Letters. By Alexander Cross, Ex-M. P. Camlachie Division, Glasgow.

> "His fame is, in a very remarkable sense, specially his own. Not only was he the brilliant wit, the unrivalled talker, the dread of the fool and the affected: but he was the calm and wise philosopher, contemplative of life in all its phases—the profound teacher of morality in all its aspects—the founder of a new school of truthfulness and accuracy, acknowledged alike during his life and ever since."

Dr. Johnson the Bibliographer. A Paper read to The Johnson Club by Arundell Esdaile.

Dr. Johnson as a Philosopher. By Professor S. Alexander. Part I. Published in *The Cornhill Magazine,* October, 1923. Part II, November, 1923.

The Jubilee at Pembroke Hall in 1743. By Leonard Whibley. Published in *Blackwood's Magazine,* London and Edinburgh, January, 1927.

Boswell's Journals. By Leonard Whibley. Published in *Blackwood's Magazine,* London and Edinburgh, March, 1923.

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New York, 1909.

The Story of / Doctor Johnson / Being an Introduction to Boswell's Life / By S. C. Roberts, M. A. / Sometime Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge /
Cambridge, 1919.

The Age of Johnson / (1748-1798) / by / Thomas Seccombe /
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Dr. Johnson / A study in / eighteenth century humanism / by / Percy Hazen Houston / Assistant Professor of English / University of California /
Cambridge / Harvard University Press / 1923.

Doctor / Johnson / A Play / By / A. Edward Newton, Esq. / Author of / The Amenities of / Book-Collecting / and Kindred / Affections / A Magnificent / Farce & other / Diversions of / a Book-Collector / (Printer's device) /
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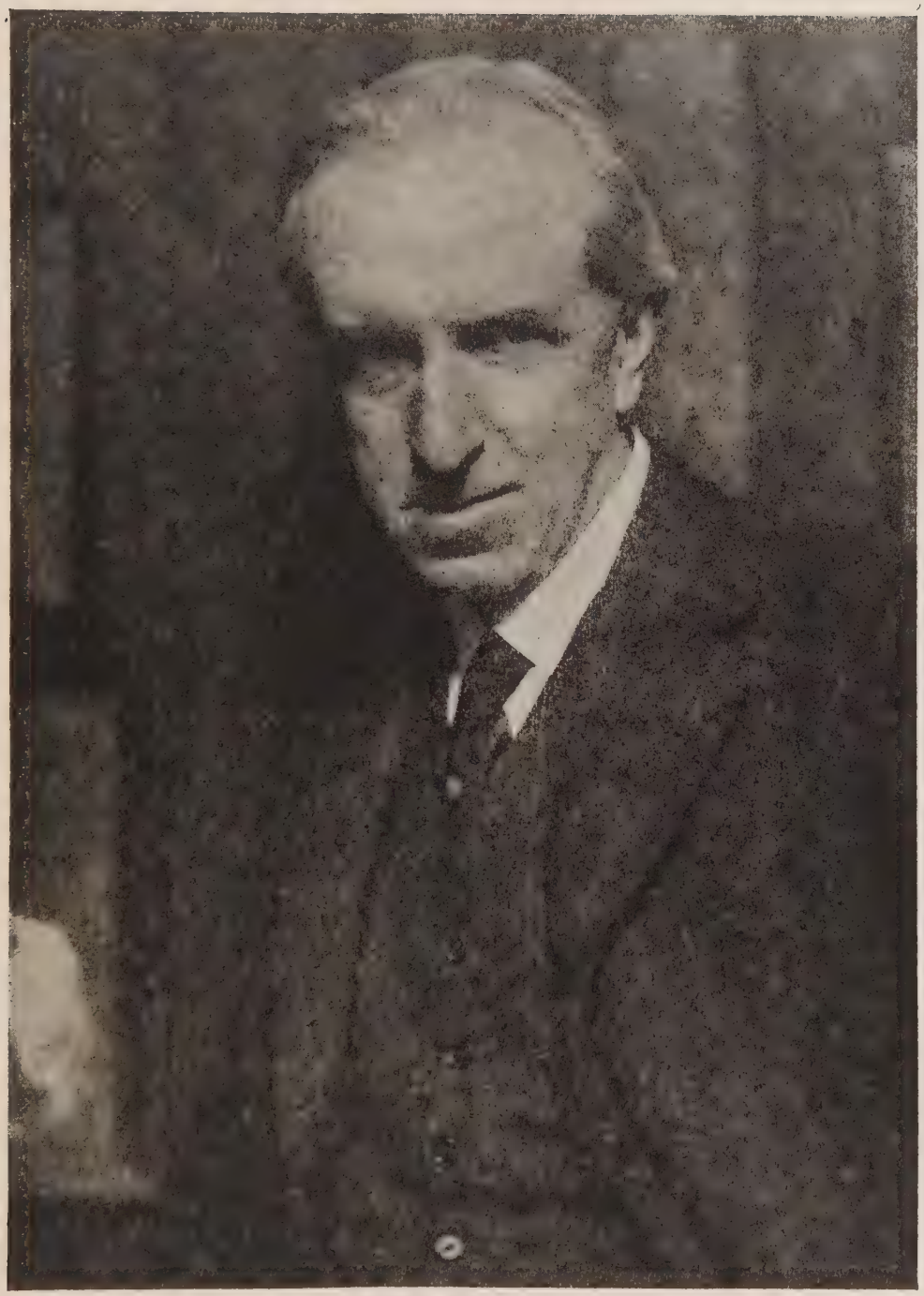

D. NICHOL SMITH.

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Lives of Burke, Goldsmith, Reynolds, Garrick, Malone, Fox, Burney, Windham, Stowell, Taylor, Baretti, Nollekens, Monboddo, Beattie, Cumberland, Dodsley, Colman, Cibber, Foote and others.

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AND

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ON THE

# REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,

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# PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN SOCIETIES IN LONDON

RELATIVE TO THAT EVENT.

IN A

# LETTER

INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO A GENTLEMAN

*IN PARIS.*

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

*EDMUND BURKE.*

LONDON:

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M.DCC.XC.

# SPEECH

OF

## EDMUND BURKE, Esq.

ON

## AMERICAN TAXATION,

APRIL 19, 1774.

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MDCCLXXV.

THE

# SPEECH

OF

# EDMUND BURKE, Esq;

ON

MOVING HIS RESOLUTIONS

FOR

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## SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SOTHEBY,

AT HIS HOUSE, No. 3, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND,

On Tuesday, May 24, 1825, and Nine following Days
(Sunday excepted), at Twelve o'Clock.

To be viewed, and Catalogues [price 3s.] had at the place of Sale.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

I. The highest Bidder to be the Buyer; and if any Dispute arises between two or more Bidders, the Lot so disputed shall be immediately put up again and re-sold.

II. No Person to advance less than 6d.; above Ten Shillings, 1s.; above Five Pounds, 2s. 6d.; and so in Proportion.

III. The Purchasers to give in their Names and Places of Abode, and to pay down 5s. in the Pound, in Part of Payment of the Purchase-money; in Default of which, the Lot or Lots so purchased to be immediately put up again and re-sold.

IV. The Lots to be taken away, at the Buyer's Expense, within three Days after the Conclusion of the Sale, and the Remainder of the Purchase-money to be absolutely paid on or before Delivery.

V. The Books are presumed to be perfect, unless otherwise expressed; but if upon collating, AT THE PLACE OF SALE, any should prove defective, the Purchasers will be at Liberty to take or reject them.

VI. Upon Failure of complying with the above Conditions, the Money deposited in Part of Payment shall be forfeited: all Lots uncleared within the Time aforesaid shall be re-sold by public or private Sale, and the Deficiency (if any) on such Re-sale shall be made good by the Defaulters at this Sale.

Gentlemen who cannot attend the Sale may have their Commissions faithfully executed by their humble Servant,

S. SOTHEBY,
*Wellington Street, Strand.*

N. B. NO BOOKS WILL BE DELIVERED DURING THE TIME OF SALE *without being first paid for; and it is requested that Gentlemen will clear their Books and settle their Accounts at the Conclusion of the Sale.*

J. Compton, Printer, Middle Street,
Cloth Fair, London.

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# *CATALOGUE, &c.*

## First Day's Sale.

### OCTAVO ET INFRA.

| LOT | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ABERCROMBII (Dav.) Fur Academicus | *Amst.* | 1689 |
| 2 | Abernethy's (John) Anatomical Lectures | | 1818 |
| 3 | Abraam in Linguæ Græce Hodiernæ | | 1713 |
| 4 | Acajou et Zirphile, conte, *planches* | *Minutie,* | 1744 |
| 5 | Account of the Proceedings at Perth | | 1716 |
| 6 | Account of the Conduct of the Duchess of Marlborough | | 1742 |
| 7 | Achille Tatia, trad. della Greca nella Italiana | *Vineg.* | 1578 |
| 8 | Acontii (Jacob) Stratagematum Satanæ, lib. 8 | *Basil.* | 1565 |
| 9 | Adami (M.) Vitæ Germanorum Philosophorum | *Heidelberg,* | 1615 |
| 11 | Adam's (Alex.) Roman Antiquities | *Edin.* | 1792 |
| 12 | ——— Geography, *maps* | *ib.* | 1794 |
| 13 | Adams's (Geo.) Lectures on Philosophy, *plates,* 5 vol. | | 1799 |
| 14 | Addison's (J.) Campaign, a Poem, Lat. & Eng. | | 1717 |
| 15 | ——— Works, 3 vol. | *Dub.* | 1735 |
| 16 | Adriani (Pet.) Poemata | *Pisis,* | 1660 |
| 17 | Advice from a Bishop to a young Clergyman | | 1759 |
| 18 | Æliani (Cl.) Historia, notis var. curante Leiderlino | *Argent.* | 1713 |
| 19 | Æmilii Antonii Orationes et Poematia | *Traj. ad Rhen.* | 1651 |
| 21 | Æschinis et Demosthenis, Gr. et Lat. a Foulkes | *Oxon.* | 1696 |
| 22 | Æschyli, Sophoclis et Euripidis Tragœdiæ Selectæ, Gr. et Lat. 2 tom. *morocco, gilt leaves* | *H. Steph.* | 1567 |
| 23 | ——— Choephoræ, Sophocles Electra, et Euripidis Electra, *red morocco* | *Oxon.* | 1729 |
| 24 | ——— Tragœdiæ septem, Gr. et Lat. 2 tom. | *Glasguæ,* | 1746 |
| 25 | ——— Tragœdiæ, Gr. et Lat. a Schutz, 3 tom. | *Hale,* | 1782 |
| 26 | Æschylus, transl. by Potter | *Oxf.* | 1812 |
| 27 | Æsop's Fables, by L'Estrange, *port.* | | 1724 |
| 28 | Ailmerr (J.) Musæ Sacræ, Gr. et Lat. | *Oxf.* | 1652 |
| 29 | Akenside's (Mark) Pleasures of Imagination | | 1744 |
| 31 | Alabastri (Gul.) Roxana, Tragœdia, *front.* | *Lond.* | 1632 |
| 32 | ——— Roxana, Tragœdia, *front.* | *ib.* | 1632 |

*** See Note by Mr. Bindley.

End of Volume Two.

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